00035682

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 20 February, 2020

Government of India Publications are obtainable from the Government of India Central Publication Branch, 3, Government Place, West, Calcutta, and from the following Agents :—

EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA, INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W. C. 2.

And at all Booksellers.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

Provincial Book Depôts :

MADRAS :—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
BOMBAY :—Manager, Government Book Depôt, Charni Road Gardens, Queen's Road, Bombay.
SIND :—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.
BENGAL :—Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Room No. 1, Ground Floor, Calcutta.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH :—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.
PUNJAB :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
BURMA :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
ASSAM :—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
BIHAR AND ORISSA :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
COORG :—Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE :—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar & Sons, 15, College Street, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.
Association Press, Calcutta.
Chukervertty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
The Book Company, Calcutta.
James Murray & Co., 12, Government Place, Calcutta. (For Meteorological Publications only.)
Ray Chaudhury & Co., 68-5, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.
Scientific Publishing Co., 9, Taltolla Lane, Calcutta.
Chatterjee & Co., 204, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
Standard Law Book Society, 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
The Hindu Library, 3, Nandulal Mullick Lane, Calcutta.
Kamala Book Depôt, Ltd., 15, College Square, Calcutta.
B. C. Basak, Esq., Proprietor, Albert Library, Dacca.
Mitra Brothers, Rajshahi.
Higginbothams, Madras.
Rochouse and Sons, Madras.
G. A. Nateson & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.
Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.
P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
City Book Co., Madras.
Bright & Co., Trivandrum.
The Booklover's Resort, Talkad, Trivandrum, South India.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudumandapam, Madura.
Central Book Depôt, Madura.
Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatam.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Sons, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
N. M. Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
New and Secondhand Bookshop, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
J. M. Pandia & Co., Bombay.
Gatulal & Co., Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
S. Govind & Co., Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
Bombay Book Depôt, Girgaon, Bombay.
Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.
The Manager, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Poona City.
Rama Krishna Bros., Opposite Visrambag, Poona City.
S. P. Bookstall, 21, Budhwar, Poona.
Mangaldas & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers, Bhaga Talao, Surat.
The Standard Book and Stationery Co., 32-33, Arbab Road, Peshawar.
R. B. Umadikar & Co., The Bharat Book Depôt, Dharwar.
The Students' Own Book Depôt, Dharwar.
Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara, Malamuddi, Dharwar.
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi, Quetta, Delhi, Murree and Rawalpindi.
The Karachi Book Depôt, Elphinstone Street, Camp, Karachi.
The English Bookstall, Karachi.
The Standard Bookstall, Quetta.
U. P. Malhotra & Co., Quetta.
J. Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L., Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Lahore.
The Standard Book Depôt, Lahore, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Ambala Cantonment and Delhi.
N. B. Mathur, Supdt., Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
The Indian Army Book Depôt, Juhi, Cawnpore.
Narayan & Co., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
The Indian Army Book Depôt, Jullundur City, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddaula Park, Lucknow.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press Lahore and Allahabad.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Puri Brothers, Booksellers and Publishers, Katcheri Road Lahore.
The Tilak School Bookshop, Lahore.
The Standard Bookstall, Lahore.
The Proprietor, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
The Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
The Commercial Book Co., Lahore.
The University Book Agency, Kachari Road, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chawk Street, Delhi.
Fono Book Agency, New Delhi.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi & Calcutta.
Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
The Modern Publishing House, Ltd., 30, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Manager, the "Hitavada," Nagpur.
Bhisey Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
The Manager, Ceylon Observer, Colombo.
The Manager, The Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union, Ltd., Srivilliputtur (S. I. R.).
Raghunath Prosad & Sons, Patna City.
The Students' Emporium, Patna.
K. L. Mathur & Bros., Guzri, Patna City.
Dandekar Brothers, Indore City.
Pushtakalaya Sahayak Sahakari, Ltd., Baroda.
M. C. Kothari, Raipura Road, Baroda.
The Hyderabad Book Depôt, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Thakur & Co., Amraoti.
S. Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Fort.
National College Teachers' Union Book Depôt, Trichinopoly.
Superintendent, Bangalore Press, Lake view, Mysore Road, Bangalore City.

IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT

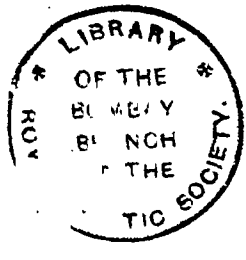
CALENDAR

OF

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS AND NOTABLES

35682 ae



VOL. V, 1776-80

T1.2.39

CALCUTTA :—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1930

GOD
902
Ind/Cal
35682

PREFACE

The present volume deals with the administration of Warren Hastings (1776-80), the previous period (1772-75) having been covered by volume IV. The years under review record a succession of momentous events. Notwithstanding the opposition of the majority of the Councillors in the earlier part of these years Hastings successfully managed to take measures which brought him to triumph and consolidated British dominion in India. In Bengal the friction between the Nawab Nāẓim and his *Nāib* severely taxed his efforts at diplomacy, while he was called upon to devote much of his time and energy to affairs in Bombay where the ill fated policy of that Presidency had involved the English in war with the Mahrattas; in the south he was confronted with other difficulties but he succeeded in surmounting them by breaking Niẓām Ali's confederacy that had aimed at the destruction of the growing power of the East India Company; the defence of the Carnatic against the invasion of Ḥaidar Ali was also effectually achieved by him.

A. F. M. ABDUL ALI,
Keeper of the Records of the
Government of India.

IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.
11 November 1929.

Errata to the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Volume V, 1776-80.

Page xx (Introduction), line 5, *for* eldest son *read* grandson.

„ „ „ „ 14, *for* brother *read* uncle.

„ „ „ „ 15, *delete* (1399).

„ „ „ „ 20, *delete* the last two sentences beginning with the words, 'The English'; also *omit* the footnote.

„ 31, letter 253, line 23, *for* banks *read* bank.

„ 288, „ 1373, „ 16, *for* Shahjahanbad *read* Shahjahanabad.

„ 291, „ 1376, „ 32, *for* cannons *read* cannon.

„ 367, „ 1610, „ 3, *for* there *read* their.

„ 447, „ 1874, „ 8, *for* successors *read* successor.

„ 484, „ 1990, „ 9, *for* Chamnaji *read* Chimnaji.

„ 507, „ 2074, „ 2, *delete* 'the' before 'Christmas'.

MGIP J—S4—III-12-16—9-2-31—200.

ABBREVIATIONS

CI—Copy of Issues.
CR—Copy of Receipts.
TI—Translation of Issues.
TR—Translation of Receipts.
AI—Abstract of Issues.
AR—Abstract of Receipts.
OR—Original of Receipts.
DI—Draft of Issues.

In the introduction the figures within brackets refer to the serial numbers of the letters in the Calendar.

In the Persian Correspondence the dates (in italics) on the margin against receipts are dates on which those letters were received, while those (in Roman) against issues are the dates on which the letters were issued.

INTRODUCTION

The fifth volume of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence embraces the years 1776-80 of the administration of Warren Hastings. This is a period of fateful crises which were either to make or unmake the fortunes of the English in India. They were the years of the Mahratta war, of Niẓām ʿAlī's confederacy of Indian princes against the English and, about the close, of the fierce onslaught of Ḥaidar ʿAlī on the Carnatic. Nor were the difficulties confined to foreign relations; the blundering Presidency of Bombay, the imbecile and corrupt Government of Madras and, in a lesser degree, the pretensions of young Mubāraku'd-Daulah to rule as the Nawab Nāẓim of *Bengal*—all called for a vigorous policy and a firm hand. The present volume is the chronicle of stubborn conflicts and of the triumph of the genius, the courage and the well-aimed diplomacy of Warren Hastings to whose care the entire management of the Company's affairs in India had at that time been committed.

Hastings and his Council.

But in 1776, the opening year of this volume, Hastings, though he held the rank of Governor-General of Bengal, hardly possessed the necessary authority. He was constantly borne down by the majority of his Councillors who had equal votes with him. He suffered the mortification of seeing all his cherished schemes ruthlessly turned down and measures which he could never countenance being daily carried into effect. On the 25th September however, Col. Monson died and he was at once relieved from the tyranny of the majority. With the exercise of his casting vote he could now control the policy and direct the administration of his Government.

Hastings, measures reversed.

When the majority headed by Philip Francis were in power, special care was taken to reverse two of Hastings' favourite measures. The first was the appointment of Mr Middleton as Resident at the Court of Oudh and the other that of Munnī Begam and Raja Guru Das as Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah's *gurdian* and *Dīwān* respectively. They had replaced Middleton by John *Bristow*, had divested Munnī Begam of all her authority and had appointed Muhammad *Riẓā* Khān, *Nāib Nāẓim* and *Nāib Dīwān* on a salary of Rs 2,40,000 a year. Hastings marked his accession to power by recalling Bristow and reinstating Middleton. He also removed the majority's nominee from the Court of Chait Singh, the Raja of Benares, and appointed Thomas Graham in his stead. He could not, however, with equal readiness undo the work in respect of the household and the administration of the Nawab as it had the support of the Court of Directors. There was however no cause for anxiety, for Mubāraku'd-Daulah was about to come of age and he was already showing impatience under Riẓa Khān's tutelage (621, 626, 633). In a letter received on the 12th of February 1778 he wrote to the Governor-General and Council requesting that as he had attained majority he might be allowed to dismiss his *Nāib*, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, in order to take upon himself the duties of his office. Hastings circulated the letter among the Councillors, and

Hastings revokes the acts of the majority.

..on the 2nd of March, when Barwell, that faithful adherent of the Governor-General, did not attend the council board owing to an indisposition, Francis moved[1] that the matter be referred to the Court of Directors and that no action be taken on the Nawab's letter by the Bengal Government. The motion was carried. But on the 5th of March[2] when Barwell's vote was available Hastings moved that the previous resolution be rescinded and that the Nawab be permitted to assume the duties of the *Niẓāmat*. Francis opposed on the ground that the motion was out of order as it involved a complete reversal of a previous resolution; that it was *ultra vires* because the question was one that should be determined by their superiors, the Court of Directors, that the Nawab was not competent to discharge the responsibility he was now seeking to invest himself with, this was conclusively proved by the fact that only three months ago he had written to the Board (725) requesting the appointment not of himself but of Munnī Begam to take charge of *Niẓāmat* affairs. These arguments however were of no avail, the casting vote of Hastings carried the day.

Mubāraku'd-Daulah assumes office.

On assuming authority Mubāraku'd-Daulah dismissed Maḥammad Riẓā Khān and appointed Raja Guru Das his *Dīwān* and Ṣadrul Ḥaq Khān, the *Dārogha-i-'adālat*, his *Nāib*. He increased the annual stipends of Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam who had been receiving Rs 84,000 each (29) by Rs 72,000 and Rs 36,000 respectively (902, 915).

Disorder in the country.

The Nawab soon proved an incompetent ruler. He was interfering constantly with the work of his *Nāib*. The administration of criminal justice broke down under the baneful influence of intrigues, suspicion and jealousy (1066, 1071). Robberies and other crimes were reported from every quarter. Hastings addressed a strong letter to the Nawab (1132) and Munnī Begam (1133) saying that the interference of their dependants had thrown the country into confusion, that this must cease at once and that Ṣadrul Ḥaq Khān, a man of their own choice, must be given a free hand in the management of the *Faujdārī* affairs. This rebuke bore fruit and the administration began to run smoothly; but a set-back came unexpectedly from another direction. The Court of Directors on being informed of the changes effected strongly disapproved of them and peremptorily ordered the Governor-General to restore Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the office from which he had been removed. Thus when Ṣadrul Ḥaq Khān died on the 28th of November 1779 (1680) Muḥammad Riẓā Khān in spite of the Nawab's protests (1675-6), was reappointed *Nāib Nāẓim* and *Nāib Ṣūba* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (1678).

Muḥammad Riẓā Khān reappointed *Nāib Nāẓim*.

Tanjore restored to Tuljaji.

In the Madras Presidency dual government proved as disastrous as it had been in Bengal. In September 1773 the Government of Madras had, at the request of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot, conquered Tanjore for him in consideration of certain payments. The Court of Directors not approving of these proceedings suspended the Governor and appointed Lord Pigot with express orders to reinstal the

[1] *See* Imperial Record Department, *Minutes of the Foreign Department Proceedings*, 2 March 1778.

See I. R. D., *op. cit.*, 5 March 1778.

imprisoned Raja on his throne. Raja Tuljaji was accordingly restored to the *gaddī* on the 11th of April 1776. The Nawab of Arcot was greatly disappointed at this and wrote to the Governor-General requesting the annulment of the measure, or, if that was beyond his authority, its reference to the Court of Directors for reconsideration. But things had advanced farther than he had dreamed of. The Directors wrote a conciliatory letter to the Raja promising him redress and thanking him for his offering some lands near Devikottai to the Company. The Nawab was mortified beyond measure and protested that such correspondence was of a highly unconstitutional nature. Could a foreign Power write to a subordinate Chief without reference to his Liege Lord? Was Tuljaji competent to grant a piece of land to any one without the Nawab's consent? Could the Raja of Burdwan transfer his *zamīndārī* to the French? If not, why should such procedure be deemed correct in the Nawab's case (878). Hastings of course could only reply that he would submit these points for the Director's reconsideration.

Nawab of Arcot objects to the restoration.

The Nawab was at this time head over ears in debt (1139). His subsidy to the Company was in arrears. He had many private claims to satisfy. He had given away his revenues in assignments and yet the debts were far from liquidated. This circumstance gave him a plausible argument for the restoration to him of Tanjore. He protested that his liabilities were the same although a rich portion of his assets had been cut off. He had laid out money on Tanjore in making its settlement and in redeeming lands given away by Tuljaji to the Dutch and the French. He had made assignments on the territory to his creditors. He must therefore be either exempted from further payments to the Company or be restored to sovereignty over the country. Hastings directed [1] the Madras Government to collect from the Raja all the money that the Nawab had expended on Tanjore and to secure its revenue from dissipation. Tuljaji, it may be noted, continued to occupy the throne of Tanjore till his death in 1786.

He justifies his claims on Tanjore.

Another ally of the Company—Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah—was equally distressed on account of his financial embarrassments. After the death of his father he had entered into a treaty with the Supreme Council agreeing to cede Benares to the Company, to discharge all the sums of money due to the Company from Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and to pay the princely sum of Rs 2,60,000 a month for the Company's brigade in Oudh. Money was however difficult to find, as his mother, Bahū Begam and his grandmother, Sadru'n-Nisā Begam held between them the entire treasure amassed by Shujā'u'd-Daulah. He accordingly fell in arrears with respect to the Company's subsidy. He obtained 26 *lākhs* of rupees from his mother but only a few months later he applied to her again for money. His application was backed by the recommendation of Mr Bristow, the Resident. This aroused the suspicion of Bahū Begam and she wrote to the Supreme Council for a guarantee that no further demands should be made on her. Accordingly on the 15th of October 1775, a solemn compact was executed

Succession of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

He extorts money from his mother.

[1] *See* I. R. D., *Minutes of the Foiregn Dept. Proceedings*, 7 April 1777.

between mother and son by which the latter agreed on receiving payment of another 30 *lākhs* not to molest her again in order to gather money from her.

On ascending the *masnad* the Nawab had appointed Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān Mukhtāru'd-Daulah his *Nāib* and had placed the entire management of the administration in his hands. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah however made himself very unpopular by his arrogant demeanour. In December 1775 the Supreme Council induced the Nawab to place his troops under English officers to be trained and disciplined after the European style. The Indian officers who were superseded naturally resented this and believing that the measure was sanctioned through the influence of the *Nāib*, he became a bitter enemy. At the head of the malcontents was Khwāja Basant, a General in the Nawab's army. The Nawab's brother Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān was also dissatisfied with the new regime (240). He opened communications with Khwāja Basant and after a great deal of negotiation it was settled that Basant should put Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mukhtāru'd-Daulah out of the way, that Sa'ādat should succeed his brother and Basant should become his Minister of war and finance.[1]

Sa'ādat 'Alī's conspiracy against the Nawab.

In pursuance of this plan Khwāja Basant one day invited Mukhtāru'd-Daulah to a banquet and had him assassinated. As soon as the news reached Āṣafu'd-Daulah he ordered the Khwāja to be beheaded (143). The plot having failed Sa'ādat fled for safety to Akbarabad and joined Najaf Khān who treated him with marked attention, reassured him and gave him the *pargana* of Bayana for his support, and incited him to seize the country on the other side of the Chambal. A large number of deserters from the Nawab's army and others gathered round him and went to his *pargana* (177); but in a conflict with one of the *zamīndār's* of the *pargana* he sustained a reverse and returned to Akbarabad.[2] The Nawab who was encamped at Etawah returned immediately to his capital, Lucknow; but he was very apprehensive on account of his brother's designs and begged the Governor-General's help in the matter. Sa'ādat on his part did not find any chance of success from an alliance with Najaf Khān and was anxious to be reconciled to his brother. At last through the good offices of the Governor-General and the Resident he returned to Lucknow (656). He preferred however to live in the English territory and, with the consent of the Nawab, was permitted to reside in Monghyr (756).

Sa'ādat flies from Lucknow.

He is reconciled to the Nawab.

When the Nawab precipitately returned to Lucknow his troops mutinied against their English commanders and threw the whole of the Doab into utter confusion. They were however suppressed through the help of the English brigade (211). In these occasional disturbances Hastings saw his chance of scoring a diplomatic triumph. As stated before the Nawab had already given the command of his regular troops to English officers. Hastings now proposed to him to separate a brigade consisting of nine battalions of sepoys, three companies of

Mutiny in the Nawab's troops.

---

[1] See Abu Talib, *Tafzihul Ghafilin*, Eng. Trans., W. Hoey, (Allahabad, 1885), pp. 19-23.

[2] See Abu Talib, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

artillery and three regiments of horse from his army establishment and to transfer it to the service, discipline and subordination of the Company. The cost of their upkeep was to be met by the Nawab as before. But they were to be subjected to the authority of the Bengal Government by whom their pay was to be issued, their expenses controlled and their conduct immediately directed. They were however to act solely under the Nawab's order in all their military operations (555). Francis 'conceived it impossible that any Prince could give a voluntary consent to a measure which dethroned him.' The consent came even more readily than the author of the proposal had expected (576). The command of the brigade was given to Col. Leslie (609) and the Nawab assigned extensive *tankhwāhs* for the maintenance of the establishment.

The Nawab transfers one brigade to the Company.

Col. Hannay was appointed at the head of three battalions of sepoys to collect the revenues from these assignments (717); but he constantly showed a deficit in the collection and received fresh *tankhwāhs* and more men to work under him. The Supreme Council insisted that the pay of the troops should be paid regularly. The ryots groaned under heavy taxation. At last the Nawab, tired of making supplementary grants, called upon him to produce his accounts. The Colonel failed to do so (1644); the Nawab then resolved to remove him from his office; the Governor-General however backed him (1682) and the Nawab had no alternative but to allow him to continue in service (1739).

Col. Hannay appointed to collect revenues.

During this time Āṣafu'd-Daulah's liabilities were multiplying enormously. Col. Hannay represented that the assignments made to the Company did dot yield the expected revenue. The Subsidy was in arrears. Besides, the whole *Kharīf* crop of the year 1186 *Faslī* (1778-9 A.D.) was destroyed on account of a severe drought that visited the Nawab's dominion. Thus the Nawab's own revenues also fell off. At this juncture Mr Purling, the Resident, presented to him the estimates of the expenditure during the ensuing financial year, 1779-80. They amounted to Rs 1,36,62,188 inclusive of the arrears. The Nawab explained his distress and pleaded his inability to find assignments for such a big demand (1690). He gave a hint that the English brigade which absorbed so much of his revenues might be dismissed (1679). Hastings firmly told him that the security of his dominion against all aggression depended on the brigade and that if it was withdrawn the Maharattas would give him no end of trouble, as indeed they had given no peace to his father. He must, therefore, continue to pay (1691).

The Nawab's financial embarrassments.

Accordingly a regiment of 1500 horse and 3 battalions of sepoys that formed his personal attendants were dismissed. The pensions of some of his old servants were stopped, the expenses of his household were reduced and the *jāgīrs* of some of his relatives were partly reduced (1739-40). In this way a sum of Rs 1,06,62,000 was got together (1879); but another 30 *lākhs* had yet to be found. The Nawab requested that the previous year's arrears might be remitted in order to ease his burden. This was refused. The Nawab was mortified but he knew not what else to do. Thus, straitened in circumstances and devoid of means to better them, he was fast heading for absolute

Retrenchments in the Nawab's expenses.

bankruptcy which ultimately led to the spoliation of the Begams to the disgrace of all concerned.

French intrigue at Poona.

Meanwhile affairs in the Bombay Presidency were steadily assuming dangerous proportions. In 1776 the Treaty of Purandhar was concluded between the English and the Mahrattas establishing peace between the two governments; neither party, however, observed it and each accused the other of breach of faith. In March 1777 there arrived at Chaul a party of Frenchmen with Mons. St Lubin at their head. They proceeded to Poona, arriving there in May. St Lubin declared himself an Ambassador from the King of France and was received in that character by Nana Farnavis, the Prime Minister of the infant Peshwa. Nana entered into a secret engagement with him by which the latter agreed, in return for certain trade and territorial concessions to bring out to India a body of French soldiers and a supply of stores and ammunitions to be employed in a war against the English (982,1033). This news caused great alarm both in Bombay and in Calcutta. Hastings knew that the French could not attack Bengal with any prospect of advantage. He had proudly declared that 'the English had nothing to fear from the exertions of a nation who had no sure footing in India and who must transport every soldier that they were to bring into the field from a distant country across a wide ocean' (815). What they did fear was lest 'they should form an alliance with the Maharattas and attack the English territory from the westward' (828). Against this contingency it was decided to reinforce the Bombay Presidency by six battalions of sepoys, a proportion of artillery and a body of cavalry from Bengal. The command of the detachment was given to Col. Leslie who was instructed to proceed overland through Berar to Bombay.

Reinforcement ordered to Bombay.

Split in the Poona *Darbār*.

The Maharatta Government was at this time divided into two factions. One, headed by Nana Farnavis, was in power administering the state in the name of the young Peshwa. The other party with Moraba Farnavis at its head wished to instal the Peshwa's uncle, Raghunath Rao, in full sovereignty at Poona. In March 1778 the latter party applied to the Bombay Government for help in carrying out their design. Both the Government of Bengal and the Court of Directors favoured Raghunath; and the proposal was readily accepted. It was settled among the Ministers that Raghunath should be Regent with Nana Farnavis as his coadjutor and that Moraba should be the Minister of Finance (984). Raghunath accordingly advanced towards Poona (920). Nana Farnavis pretending acquiescence to the new arrangements retired to Purandhar; but the triumph of Moraba was short-lived. Nana's adherents Hari Pant Phadke and Mahadaji Sindhia, who were engaged in the far south fighting Ḥaidar, came immediately to his rescue. On the 12th of July they seized Moraba and his friends and confined them in the fort of Purandhar[1] (1176).

Bombay Government's expedition against Poona.

The Government of Bombay had not as yet made any preparations when the news of this sudden revolution reached them. They were resolved to carry their pet project into execution. They sent an order

[1] Ahmadnagar, according to Grant Duff.

to the commander of the Bengal detachment asking him to expedite his march but they did not await his arrival. On the 22nd of November they sent out an expedition towards Borghat; but before setting out they expressly engaged with Raghunath to help him only to obtain the Regency which was to be yielded up as soon as the Peshwa attained majority. Proclamations to this effect were issued to the different chiefs and the inhabitants of the Poona District (1422). Raghunath accompanied the English forces.

The expedition mismanaged.

From the outset the expedition was marred by grave errors of leadership. The command of the army was vested in a committee of three. Nothing like a consistent plan of action seems to have been formed. The forces seemed to be devoid of all energy and moved at a snail's pace. The result was that the Mahratta Ministers were forewarned. They settled their personal differences and presented a united front to the English. When the latter army arrived at the village of Talegaon the Mahrattas completely surrounded them. Hardly was the battle fought when the English Commander losing courage gave orders for a secret retreat. This movement did not pass unobserved. The Mahratta cavalry fell upon the rear and inflicted heavy losses. Peace negotiations were at once opened. A convention was executed at the village of Wargaon. The English agreed to cede all their territorial acquisitions since 1772, to give two hostages, to surrender Raghunath to his enemies and to countermand the reinforcement that was coming to their aid from Bengal (1376, 1461). Raghunath surrendered to Sindhia and agreed to retire with a pension to Jhansi (1449), though he did not keep his word (1550).

Convention of Wargaon.

Progress of the Bengal detachment.

Hastings disavowed the convention as soon as he heard of it. He however offered to renew the Treaty of Purandhar with slight modifications through Col. Goddard, who was proceeding towards Surat with the Bengal detachment (1432). It may be mentioned here that Col. Leslie who was first entrusted with the command of this detachment failed to show that alacrity and tact which were expected of him. As soon as he entered Bundelkhand he met with some opposition at Kalpi while crossing the Jumna (946). He however occupied the place and proceeded on his journey. On the way he began to interfere in the domestic affairs of the different Rajas (1037). He went so far as to make treaties of alliance with them (1114-15, 1162-3). Thus by direct infringement of positive instruction he lost valuable time without any adequate advantage to counterbalance it. He was removed from the command which was made over to Col. Goddard (1157), and letters were written to the Rajas of Bundelkhand disavowing the acts of Col. Leslie and declaring his treaties invalid (1150-1). Col. Goddard admirably led his forces through Bhilsa and Bhopal to Hoshangabad. Here he stayed for a few weeks awaiting some communications from Mudhoji Bhonsla. When he received orders from Bombay to hasten to their aid in the expedition which they had sent to Borghat he started for that Presidency about the 26th of January 1779 and, in less than a month, arrived at Surat. In consultation with the Bombay authorities he entered into an alliance with Fath Singh Gaikwar (1731) and captured practically the whole of Gujarat including Ahmadabad (1954-5). A diversion was created by

Exploits of Col. Goddard.

starting hostilities in the Konkan where the English gained brilliant successes (1706), and in Malwa where in conjunction with the Rana of Gohad the impregnable fortress of Gwalior was taken (1985). The forces of Sindhia and Hulkar followed the movements of Goddard's army but except for one or two occasions never came to close quarters for decisive action. Everywhere there were indications of a happy conclusion of the war. In spite of the unwarranted conduct of Col. Leslie, the surrender of the English army at Wargaon and the lukewarmness of Mudhoji, Hastings would yet have enjoyed the triumph of concluding the Mahratta War on his own terms. Unluckily, however, the Madras Government chose this very moment to provoke the hostility of Nizām Alī and Haidar Alī. On the very eve of reaping the reward of his success Hastings found himself suddenly called upon to engage in a new struggle, not for the aggrandisement of British empire in India, but for its very existence.[1]

Peace overtures to the Mahrattas.

In 1780 Haidar Alī invaded the Carnatic and in one sweep completely overwhelmed the Madras Presidency. Hastings thought it imperative to come to an accommodation with the Mahrattas and to devote all his energy and resources to the suppression of one formidable enemy. Accordingly the articles of a treaty were duly drawn up and executed on the part of the Bengal Government and three copies of the same were sent to Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla with the request that he should seal and sign them in the capacity of a mediator and guarantor and forward them to Poona for the Peshwa's ratification (2025). The proposed treaty stipulated that the English should restore to the Peshwa all the acquisitions which they had made during the war, except those that were made over to Fath Sing Gaikwar and the Rana of Gohad. Mudhoji declined to intervene (2072) because he had received early news of the disaster that befell the English army in the Carnatic and conceived that the English were not likely to recover from the effect of the blow received so close on the discomfiture at Talegaon.[2] The war dragged on till 1782 when the Treaty of Salbye re-established peaceful relations between the belligerents.

Hastings' negotiations with Mudhoji.

The mention of Mudhoji's refusal to mediate between the English and the Mahrattas has anticipated an account of his relationship with the English. When Hastings resolved to send the Bengal detachment to Bombay the regions through which it was to proceed were unexplored by the English. It was necessary therefore to cultivate friendship with some rulers of those parts. Beniram, Mudhoji's *vakīl* at Calcutta, assured Hastings that he could rely on his Master for such an alliance. He even urged without a formal reference to his Master that the forces might proceed through Berar, rather than any other province.

Proposal of an offensive and defensive alliance.

Hastings who had long wished to form an alliance with the Bhonslas now felt that the opportune moment had arrived for carrying the project into execution. Two advantages were offered to Mudhoji.[3] The first was the co-operation of the English forces to establish and uphold

---

[1] *See* Rev. G. R. Gleig, *Memoirs of Warren Hastings*, (London, 1841), Vol. II, pp. 227-34.

[2] *See* Grant Duff, *A History of the Mahrattas* (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, pp. 433-4

[3] *See* I. R. D. *Minutes of the Foreign Department Proceedings*, 9 July 1778.

him as the Raja of Satara, or in other words, the Raja of all the Mahrattas. He was to be induced to put in a claim to the *gaddī* on the ground of his being a descendant of Sivaji, the founder of the *Raj*, as the last occupant of the throne had died in December 1777 without leaving a male issue. The second advantage was assistance of a like nature in recovering such of his possessions as had been wrested from him by Niẓām Alī. In the event of the offer being accepted the English could depend upon a powerful barrier on their frontier and an alliance that would give them a permanent and strong influence on the affairs of the Mahrattas and would thus dissipate all the designs of the French on the western coast. Mr Alexander Elliot was accordingly deputed to negotiate a treaty on this basis (1003). Col. Leslie was directed to halt with his forces in Berar till the result of the mission was known. Mr Elliot left for Nagpur on the 20th of July (1015) but unfortunately he died on the 12th of September at Sarangarh[1] while still on his way. The embassy was therefore transferred to Col. Goddard who was shortly expected to reach Berar (1208).

Mudhoji vacillates.

At Hoshangabad Col. Goddard crossed the Narbada and entered into the Bhonsla's dominion. Here he was accorded a warm reception and liberally supplied with provisions, fodder and other necessaries by Lala Jadu Rāy, an officer on the part of Mudhoji. As his instructions were to take no steps without consulting the Maharaja and obtaining his concurrence the Colonel stayed with his army on the bank of the Narbada and sent Lieut. Watherston to Nagpur, in order to ascertain his sentiments. Mudhoji entered warmly into the proposals of Hastings but when pressed to launch an immediate offensive he pleaded that the time was not opportune (1328). The fact was that he was afraid of Niẓām Alī and Nana Farnavis who were in close alliance just then and who were already incensed at the reception given by the Bhonsla to Col. Goddard. He, however, suggested that the Colonel might usefully employ himself in reducing Mandla in conjunction with the Bhonsla's forces (1382). In the meantime he would send Beniram Pandit with his own proposals to Calcutta for the Governor-General's approval. These however were nothing better than the rejection of Hastings' plan (1423). The Governor-General's disappointment was great, for he had built great hopes on this alliance.

His alternative plan.

After the reversal of the English troops at Telegaon, Mudhoji grew more and more reluctant to enter into the kind of alliance that Hastings had proposed. For the success of that design it was necessary that he should openly break away from his old allies, throw in his lot with the English and put everything to the hazard of war. He shrank from taking such a momentous decision. Yet the offer of English military aid had awakened his ambition. He could not reject the instrument by which it could be achieved. A weak alternative suggested itself to him. He would reconcile the English with the Poona Ministers. A triple alliance could then be formed and employed in carrying out his schemes of conquest.

---

[1] *See* I. R. D. *Public Original Consultations*, 19 October 1778, no 13.

Mudhoji declines to mediate between the English and the Mahrattas.

Accordingly when Col. Goddard was commissioned to renew the Treaty of Purandhar Mudhoji sent Devakar Pandit to Poona to offer his mediation (1596); but the negotiations fell through (1715). When Ḥaidar attacked the Carnatic, Hastings requested the Maharaja to bring about an understanding with the Poona Government (1922). Mudhoji, in reply, suggested terms that could not be acceeded to by the Governor-General and his Council (1993-5). Then it was that a duly ratified treaty was forwarded to him for his confirmation with the result already stated.

Niẓām 'Alī annoyed at the English policy in the Deccan.

Hastings' negotiations with Mudhoji naturally aroused the suspicions of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī, the Ruler of Hyderabad. He was already annoyed at the support given by the Bombay Government to Raghunath, his enemy. He did not fail to see that Mudhoji would surely utilise his alliance with the English to wrest back from the Nawab that portion of his territory which was now in his hands. He however preferred to wait and see what turn the situation of affairs should take.

He is offended at the cession of Guntur to the English.

In July 1778 the Madras Presidency anticipating the war with the French desired Basalat Jang, the *Jāgīrdār* of Guntur, to dismiss his French troops, to cede Guntur to the English for a fixed rent and to receive English battalions for the defence of his territory. Basalat Jang who was at this time threatened with an attack by Ḥaidar 'Alī agreed to the proposal and on the 27th of January 1779 a formal treaty was concluded to that effect. This procedure offended Niẓām 'Alī who maintained that the English had no right to negotiate with one of his *jāgīrdārs* over his head. He immediately wrote to Basalat Jang forbidding him to cede Guntur to the English and recommending that as he had already received a formal application from Ḥaidar 'Alī (1611) he should make it over to him (1612). When the Madras Presidency learned of the unfriendly attitude of Niẓām 'Alī they deputed Mr Holland on the 6th of April 1779 to go to his Court in order to remove misunderstandings from his mind. The Nawab was not pacified, as they had committed another act of great imprudence. They requested him for a remission of the annual tribute of 5 *lākhs* which they had agreed to pay him in respect of the Northern Circars. This was adding insult to injury. Niẓām 'Alī was exasperated at their growing presumption and thought it was a part of the scheme deliberately planned to engage him in war. He contemptuously rejected their demand and declared that he would fight them, if need be, in order to preserve his rights (1681).

Niẓām 'Alī enraged at the request for the remission of tribute.

His confederacy against the English.

This was no idle threat. The Nawab was at this time actually engaged in forming a confederacy of Indian princes against the English embracing the Peshwa, Mudhoji Bhonsla and Ḥaidar 'Alī. The plan they had settled was that Sindhia and Hulkar were to continue, on behalf of the Peshwa, to engage Col. Goddard in Gujarat; Ḥaidar 'Alī was to attack the Carnatic; Mudhoji Bengal and Niẓām 'Alī the Northern Circars.

He is placated by Hastings.

When Mr Holland communicated Niẓām 'Alī's threats to the Governor-General he at once grasped the situation. He was distressed that the Madras Presidency should have so bungled affairs at such a

critical time. He hastened to make peace with the Nawab. He suspended Holland's commission and assured the Nawab that the Madras Government never intended to break with him nor to stop the tribute which was his by rights of treaty (1658). Orders were given for the restoration of Guntur to Basalat Jang (1910). Every assurance was given to the Nawab that the tribute, both arrear and current, would be paid to him (1992, 2060). By these means Hastings succeeded in detaching the principal party from a league which threatened the very existence of the English in India.

He urges Mudhoji to attack Bengal.

Before Niẓām 'Alī was fully placated he and Nana Farnavis had persistently urged Mudhoji Bhonsla to carry out his part of the programme by attacking Bengal. That Ruler although he declined the offensive alliance with Hastings did not turn wholly unfriendly to the English. He erred on the side of extreme caution. But his hesitation to declare openly in favour of the English involved him in embarrassments. While he professed friendship with the Peshwa and Niẓām 'Alī he could not refuse to join them in expelling the common enemy ; yet to send an army to Bengal was unthinkable. He feigned compliance with the wishes of the confederacy, and assembled an army of 35,000 cavalry ; but he deliberately exhausted as much time as he could in making his preparations. He then secretly instructed Chimnaji whom he appointed the Commander of the expedition to proceed with 30,000 cavalry towards Sambalpur at a very leisurely pace.

Mudhoji's army at Cuttack.

In October 1779 the troops marched from Nagpur and proceeding strictly according to their instructions, were seven months in reaching Cuttack (1956). The presence of the Mahratta cavalry on the very border of Bengal caused uneasiness in the Supreme Council. Hastings asked Mudhoji to withdraw the army to Berar. It was represented, however, that the troops were in a broken and distressed state and were besides short of ration and money. In October 1780 Hastings therefore secretly paid 3 *lākhs* to Chimnaji for their relief and in March following another sum of 13 *lākhs* was handed to him in acknowledgment of the past and seasonable instances afforded of the friendship of the Berar Government.[1] A loan of another 10 *lākhs* was at the same time advanced. By these means Hastings secured the withdrawal of the army from the borders of Bengal.

Confederacy broken.

The only member of the confederacy who could not or would not be appeased was Ḥaidar 'Alī. We have seen how Sindhia and Hulkar were defeated in Gujarat, how by the cession of Guntur Niẓām 'Alī was induced to give up his designs and lastly how Mudhoji's army was bought off. Ḥaidar was now left to fight his battles alone.

Causes of Ḥaidar's hostility.

The causes that excited the hostility of Ḥaidar were many. By the treaty of 1769 he was to receive military aid from the English in time of need. But when the very next year the Mahrattas attacked him and he applied for their assistance it was not forthcoming (1857). Several times after this the Mahrattas courted his alliance but he rejected their overtures firstly because he was making extensive conquests at their expense and secondly because he preferred a strong alliance with the English.

[1] *See* I. R. D., *Minutes of the Foreign Dept Proceedings*, 29 March 1781.

He several times opened negotiations with them but every time the Madras Government chose to ignore them. This had the effect of driving him into the arms of the French (1418).

Mahe captured by the English.

When in 1778 war broke out between England and France the English besieged Pondicherry which fell in a short time. The Madras Council resolved to follow up the victory by an expedition to Mahe, the last of the French possessions in the south. Ḥaidar did not come to the help of his French allies at Pondicherry as he was engaged in the siege of Chitaldroog (1607). Immediately on learning the intentions of the Madras Government he warned them against the consequences and declared that if the English persisted in their resolve 'he would not only devastate the whole country from Tinnevelly to Madras but would wipe out the very existence of the English nation' (1416). No heed was, however, paid to his remonstrances. Mahe was invested and taken. Ḥaidar joined the confederacy of Niẓām 'Alī as soon as it was projected.

Cession of Guntur to the English.

Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras, thought Ḥaidar could yet be reconciled. In June 1779 he sent a Danish missionary, Swartz, to treat with him. The Bengal Government also showed their anxiety to befriend him (1606). The mission, however, proved fruitless. The Madras Government now gave him another cause of dissatisfaction by inducing Basalat Jang to cede Guntur to them and to receive English forces into Adoni which was threatened with an attack by Ḥaidar. Mahe was useful to the latter as the port through which he received his supply of arms and ammunition; Guntur was so situated as to break the continuity of his new conquests. Both were now in the hands of the English.

Hastings tries to reconcile Ḥaidar.

The Madras Presidency now anticipated that this accumulation of offences would sooner or later explode. They, therefore, proposed to take the offensive and attack Seringapatam and thus save the Carnatic from the effects of an invasion by Ḥaidar.[2] But Hastings saw 'nothing hostile in his (Ḥaidar's) conduct and thought he had no reason to deviate from his plans of making conquests of Mahratta lands by taking advantage of the diversion created by the English army.[3]' He wrote to Ḥaidar a gentle, conciliatory and persuasive letter assuring him of the friendship of the English (1748). In this instance, however, Hastings was profoundly mistaken in his reading of the situation. This is clearly proved by the contempt and insult with which Ḥaidar treated Mr Gray, the Agent of the Madras Government, who had been deputed to treat with him (1857). Hastings himself was told in reply that he (Ḥaidar) had lost all faith in the word of the English and the Governor-General might act as he pleased (1941). In June 1780 Ḥaidar 'Alī moved from Seringapatam, his capital, and descended on the Carnatic plain with a large force. As soon as the news of his invasion was received in Calcutta, General Sir Eyre Coote was despatched by sea to Madras in order to take the field against him (2034).

War declared.

---

[1] *See* I. R. D., *Minutes of the Foreign Dept. Proceedings*, 10 August 1778.
[2] *See* I. R. D., *op. cit.*, 6 December 1779.
[3] *See* I. R. D., *op. cit.*, 20 December 1779.

This war continued for four years and was concluded by the Treaty of Mangalore on the 11th of March 1784.

Of the administrative measures of Warren Hastings during the period under review mention may here be made of his abolition of the Mint at Murshidabad, and centralising the issue of coins at Calcutta (519). Another act of even greater importance was his scrutiny into the working of the Supreme Court. He asked Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to prepare and submit to him statistics, embodying certain particulars, of the lawsuits instituted in the Court since October 1775 whether against the *Niẓāmat* and *Faujdārī* officers or the inhabitants of Murshidabad, he enquired from him if the Court had interfered with the administration of criminal justice entrusted to him (1783). The powers of the Court were ill-defined in the statute and this gave rise to various abuses. Complaints were pouring in against the high-handed manner in which the Court sought to extend its authority and jurisdiction over the people. It even threatened to subvert the very basis of Government. The *Zamīndār* who collected the revenue and the *Faujdār* who administered criminal justice were alike liable to be called away from their stations to answer flimsy charges brought against them by their enemies (659, 1154, 1367, etc.). The result was that all the work of the revenue collection and that of the *Faujdārī* used to be totally dislocated, allowing a clear harvest time to the forces of disorder.

Mint at Calcutta.

Conflict between the Supreme Court and the executive.

On the 3rd of July 1780 Muḥammad Riẓā Khān submitted his report containing an account of nine cases with which the Supreme Court had had to deal (1932). From a perusal of these it is clear that justice as administered by the Court was costly, tortuous and tardy besides being a menace to the very existence of the Government. Hastings proposed to place a share of the responsibility of civil government on the shoulders of Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice, in order to induce him and his colleagues to use greater restraint in the exercise of their powers. Accordingly about the end of October he offered him the office of the Judge of the *Ṣadr Dīwānī 'Adālat*, a Court of Appeal, which was constituted in 1773 but had never yet functioned. The office carried a salary of 60,000 *sikka* rupees per annum besides what he was receiving as Chief Justice. Sir Elijah was recalled in 1782 for having accepted the offer.[1]

The present volume has unearthed among others several interesting documents throwing light on the last days of two of the most prominent figures of the eighteenth century. These are Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim 'Alī Khān, the Nawab Nāẓim of Bengal (1760-3 A. D.) and Ghāzīu'd-Dīn, *Vazīr* of Aḥmad Shah (1748-54 A. D.) and Alamgir II (1754-9 A. D.), the Emperors of Delhi. In 1776 Mīr Qāsim was wandering about in search of a place of refuge. For twelve years he had been an exile from Bengal and was tired of a vagrant life. His thoughts were now not so much for his own self as for his dear children whom he wanted to see settled in life. In June 1776 he wrote to Hastings seeking English protection (82). Not receiving a reply he petitioned the Emperor, Shah 'Ālam, to give him shelter (265). Failing here, he turned again to Hastings praying for

Last days of (1) Mir Qāsim.

[1] *See* J. Mill, *The History of British India* (London, 1840), Vol. IV, pp. 346-55.

forgiveness; explaining how sheer misunderstanding had created an estrangement between him and the English. (?58). Finally we learn that he died of dropsy at Shahjahanabad on the 7th of June 1777 (1273).

(2) Ghazīu'd-Dīn. Ghāzīu'd-Dīn, the eldest son of Niẓāmul-Mulk of Hyderabad, was the Minister of the Emperor Aḥmad Shah. In 1757 he deposed the Emperor and became the *Vazīr* of Alamgir II who then ascended the throne. Two years later he murdered his new Master and fled from Delhi. After extensive wanderings he settled at Saugor disguised as a Borah fakir. When he heard that the Bengal Government were sending a reinforcement to Bombay he imagined that the occasion might be utilised to retrieve his lost fortunes. He offered to join the English army in all its expeditions and to do anything required of him, if he was installed on the *masnad* at Hyderabad in the place of his brother Niẓam 'Alī (1659-60). The offer he made was politely declined (1399). In 1779 he went to Surat with a view to joining the English army under Col. Goddard. Here his identity was discovered and as both Niẓām 'Alī and Shah 'Ālam had proclaimed rewards for the seizure of his person he was kept under close surveillance until the arrival of Col. Goddard (1598). The English not having any political use for him he was despatched to Mecca. It is believed that he returned to India and died shortly after in obscurity.[1]

---

[1] *See* Muhammad Zakaullah, *Tarikh-i-Hindustan*, Muhammadan period (Delhi, 898), Vol. IX, p. 310.

ERRATA

Letters 31 & 73, line 1, *for* Muḥammad Riẓā Khān *read* Nawab of Farrukhabad.
Letter 81, line 6, *for* Aix-la-Chapelle *read* Paris.
„ 178, „ 2, *for* Bishnunath *read* Bishunath.
„ 211, „ 7, *for* uuruly *read* unruly.
„ 226, „ 6, *for* injuctions *read* injunctions.
„ 238, „ 1, *after* 238. *add* From.
„ 265, „ 11, *for* shew *read* show.
„ 359, „ 2, *for* Peshawa *read* Peshwa.
„ 386, „ 1, *for* Covernor *read* Governor.
„ 396, „ 3, *for* Āṣafu'd-Dualah *read* Āṣafu'd-Daulah.
„ 401, „ 1, *for* recapitulutes *read* recapitulates.
„ 403, „ 29, *for* consequsnce *read* consequence.
„ 407, p. 65, line 1, *for* ome *read* come.
„ 407, line 15, *for* contiue *read* continue.
„ 418, „ 7, *for* Daulut *read* Daulat.
„ 429, „ 2, *after* Nawab *add* Mubāraku'd-Daulah.
„ 450, „ 2, *for* saye *read* says.
„ 511, „ 1, *for* Ḥusain *read* Ḥasan.
„ 551, „ 5, *for* Bhoosna *read* Bhushna.
„ 558, „ 16, *for* charater *read* character.
„ 561, „ 1, *for* Nawal *read* Nawab.
Letters 567 & 568, lines 31 & 18, *for* Stibbart *read* Stibbert.
Letter 568, line 4, *after* because *add* of.
„ 583, „ 2, *for* fabour *read* favour.
„ 585, „ 4, *for* insault *read* insult.
„ 607, „ 2, *after* letter *delete* from.
„ „ „ 8, *for* connetced *read* connected.
Letters 631 & 640, lines 26 & 5, for desirious *read* desirous.
Letter 649, line 10, *for* at *read* that.
„ 659, „ 4, *for* Bombay *read* Surat.
„ 665, „ 12, *for* its *read* their.
„ 672, „ 2, *for* Sayid *read* Saiyid.
„ 675, „ 3, *for* Stibbart *read* Stibbert.
„ 694, „ 47, *for* Bellecome *read* Bellecombe.

Letter 725, line 2, *for* that *read* than.
„ 738, „ 2, *for* adherance *read* adherence.
„ 756, „ 6, *for* neghbourhood *read* neighbourhood.
„ 767, „ 4, *for* comlimentary *read* complimentary.
„ 832, „ 1, *after* 832. *add* To.
„ 834, „ 36, *for* their *read* there.
„ 852, „ 1, *for* Moharaja *read* Maharaja.
„ 858, „ 15, *for* favourities *read* favourites.
„ 865, „ 1, *for* Iḥtirāmmu'd-Daulah *read* Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah.
„ 896, „ 1, *for* Maharaji Mudhoja *read* Maharaja Mudhoji.
„ 920, „ 5, *for* Ẓābiṭah *read* Ṣābit.
„ 921, „ 17, *for* provod *read* proved.
„ 923, „ 5, *for* Mursidabad *read* Murshidabad.
„ 923, „ 8, *for* elequent *read* eloquent.
„ 924, p. 154, line 22, *for* as under *read* asunder.
„ 939, line 3, *for* confident *read* confidant.
„ 942, „ 5, *for* conscientously *read* conscientiously.
„ 953, p. 164, line 20, *for* seige *read* siege.
„ 955, line 12, *for* ariticles *read* articles.
„ 981, „ 32, *for* became *read* become.
„ 991, p. 176, line 11, *for* imformed *read* informed.
„ 991, „ „ 14, *for* French *read* French.
„ 992, line 5, *for* all *read* will.
„ 1008, „ 9, *for* conductive *read* conducive.
„ 1029, „ 12, *for* assasin *read* assassin.
„ 1033, „ 15, *for* vigourous *read* vigorous.
„ 1037, p. 187, line 30, *for* withont *read* without.
„ 1037, „ „ 43, *for* ulmolested *read* unmolested.
„ 1037, p. 188, „ 51, *for* Sarnet *read* Srinath.
„ 1088, line 15, *for* lead *read* led.
„ 1093, „ 10, *for* discharged *read* discharge.
„ 1099, p. 205, line 5, *for* propogate *read* propagate.
„ 1099, „ „ 7, *for* Eilliot *read* Elliot.
„ 1104, line, 3, *for* Shajā'u'd-Daulah *read* Shujā'u'd-Daulah.
„ 1110, „ 2, *for* Udwant Chant *read* Udey Chand.
„ „ „ 6, *for* Goa *read* God.
„ 1113, „ 9, *for* Ellot *read* Elliot.
„ 1120, „ 2, *for* pettion *read* petition.
„ 1120, „ 11, *for* Qāsims's *read* Qāsim's.

Letter 1142, line 1, *for* esame ffect *read* same effect.
„ 1147, „ 3, *for* produce *read* produce.
„ 1149, „ 4, *for* chois *read* choice.
„ 1152, „ 1, *for* acknowledes *read* acknowledges.
„ 1164, „ 4, *for* Nunīru'd-Daulah *read* Munīru'd-Daulah.
„ 1164, „ 11, *for* Young of Murshidabad *read* Lane of Azimabad.
„ 1178, lines 3 and 4, *for* I and i *read* It and it.
„ 1179, line 6, *for* lent *read* lend.
„ 1254, „ 1, *for* Ḥasan Riẓān *read* Ḥasan Riẓā.
„ 1258, „ 6, *for* abscouders *read* absconders.
„ 1285, „ 7, *for* magagines *read* magazines.
„ 1316, p. 268, line 14, *for* advanturers *read* adventurers.
„ 1316, „ „ 28, *for* persuit *read* pursuit.
Letters 1363 and 1365, lines 17, 25 and 6, *for* Pearse *read* Peiarce.
Letter 1376, p. 290, line 48, *for* strategem *read* stratagem.
„ 1376, „ 291, „ 39, *for* enternchements *read* entrenchments.
„ 1380, line 6, *for* reconcilation *read* reconciliation.
„ 1382, „ 30, *for* Request *read* Requests.
„ 1384, „ 11, *for* apperance *read* appearance.
„ 1389, „ 4, *for* unnecssary *read* unnecessary.
„ 1393, „ 6, *for* ask *read* asks.
„ 1416, „ 16, *for* cannons *read* cannon.
„ 1418, „ 2, *for* Aii *read* Alī.
„ 1418, „ 10, *for* bean *read* been.
„ 1419, p. 311, line 24, *for* therefore *read* therefore.
„ 1423, line 1, *for* Muharaja *read* Maharaja.
„ 1434, „ 3, *for* Raman *read* Rama.
„ 1442, p. 318, line 12, *for* determind *read* determined.
„ 1449, „ 322, „ 29, *for* Dada *read* Patel.
„ 1456, line 13, *for* proverty *read* poverty.
„ 1484, „ 4, *for* seige *read* siege.
„ 1490, „ 1, *for* Middleten *read* Middleton.
„ 1519, „ 4, *for* Anandai *read* Anandi.
„ 1532, „ 3, *for* mony *read* money.
„ 1586, „ 5, *for* 'Armala *read* 'Amala.
„ 1598, „ 9, *for* Hosangabad *read* Hoshangabad.
„ „ p. 361, line 20, *for* Offiers *read* Officers.
„ 1607, line 34, *for* Ḥakīm *read* Halīm.
„ 1619, „ 5, *for* advises ... sings *read* advices ... signs.
„ 1632, „ 9, *for* te *read* to.

Letter 1634, line 7, *for* Galligan *read* Killican.
„ 1636, „ 4, *for* maāḥls *read* maḥāls.
„ 1643, „ 3, *for* on *read* of.
„ 1644, „ 7, *after* done *add* to.
„ 1648, „ 4, *for* simillar *read* similar.
„ 1659, „ 3, *for* Ṣābit Jang *read* Saif Jang.
„ 1663, „ 2, *for* unmindrul *read* unmindful.
„ 1682, „ 15, *for* thc *read* the.
„ 1686, „ 4, *after* allowed *add* to.
„ 1686, „ 13, *for* polititał *read* political.
„ 1686, „ 19, *for* Salsettte *read* Salsette.
„ 1706, p. 399, line 6, *for* desptched *read* despatched.
„ 1749, „ 412, „ 23, *for* of *read* in.
„ 1757, line 3, *for* unforseen *read* unforeseen.
„ 1772, „ 6, *for* greet *read* great.
„ 1845, „ 6, *for* 4, AR *read* AR 4.
„ 1857, „ 6, *for* govern r ip *read* governorship.
„ 1859, „ 2, *for* Mubāaruku'd-Daulah *read* Mubāraku'd-Daulah.
„ 1873, „ 5, *for* The *read* They.
„ 1924, p. 459, line 9, *after* settlement *add* of.
„ 1935, line 2, *for* Bhusna *read* Bhushna.
„ 1942, footnote, *for* olume *read* volume.
„ 1951, line 11, *after* any *add* way.
„ 1954, p. 475, line 13, *for* Torin *read* Turing.
„ 1977, line 27, *for* heve *read* have.
„ 1978, „ 18, *for* still *read* till.
„ 1981, „ 3, *for* Dr Walsh *read* Dr Walters.
„ 1995, p. 488, line 10, *for* Gaik wa *read* Gaikwar.
„ „ „ „ 18, *for* suspened *read* suspend.
„ 1996, line 9, *for* Cockrell *read* Cockerell.
„ 2010, „ 1, *for* Commands *read* Commends.
„ 2037, „ 1, *for* Baālājī *read* Bālājī.
„ 2041, „ 7, *for* the paid *read* they paid.
„ 2049, „ 3, *for* Nawab *read* Mirza.
„ 2060, „ 18, *for* infomed *read* informed.
„ 2061, „ 4, *for* Sheo Das *read* Bishan Das.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

1776

Jan. 1. 1. From Bālājī Pandit. Approves of the Governor-General's proposal to send Col. Upton to Poona in order to conclude a peace. (*A R 3, p. 89.*)

Jan. 1. 2. From Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan Peshwa. Sets forth his wish of establishing peace with the Company and refers to his ministers and requests answer to his former letters upon this subject. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Jan. 1. 3. From Sakharām Pandit. Expresses great satisfaction at Col. Upton's deputation at Poona to conclude a treaty of peace. (*A R 3, p. 105.*)

Jan. 1. 4. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Curruckdeah and Kharakpur having been reduced by Captain Brown under the Government's authority it has become necessary to appoint a *Faujdārī* Court at those places. Asks that arrangements may be made for the creation of such a court and the appointment of suitable persons for executing its functions; efficiently. (*T I 15, p. 1, no 1 ; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Jan. 2. 5. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complains of a warrant having been issued by the Supreme Court against Tajī Rāy and others. (*A R 3, p. 94*)

Jan. 2. 6. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Prays that the order of the Court of Directors may be carried into execution with respect to his annuity. (*A R 3, p. 100.*)

Jan. 3. 7. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Suggests a reduction in Riẓā Qulī Khān's salary. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Jan. 3. 8. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah's letter received 2 January, no 5 above. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Jan. 3. 9. *Dastak* granted to Shaikh 'Abdu'r Raḥmān, *vakīl* of Rajª Hindū Pat, who is going from Calcutta to Bundelkhand. He has with him twenty-five men, two horses, two packets of wearing apparel, two bundles of broadcloth, one bag of cooking utensils, etc. (*C I 9, p. 127, no 231.*)

Jan. 3. 10. *Dastak* granted to Rādhā Gobind Rāy who is going on a pilgrimage to Jagannath with five or six companions. (*C I 9, p. 128, no 232.*)

Jan. 5. 11. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.] Requests that Mr Conway may be allowed to reside with him. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

Jan. 6. 12. From Ṣadru'l Islām Khān. Encloses a letter for Nawab Wālājāh [Nawab of Arcot] with respect to an overcharge in the accounts of Gopamau. (*A R 3, p. 106.*)

1776

Jan. 9. 13. From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Sets forth his reliance on and attachment for the Company. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

Jan. 10. 14. From Raja Chait Singh. Requests permission to correspond with all, excepting the enemies of the Company. (*A R 3, p. 102.*)

Jan. 11. 15. From Raja Baijnāth. (1) Says that he has entered into a *qabūliat* with the Company through Mr Harwood. (2) Requests that orders may be issued for the liquidation of his arrears of salary. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Jan. 12. 16. From the King. Desires that the village of Kona may be considered as set apart for Ḥājī Qāsim, a dervish. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Jan. 13. 17. To Mādhū Rāo. Says that the peaceful intentions of the English will have become manifest from the letters that have been addressed to Sakharām and Bālājī Pandit, ministers of the Mahratta Government. Orders have already been issued for the cessation of hostilities and Col. Upton is on his way to Poona to conduct negotiations for peace. He is at present at Bhopal but his journey is impeded by the want of passports. This is surprising as the addressee's ministers had promised help in the matter of passports. (*T I 15, pp. 1, 2, no 2; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Jan. 13. 18. To Sakharām Bāpū. Received his letter dated 22 Nov. [1775.] Already replied to his several letters. After all his professions for peace and friendship it is surprising that he should have ordered the intercepting of English vessels on the Malabar Coast. Further he has not supplied Col. Upton with passports as promised, with the result that that Officer's journey to Poona is retarded; he is at present in Bhopal. Orders have been issued to the Bombay Government to stop their war with the Mahratta nation. It is hoped that the latter will reciprocate the friendly sentiments of the English. If however the addressee should by his conduct cause a renewal of the war he must answer for the consequences. (*T I 15, pp. 2, 3, no 3; A I 3, p. 66.*)

Jan. 13. 19. To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 3, no 4; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Jan. 13. 20. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Asks him to appoint a *Faujdārī* court at Sylhet. (*T I 15, p. 3, no 5; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Jan. 16. 21. From Raḥmat 'Alī and others. Hope orders will be issued to Raja Chait Singh and Mr Fowke to continue to them their ancient rights in the *Zamīndārī* of Benares. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Jan. 18. 22. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Received his letter concerning the warrant issued by the Supreme Court of Judicature for arresting the persons of Tāji Rāy and Hīnganlāl. Agrees with him that these men being servants of the *Niẓāmat*, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over them. Sends a copy of the law from which the Court of Judicature derives its authority. Leaves it to the Nawab to take such steps in consultation with his ministers as he may judge necessary for the support of his dignity and the rights of the *Niẓāmat*. (*T I 15, p. 4, no 6; A I 3, p. 62.*)

1776

Jan. 18. 23. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses for his perusal translation of a letter received from Mr Barton. Says that orders have been issued to the Chief of Bhagalpur to send certain prisoners to Murshidabad for trial. Asks him to scrutinize the conduct of the *Dārogha* and officers of the *'adālat* at Bhagalpur in the trial of these prisoners before them. (*T I 15, pp. 4, 5, no 7; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Jan. 22. 24. From Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Requests letters to the Vazir and Mr Bristow recommending him strongly to them on several matters he has to negotiate at Lucknow with respect to Raghūnāth Rāo. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

Jan. 22. 25. From Dhūndī Pandit Dādā. Requests letters to the Vazir and Mr Bristow recommending him strongly to them. (*A R 3, p. 90.*)

Jan. 24. 26. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) In reply to the Governor-General's letter of the 1st instant notifies his having chosen Maulavī 'Alīmu'llah for the trust spoken of therein. (2) Has received the Governor-General's letter recommending reductions in salaries and transmits answers to the different articles stated therein. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Jan. 26. 27. To the Raja of Kujang. Has learnt that a French ship bound for Bengal was wrecked at the seacoast in his *zamīndāri*. Is surprised to hear that he has taken prisoner the Captain and his men who escaped with their lives and has also plundered their articles. Directs him to release them, restore their plundered articles and send them to Bengal. (*C I 9, p. 130, no 234.*)

Jan. 30. 28. To Bahū Begam. Has received her letter through Khoja Shugūn 'Alī Khān. Is sorry to learn that her relations with the Nawab have been so strained as to destroy her peace of mind. Has sent orders to Mr Bristow to use his good offices with the Nawab so that all causes of friction may be removed in the future, and to represent to him the propriety and justice of accepting the effects which she has given in payment of 11 *lākhs* of rupees in part of the stipulated sum of 30 *lākhs*. With regard to her request to come and reside in some part of the Company's possessions, she is welcome to follow her inclinations in the matter and she may depend upon this that every mark of attention will be shown to her on account of her rank as well as of the respect which is due to the memory of the late Nawab [Shuja'u'd-Daulah]. Is however averse to promoting a division between her son [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] and herself, and she should therefore perceive the necessity of obtaining his consent before she resolves on such a measure. It is advisable not to act against his wishes. She can rest assured that the English name has been pledged for the faithful performance of the engagements which have been executed between the Nawab and herself, and nothing will be done contrary to those engagements. (*T I 15, pp. 5, 6, no 8; A I 3, p. 67.*)

Jan. 30. 29. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his several letters together with the papers enclosed. The fact of his having appointed Maulavī 'Alīmu'llah to the *Faujdārī 'adālat* of the Jungleterry district has been communicated to Captain Brown who is in command of the district, and the Captain has been directed to give the Maulavī

1776

every assistance he may need in the discharge of his work. Desires the Nawab to exert himself in suppressing robberies in the province and bringing the culprits to justice. As the payment of the salaries to the officers of the *'adālats* and other expenses of those courts is under his authority he is to continue to discharge them in the usual manner for the present, and orders have been sent to the Provincial Council at Murshidabad to advance him whatever sums of money he may demand for that purpose. Notices with pleasure the reductions he has effected in the expenses of the Nawab's household. Directs him to reduce the stipends each of Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam to Rs 7,000 per month. Asks him to send for the information of the Board an account of the alterations which have been made from time to time in the pensions allowed to these two ladies since the death of Mīr Ja'far 'Alī Khān, and report whether the sums of Rs 12,000 and Rs 8,000 which they have been receiving monthly were exclusive of every other allowance, and if so on what considerations such other allowances have been granted to them. (*T I 15, pp. 6, 7, no 9; A I 3, p. 59.*

Feb. 1. 30. From Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān. Sets forth his wish of forming a strong friendship with the Governor-General. (*A R 3, p. 97.*)

Feb. 1. 31. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Complains of the infidelity of his servants Mihrbān Khān and others and requests that the Vazir may have no control over his affairs and that he should be upheld just now by the Governor-General. (*A R 3, p. 97.*)

Feb. 1. 32. From Raja Gumān Singh. Requests a letter to the Vazir and Mr Bristow with respect to the dispute between him and Raja Hindū Pat. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Feb. 4. 33. From Raja Gobind Rām. Says that it is disgraceful to have the Vazir's letters weighed by the *ḍāk* people and requests orders forbidding the practice in future. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Feb, 5. 34. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) In reply to the Governor-General's letter says he will enquire strictly into the conduct of the Bhagalpur officers. (2) States the inconvenience he suffers by not receiving the arrears of his pay. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Feb. 6. 35. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that M. Sanson refuses to obey the process of a court and begs he may be compelled to do it. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Feb. 6. 36. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Requests payment of a certain sum of money to his bankers. (*A R 3, p. 100.*)

Feb. 6. 37. From Ṣadru'l Islām Khān. Requests a letter to Nawab Wālājāh [Nawab of Arcot] about the balance of Rs 1,793 and transmits a box and a letter for the Nawab. (*A R 3, p. 106*)

Feb. 6. 38. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Informs the Governor-General of his heavy debts and proposes to relieve himself by recourse to his mother's overgrown wealth. (2) Repeats his wish that Mr Conway may be sent to him. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

1776

Feb. 7. 39. To Raja Chait Singh. Has received his proposal for furnishing the Company with 4,000 maunds of saltpetre which is the quantity annually produced in his country. As this supply is so inconsiderable, does not think it worth while to have it, but if he has already stored up a quantity in consequence of the previous application made to him he can forward it to the Commercial Chief at Patna on the terms of his proposal, *viz.*, at Rs 4 per maund. (*T I 15, p. 7, no 10; A I 3, p. 64.*)

Feb. 8. 40. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a letter from M. Sanson to the *Dārogha* of Midnapur and requests orders. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Feb. 8. 41. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The Board have considered his request for the grant to him of a *sanad* from the Nawab Nāẓim of Bengal for the offices of *Qāẓī*, *Iḥtisāb* and *Iftā*. They have approved the draft of the proposed *sanad* omitting from it the office of *Iḥtisāb* and have sent a copy of it to the Resident at the Darbar with a view to his obtaining the Nawab Nāẓim's formal sanction. The *sanad* conferred upon him by the Nawab Nāẓim will be the authority for his conduct, and orders have been circulated requiring all persons dependent on the *Dīwānī* to obey all *parwānas* issued under his seal. The payment of the salaries of the *Dārogha* and other judges and servants of the *Faujdārī 'adālats* will be made through him, and Provincial Councils have been instructed to pay all bills that have been audited and signed by him.

Thinks that the practice of stationing *vakīls* at the *ṣadr* on the part of the *zamīndārs* and farmers is attended with considerable expense to them. It would do if they occasionally sent their *vakīls* to the *Faujdārs*, as the latter act under the addressee's immediate authority and control. (*T I 15, pp. 7-9, no 11; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Feb. 9. 42. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Owes large debts to the Company as well as to his subjects, it is necessary therefore to compel the Begam and the eunuchs to pay what they are in arrears from their own agreements. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Feb. 9. 43. To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Complimentary in reply to several letters of a like nature from him. (*T I 15, p. 9, no 12.*)

Feb. 10. 44. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Relies absolutely on the Governor-General's friendship now that his father is dead. (*A R 3, p. 106.*)

Feb. 10. 45. From Raja Chait Singh. Refers to Raja Misar's representation on several important points. (*A R 3, p. 102.*)

Feb. 10. 46. From Muḥammad Ḥayāt Khān, Nawab of Bhopal. Acknowledges receipt of the box and *kharīṭa* from the Nawab Wālājāh and begs that the Vazir and Mr Bristow may be written to in his favour. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Feb. 10. 47. From Mīr Saidū's mother. Informs of Fath 'Alī Khān's arrival at Murshidabad. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Feb. 10. 48. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Informs of his arriva. at Patna and of his recovery from illness. (*A R 3, p. 97.*)

1776

Feb. 10. 49. From Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. Reports his arrival at Murshidabad. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

Feb. 10. 50. From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Requests letters to Mr Bristow and Col. Cumming to interest themselves in his affair. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

Feb. 15. 51. From the King. Finds fault that nothing is being done with respect to the arrears of tribute, notwithstanding the mission of Raja Dayārām to Calcutta. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Feb. 15. 52. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. Says that the King is suffering much hardship on account of the non-payment of the Bengal tribute. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Feb. 15. 53. From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests a letter to Mr Barton to examine into the effect of the drought in his *zamīndārī* and to receive the surplus that remains after paying the various items of expenditure. (*A R 3, p. 110.*)

Feb. 15. 54. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is greatly pleased with his letter intimating that his *vakīl* Benīrām Pandit has returned with presents from the writer, that a *khil'at* of investiture for the *ṣūba* for his son Raghūjī Bhonsla has arrived and that the latter's marriage with the daughter of Mān Singh, a nobleman of high rank, has been celebrated. Congratulates him on the young Raja's happy wedding. Greatly values his friendship and will inform the King of England of his great qualities.

With regard to his inquiry relative to the operations of the English arms in the Deccan, says that orders have been sent to suspend hostilities and an ambassador has been deputed to Poona with powers to conclude a treaty of peace. (*T I 15, pp. 9, 10, no 13; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Feb. 15. 55. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting that the Company may be moved to give a guarantee of protection for the Doab and Rohilkhand as they did in the case of Allahabad and Kora. Has written to the Company and is awaiting their orders about Rohilkhand. As regards the Doab does not think they will agree to their troops being employed at so great a distance. Assures the Nawab that nothing shall be found wanting on his part to promote his interest. (*T I 15, pp. 10, 11, no 14; A I 3, pp. 67-8.*)

Feb. 15. 56. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter expressing his appreciation of the services of Col. Cumming who by his resourcefulness succeeded in quelling the mutiny among his troops. In compliance with his request has appointed some English officers to train and discipline his men with a view to preventing a recurrence in the future of a mutinous feeling among them. Refers him to Mr Bristow for further particulars. (*T I 15, p. 11, no 15; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 57. To Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 11, no. 16; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Feb. 15. 58. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter of 11 December [1775], and says that the one enclosed therein has, as desired

1776

by him, been forwarded to the Nawab of Arcot. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 17; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 59. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. In reply to his letter of 12 December [1775] says that officers have already been despatched for the training of his troops, and that his request to put Col. Goddard in chief command will be considered after news has been received of the arrival of these officers. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 18; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 60. To Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 19; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Feb. 15. 61. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter of 13 December [1775] and assures him that the act of his preventing Qāsim 'Alī Khān, the inveterate enemy of the English, from being received by the King will be remembered as a proof of the sincerity of his friendship for the Company and the English nation. (*T I 15, p. 12, no 20.*)

Feb. 15. 62. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter of 22 December [1775] and assures him that every mark of attention will be shown to his representative, Raja Gobind Rām. (*T I 15, pp. 12, 13, no 21; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Feb. 15. 63. To Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 22; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Feb. 15. 64. To Raghūnāth Rāo. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 27 December [1775] and informs him that with a view to putting a stop to the war in the Deccan, the Company have deputed Col. Upton a person of high rank and character to the Government of Poona with full powers to negotiate a treaty of peace, and that they will abide by the result of his embassy. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 23; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Feb. 15. 65. To Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Acknowledges his letter and requests him to forward to Raghūnāth Rāo a reply to his letter, which is enclosed. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 24; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Feb. 15. 66. To Dhūndī Khānde Rāo. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 13, no 25.*)

Feb. 19. 67. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Has received Rs 17,000 from the Murshidabad Council and hopes they may be ordered to furnish him with such further sums as he may want in future. Notifies his having fixed the allowance of the Begams [Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam] at Rs 7,000 a month. Has given orders for the accounts of the Begams' pensions of last year to be furnished. (2) Says that the orders of the Council respecting the salaries of the *Niẓāmat* officers shall be strictly carried out. (3) Hopes Mr Martin will be directed not to pay the salaries of *kotwāls* and other officers of the patrol. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Feb. 19. 68. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Notifies his having appointed Sarūp Chand as his *vakīl* in the place of Rādhā Charan. (*A R 3, p. 94.*)

Feb. 21. 69. From Qiwāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān. Requests a letter on his own behoof to Mr Law. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

1776

Feb. 21. 70. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says he is fond of wine and requests a stock of different kinds. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Feb. 21. 71. From Jagat Seth. Requests orders for the payment of the *Niẓāmat* arrears as he is badly in want of money. (*A R 3, p. 106.*)

Feb. 22. 72. From Sakharām Pandit. Has received the Governor-General's letter and hopes peace will be established through the agency of Col. Upton. (*A R 3, p. 105.*)

Feb. 22. 73. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Relies solely on the friendship of the Governor-General and states the hardship of the Vazir's imposing an annual *naẓrāna* of Rs 4,50,000 upon him to which he begs the Governor-General will bestow attention. (*A R 3, p. 97.*)

Feb. 22. 74. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that the plans proposed by him for the establishment of the *Niẓāmat* and *Faujdārī 'adālats* have been approved, and asks him to inform the several Provincial Councils of the names of the *Faujdārs* and *thānadārs* appointed to the districts under them and at the same time order the latter to apply, when necessary, to the Provincial Councils for assistance in the execution of their duties. Adds that the Board have agreed to the number of sepoys proposed by him for the different *thānas*. In reply to his letter containing a report from *Dārogha* Muḥammad Qāim of his proceedings in the case of M. Sanson says that he (the addressee) has full power to compel the latter to appear before the Court at Midnapore and answer for his conduct. The Chief and Council at Burdwan and the Commanding Officer at Midnapore will give the *Dārogha* every assistance that he may require. (*T I 15, pp. 14-16, no 26; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Feb. 23. 75. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Notifies his having appointed several Indian officers to the *'adālats* of Sylhet and the 24 Parganas. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Feb. 28. 76. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khan. (1) Says that M. Sanson will not obey the orders of the officers of the *mufaṣṣal 'adālats* and requests instructions as to the further measures to be taken against him. (2) Says that he cannot persuade Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to put off his hunting expedition to Rajmahal. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Mar. 9. 77. From the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges receipt of the Governor-General's letter through Lord Pigot; offers thanks for having been so particularly mentioned in the treaty with the Mahrattas; expresses great astonishment at the orders given by the Company about Tanjore which he still hopes will not be wrested from his authority; and encloses copy of a letter from him to Lord Pigot on the subject. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

Mar. 10. 78. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his several letters. With regard to M. Sanson, French agent at Mohanpur, observes that he should, by this time, have been brought to justice; he has been guilty of outrages and violence on the persons of the ryots of the *Niẓāmat* and *Dīwānī* and has been openly defying law and order. The addressee as *Nāib Nāẓim* of the province should see to the

1176

administration of justice and make use of the authority that is vested in him: it is no use his asking the writer for orders and instructions. He must take such action as his own sense of duty may suggest to him. Is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Havildar [at the Midnapore *'adālat*], whose supersession has been ordered, and it is expected that the man who is sent in his place will implicitly obey whatever directions he may receive from the *Dārogha* of the *'adālat*.

As regards the payment of salaries to *Kotwāls* and other officers of the Patrol, which has hitherto been made by Mr Martin, it shall henceforth be in the addressee's hands.

The appointment of the *Faujdārs* in the 24 Parganas will be duly notified, and orders have been issued for providing them with suitable quarters.

With regard to the Nawab Nāẓim's desire to proceed on a hunting excursion to Rajmahal observes that it is imprudent and inadvisable considering the state of his finances, and suggests that he may be persuaded to abandon the idea, at least for the present. (*TI 15, pp. 16-18, no 27; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Mar. 10. **79.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. On receiving the first intimation that the Governor and Council of Bombay were at war with the Mahratta ministers at Poona the Governor-General and Council, in view of the repeated instructions of the Company to maintain peace in all their possessions and specially to avoid friction with the Mahratta nation, hastened to direct the Government of Bombay to suspend hostilities, and deputed Col Upton with full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the ministers at Poona. It was with much reluctance that the Governor-General found himself under the necessity of appearing to counteract his (Raghūnāth Rāo's) immediate views while the negotiation continued, but he had not been inattentive to his interests in the instructions which were given to Col. Upton who was expressly directed to stipulate such conditions as the addressee should approve and as might ensure his future safety and welfare. Has now been informed by Col. Upton that the offer of peace has been rejected by the ministers at Poona who have declared their intention of renewing the war. Being freed from all former restraints is now happy to offer the addressee the perpetual friendship and alliance of the Company and the assistance of their arms to replace him with full authority in the seat of his Government at Poona, and for that purpose letters have been written to the Presidency of Bombay authorising them to renew their negotiation with him for a treaty of alliance. Orders have been issued both to that Presidency and the Presidency of Madras as well as to the Commander of the Company's forces in Oudh to co-operate in the execution of his designs and particularly to prevail upon Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Ḥaidar 'Alī, Mudhojī Bhonsla, Takojī Hulkar and Mahādājī Sindhia to support his cause. Has also sent supplies of men and money to Bombay and has neglected no means to insure his complete success. (*T I 15, pp. 18, 19, no 28; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Mar. 12. **80.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khan. Informs the Governor-General of the attention he showed to Col. Upton on his way to Poona. (*A R 3, p. 102.*)

1776

Mar. 12. 81. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. By treaty the French are entitled only to such places as were in their possession at the commencement of 1749. Accordingly Chandernagore and its dependencies, their factories at Cossimbazar, Dacca, Jugdea and two pieces of garden land in Bihar were delivered up to them [in consequence of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle]. But the French have since established factories at other places—Malda, Serul, and Pawa, in Lashkarpur, Mahmudganj, Sibganj, Harial, Mohanpur, Ghatal and Kirpai. They have stationed European residents there and employed sepoys. Many complaints have been made from different quarters of outrages committed by these residents, and as such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue without seriously damaging the Company's interests and interfering with the rights of the inhabitants of the country he is requested to apply to the Nawab Nāẓim for the removal of the sepoys engaged by the French and for issuing orders to the latter not to hoist their colours at places that are not allowed to them by treaty. (*T I 15, p. 20, no 29; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Mar. 13. 82. From Nawab Mīr Qāsim 'Alī Khān. Applies to the Governor-General's justice to purge him of the imputations thrown on him by other gentlemen. (*A R 3, p. 90.*)

Mar. 13. 83. From Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Intimates the likelihood of hostilities breaking out between him and the Mahrattas. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Mar. 15. 84. From the King. Advises Col. Cumming's being stationed with him as Col. Upton formerly was. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Mar. 15. 85. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. Requests that Col. Cumming may be sent to the King. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

[*Mar. 17.*] 86. The King to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter. Is inclined to vest him with the *Vizārat*, and for this reason he was addressed as *Vazīru'l-Mamālik* in the last *shuqqa*. Desires him to come to the royal court and says that *khil'at* will be bestowed upon him on his arrival. Directs him to send a *peshkash* before he sets out. For further particulars refers him to Majdu'd-Daulah's letter. (*C R 5, p. 174, no 74.*)

[*Mar. 17.*] 87. The King to Mr J. Bristow. Says that he (the addressee) might have heard the news of his fighting with Abu'l Qāsim Khan and Ẓābiṭah Khān. Has great confidence in the English chiefs as well as in Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and hopes they will help him at this time. Invites him in company with the Nawab to his Court together with the English forces, for the Nawab should not divert his attention now to anything else. If the Nawab engages himself with the Mahrattas, the Rohillas taking advantage of that will create disturbances on the other side of the Ganges. Assures him that if the English chiefs disapprove of his action in marching with the English troops His Majesty will write to them explaining the situation and if necessary will himself start for Calcutta to defend him (the addressee). (*C R 5, pp. 174-6, no 75.*)

[*Mar. 17.*] 88. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān] to Mr J. Bristow. Similar to the foregoing. (*C R 5, pp. 176-7, no 76.*)

1776

Mar. 18. 89. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.] Requests a supply of some thousands of muskets. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Mar. 20. 90. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Laments his not being favoured with an answer to his former letters and requests the Governor-General's permission to visit the Vazir at Lucknow. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Mar. 22. 91. From the *Teshū Lāma.* Complimentary. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Mar. 22. 92. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has taken up the *Faujdārī* affairs in earnest, has appointed proper officers and issued strict orders for the apprehension of M. Sanson. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Mar. 24. 93. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has issued the strictest orders for the apprehension of M. Sanson and thinks it was very prudent of the Governor-General to advise the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) to postpone his hunting excursion. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Mar. 26. 94. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.] Requests that two officers of the Company's army may be directed to join Mr Connelan. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Mar. 27. 95. From the Colonel (Upton) to Harī Pant Ballāl. In reply to his letters pleading want of instructions from the Peshwa regarding the proposed treaty and making vague promises of help at the proper time, regrets to say that such evasions on his part cannot assist in the achievement of the object he has in view. Is determined to conclude peace in the best way possible. (Worm-eaten). (*C R 6, p. 55, no 30.*)

Mar. 30. 96. From the Nawab of Arcot. Asserts his right to the Tanjore country and sends copies of the correspondence which passed between him and the Madras Government on the subject. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

Mar. 30. 97. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that Rājarām, Bishūnāth and Shām Rāo, his *vakīls,* may be apprehended whether at Calcutta or Benares. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Mar. 31. 98. From Benīrām Pandit. Says he will set out for Calcutta in ten or twelve days and invites attention to Mudhojī Bhonsla's request relative to his *vakīls.* (*A R 3, p. 89.*)

[*Mar.*—] 99. Sarfarāz 'Alī to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Received on 7 *Ṣafar* a reply to his *'arẓī.* Reports the refractory conduct of a Frenchman named Mons. Sanson who refused to appear before his court to answer a criminal charge brought against him by Bansīdhar. When he was brought by force he abused the complainant and behaved himself most disrespectfully in the court. Requests instructions how to deal with him. Has stationed a guard at the residence of Mons. Sanson to take care of his household articles during his absence 'here.' (*C R 5, pp. 177-8, no 77.*)

Apr. 1. 100. From Sakharām Pandit. Points out the terms on which a peace may be established between the Company and the Mahrattas. (*A R 3, p. 105.*)

Apr. 2. 101. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Complains that the Governor-General does not answer his letter. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

1776

Apr. 2. **102.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Notifies the measures he has taken to remove sepoys belonging to the French who are stationed at different places and transmits copy of a *parwāna* he issued relative to M. Sanson. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Apr. 2. **103.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests that Dr Balfour may be directed to remain with him. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

Apr. 3. **104.** From Shah Asrāru'llah. Hopes his name will be erased from the list of Raja Chait Singh's pensioners. (*A R 3, p. 92.*)

Apr. 3. **105.** From Raja Sāh Mal. Complains of the trouble he experiences from an unfounded complaint preferred against him by Ghulām Muḥammad. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Apr. 3. **106.** From Mīr Saidū. Complains of his brother Fatḥ 'Alī Khān's ill-conduct. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Apr. 7. **107.** From Mahdī Niṣār Khān. (1) Complains of M. Chevalier and other French gentlemen's improper mode of carrying on trade. (2) Says that he is prevented from doing his duty at Hooghly by Muẓaffar Jang's people. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Apr. 8. **108.** From the *Teshū Lāma.* Offers thanks to the Governor-General for having granted him permission to erect a house on the bank of the Ganges. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Apr. 8. **109.** Muḥammad Qaiyyūm and Sarfarāz 'Alī to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. State M. Sanson's refusal to obey a process issued against him, but that a guard is stationed at his house to take care of his goods. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Apr. 10[1]. **110.** To Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. As requested by him has written to Mr Barton about his stipend, and it will be settled on receipt of his reply. (*T I 15, p. 21, no 30 ; A I 3, p. 69.*)

Apr. 10. **111.** To Mīr Saidū. Has received his letter intimating that his brother Fatḥ Alī Khān has quitted the house abruptly without assigning any reason for it and has taken up his residence at Farahbagh. Says that brothers should not quarrel, they should make up their differences and become friends. (*T I 15, p. 21, no 31; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Apr. 11. **112.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends I'tibār Alī Khān to the Nawab's favour. (*T I 15, p. 21, no 32 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Apr. 11. **113.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter desiring him to forward a bill for Rs 20,000 Current rupees to the merchants at Gopamau. Has remitted the amount through the Bankers at Benares explaining to them the difference between Arcot and Current rupees. (*T I 15, p. 21, no 33 ; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Apr. 11. **114.** To Ṣadru'l Islām Khān, Walīu'llah Khān, Ẓiyāu'llah Khān Ghulām Ashraf and Muṣṭafā Alī Khān, of Gopamau. Acknowledges the receipt of their letter and explains the difference between Arcot and Current rupees. (*T I 15, p. 22, no 34 ; A I 3, p. 66.*)

[1] Date as given in the Abstract is 16 Apr.

1776

Apr. 11. **115.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has received his letter. Will send a reply through his *vakīl* together with a letter to the address of Col. Stibbert as desired by him. (*T I 15, p. 22, no 35; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Apr. 11. **116.** To the Seths [of Murshidabad]. Has received their letter regarding their *tankhwāh*. As already intimated to them, is awaiting instructions from the Company to whom the matter has been referred. (*T I 15, p. 22, no 36; A I 3, p. 66.*)

Apr. 16. **117.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. It is reported that many persons known as *sannyāsīs, ṣarrāfs*, etc., are in the habit of seizing and imprisoning the ryots and of exercising personal violen on them on the pretence that such ryots owe them sums of money lent at interest. This is perfectly illegal and expressive of contempt of the established Courts of Justice. All complaints of this nature must be referred to the *Faujdārī 'adālats*. The *Dārogḥas* and other judges should be particularly asked to see that complainants are afforded speedy redress. (*T I 15, pp. 22-3, no 37; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Apr. 16. **118.** To Raja Chait Singh Congratulates him on the birth of his child. (*T I 15, p. 23, no 38; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Apr. 19. **119.** Mr. Thomas Keating to Harī Pant Ballāl. Has received his letters and replied to them in detail. (Worm-eaten and incomplete.) (*C R 6, p. 56, no 32.*)

Apr. 24. **120.** From Haibat Rāo, *Qil'adār* of Barabati. Bespeaks the Governor-General's friendship on the death of his father. (*A R 3, p. 92.*)

Apr 27. **121.** Mādhū Rāo Peshwa to Col. Upton. Denies having written any letters to his uncle Raghūnāth Rāo since the outbreak of hostilities save the one sent through the Colonel and says that the report is totally unfounded. (*C R 6, pp. 55-6, no 31.*)

Apr. 27. **122.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Notifies the King's having constituted him Vazir of the Empire. (2) Returns thanks for the favour shown to Shugūn 'Alī Khān. (3) Bespeaks the Company's friendship in favour of Raghūnāth Rāo. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Apr. 27. **123.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Transmits an answer to the letter he received from the Nawab of Arcot. (*A R 3, p. 100.*)

Apr. 27. **124.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Requests to know whether Mahdī Niṣār Khān is to be continued as *Faujdār* of Hooghly or to be superseded by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Beg. (2) Says that he expects to arrive at Murshidabad on Saturday next. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Apr. 27. **125.** From Anand Saran. (1) Complains of John Campbell's conduct in his country. (2) Notifies his arrival at Cuttack with the appointment of *Nizāmat*. (*A R 3, p. 89.*)

Apr. 27. **126.** From Jasārat Khān. Is sorry to hear of the Governor-General's indisposition. (*A R 3, p. 92.*)

Apr. 27. **127.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Requests permission to visit the Vazir at Lucknow. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Apr. 27. **128.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that many complaints have been made against Ḥājī 'Abdu'llah, *Dārogḥa* of the *Faujdārī 'adālat* at Chitpur. Encloses certain papers bearing on the subject which

1776

were sent by Rām Singh, the Ḥājī's servant, through Ālī Aṣghar Khān. Observes that the charges against the Ḥājī are of a serious nature meriting the most rigid inquiry. (*T I 15, pp. 23-4, no 39 ; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Apr. 29. 129. From Mīr Saidū [1]. Promises to assist Mirzā Sulaimān Khān as far as in his power. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Apr. 29. 130. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests 2,000 brace of good pistols and says that another officer may be appointed to his battalion in the place of Mr Grant. (2) Professes general reliance on the Company's aid and states the necessity of preparing to repel several persons who wish to disturb the peace of the country. (3) Promises to assist Mirzā Sulaimān Khān in every way. (*A R 3, p. 108.*)

Apr. 29. 131. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Requests that public houses may be abolished or a tax levied thereon. (2) Says that no permission is granted by the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) to the French to erect factories. (3) Riẓā Qulī Khān's bill has not been paid as it contains several excessive charges. (4) Requests to know how M. Sanson is to be treated for his contumacious conduct. (5) Encloses a complaint from the officers of the Bishnupur *'adālat* against Rām Mohan, *Dīwān*. (6) Declares that the complaints preferred to the Supreme Council against the m ode o administering justice in the *mufaṣṣal* are altogether unfounded. (*A R 3, p. 95.*)

Apr. 30. 132. From Bhawānī Rām Pandit. Says that Rājarām and Samrū are at Lucknow where the Governor-General's authority fully prevails. (*A R 3, p. 90.*)

Apr. 30. 133. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) It is a disparagement to his authority that M. Sanson should be brought to Calcutta. (2) States the contumacious conduct of Mons. Chevalier towards the Nawab and requests advice. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

Apr. 30. 134. From Sulaimān Khān. Says he waited on the Vazir with the letters of introduction given to him by the Governor-General and that he was treated there in the most friendly manner, and requests that a *tankhwāh* granted by Najaf Khān for Rs 10,000 may be directed to be paid to Khwāja Petrus. (*A R 3, p. 107.*)

Apr. 30. 135. From Mīr Saidū[1]. In reply to his letter about Qāsim Ālī Khān states the necessity of taking measures to oppose Ẓābiṭah Khān and other enemies. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Apr. 30. 136. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) States Ẓābiṭah Khān's aggression and requests assistance in troops to oppose all enemies. (2) Says he received the *khil'at* of *Vizārat* from His Majesty and that he invested himself therewith. Declares the necessity of stopping Zābiṭah Khān's activities in the first instance. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

Apr. 30. 137. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that two seals engraved at Fyzabad, one bearing the name of Raja Gobind Rām, and the other that of Thomas Andrews, were being brought to Calcutta by the peons of the aforesaid Raja. These peons have been seized by the

[1] This is evidently a mistake. It should be Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān. The confusion is due to the similarity between Mīr Murtaẓā Khān, Mīr Saidū's full name, and Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān, the name of Nawab Vazīr's said.

1776

chaukīdārs at Khulna and the seals taken from them. Asks that the matter may be looked into and the seals restored to the Raja's men. (*T I 15, p. 24, no 40; A I 3, p. 60.*)

Apr. 30. **138.** To Haibat Rāo Jāchak, Qil'adār of Barabati. Offers condolence on the death of his father. (*T I 15, p. 24, no 41.*)

Apr. 30. **139.** To Anand Saran. Has received his letter reporting the disturbance caused by Mr John Campbell. Says that an inquiry will be made into the matter, and that in the meantime the Commanding Officers of the sepoys at the different stations will be asked to abstain from every form of violence. (*T I 15, pp. 24-5, no 42; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Apr. 30. **140.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, II. Has received his two letters requesting permission to go to 'the westward' for a change in the interests of his health. Says that there is no objection and requests him to send frequent accounts of his health. (*T I 15, p. 25, no 43; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Apr. 30. **141.** To Mahdī Niṣār Khān. Says that as he holds his appointment directly from the *Nāẓim* he is to pay implicit obedience to all orders emanating from the Nawab or the *Nāib Ṣūba* about the business of his *chakla*, the *Faujdārī 'adālat* of Hooghly and in allmatters which relate to the *Niẓāmat*, without referring to the Governor-General and Council. (*T I 15, p. 25, no 44; A I 3, p. 63.*)

May 1. **142.** From Fīroz Jang. Has, before this, transmitted a plan of the fort of Dig. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

May 1. **143.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) States that Basant 'Alī Khān massacred Mukhtāru'd-Daulah while his guest and that his life since has paid the forfeit. Says that his affairs require energy just now and the advice of the Governor-General, that he has stationed troops for the protection of Kora and that if the Mahrattas sue for peace an honourable one can be made with them. (2) Requests three surgeons and says that Ensign Edwards may be sent to him. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

May 1. **144.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. Says that it is His Majesty's order that the tribute be discharged immediately. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

May 1. **145.** From the King. Desires the arrears of the tribute to be paid up through Dayārām Pandit immediately. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

May 1. **146.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Forwards a letter from Najaf Khān. (*T I 15, p. 25, no 45; A I 3, p. 64.*)

May 1. **147.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. Says that in view of the measures that have been taken at Poona the residence of his *vakīl* in Calcutta is unnecessary and he has accordingly taken his leave. It is hoped that his interests have been safeguarded in the treaty [of Poorundhur]. (*T I 15, pp. 25-6, no 46; A I 3, p. 65.*)

May 4. **148.** Mādhū Rāo Peshwa to Col. Upton. Understands that the Bombay Government is averse to Raghūnāth's army remaining in the vicinity of Surat. This is as it should be. Requests him to inform the Governors of Surat and Broach that Raghūnāth's army must

1776

evacuate those parts within a fortnight. The Peshwa's army will not molest Raghūnāth's troops during this interval but after the expiry of the period if any armed man of Raghūnāth's army is found there he will be punished. (Remainder of the letter is badly worm-eaten.) (*C R 6, p. 57, no 33.*)

May 4. **149.** From Sulṭān Manṣūr. Proposes to establish a friendly intercourse between his subjects and the Company's. (*A R 3, p. 107.*)

May 4. **150.** From Farzand Khān. Says that his brother Muḥammad Shujā' Khān for three years has not given him any part of his family inheritance and requests the Governor-General's attention to his situation. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

May 6. **151.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Complains of Capt. Showers' disobedient conduct to him. (2) Notifies his having invested himself with the *khil'at* of *Vizārat*. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

May 6. **152.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Begs that a letter may be sent to Muktā Rām's son to repair to Murshidabad. (2) Has appointed Maulavī Raḥīmu'llah to supersede Ḥājī 'Abdu'llah as *Dārogha* at Kalighat. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

May 6. **153.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Complains of the conduct of Lord Pigot's government towards him particularly with respect to the Tanjore country which they wish to wrest from his hands. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

May 9. **154.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses the copy of his correspondence with Lord Pigot on the subject of Tanjore. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

May 9. **155.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that M. Chevalier, the French Commandant at Chandernagore, has repeatedly written to the Governor-General and Council to say that the French factory at Jugdea stands in danger of being washed away by the sea and have requested that land elsewhere may be given them in exchange for Jugdea. The Governor-General and Council have promised to use their influence with the Nawab. Requests that in the case of M. Chevalier applying to the Nawab the latter may be prevailed upon to make a grant of a piece of land to the French. (*T I 15, p. 26, no 47; A I 3, p. 60.*)

May 14. **156.** To Sakharām Pandit. Has received his letter in which he says that when he heard that the Governor-General and Council had deputed Col. Upton and sent orders to the Government of Bombay to suspend the war he had hoped that the foundations of a lasting friendship would be laid, but the English at Bombay continued to be hostile. From this he has concluded that the English people lack the sincerity which is ordinarily attributed to them. He writes that the island of Salsette is the inheritance of the Peshwa and that it has been perfidiously seized by the Government of Bombay. He urges its restoration and utters a note of warning that evil consequences will ensue if the question of Salsette is left unsettled. Again he says the English have compelled the Gaikwar to enter into a written engagement for the cession of the country under him, and that Col. Upton has now demanded Broach. He says that Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān has seized Tanjore, Ramnathpur, etc., and withheld the *chauth*

1776

and *sardesmukhī* which are many years in arrears, and that the sending of British troops to the assistance of the Nawab needs an explanation. He adds however that if the Nawab restores the places and pays up the arrears to the Mahratta Government no hostile measures will be taken against him. Lastly he writes to say that he has assigned the *chauth* from Bengal to the Bhonsla and that it is desirable that the English should be friendly to him [*i.e.*, pay him the *chauth*].

The Governor-General observes in reply that the expressions contained in the addressee's letter are unseasonable for when once peace between parties has been signed all complaints and remonstrances must cease for ever. Now that a treaty between the Mahratta Government and the East India Company has been executed, it is to be hoped that the addressee so well known for his wisdom and justice will adhere to every stipulation contained in it. Adds that a treaty on the part of the English conformable to that signed by the Mahratta Government has been sent to Col. Upton and expresses the hope that the addressee will approve it. (*T I 15, pp. 27-8, no 48 ; A I 3, p. 66.*)

May 14. **157.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. In consequence of his having reported Captain Showers for disobedience and disrespectful behaviour has removed the Captain from the Nawab's service and transferred him to his original brigade. Says that if any other officers should in future behave in a similar manner, the Nawab need not refer the case to the Governor-General but immediately dismiss the offender from his service. (*T I 15, p. 29, no 49 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

May 16. **158.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Congratulates him on his appointment to the *Vizārat*. (*T I 15, p. 29, no 50 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

May 16. **159.** To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Is pleased at his having expressed the desire to form an alliance with the English. Is unable at the present time to afford him assistance. Recommends his living on terms of friendship with the Vazir and consulting him when necessary. (*T I 15, p. 29, no 51 ; A I 3, p. 65.*)

May 16. **160.** To Jasārat Khān. Acknowledges his complimentary letter. (*T I 15, p. 29, no 52.*)

May 16. **161.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Forwards to him a letter from the King, another from Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. (*T I 15, p. 30, no 53 ; A I 3, p. 64.*)

May 17. **162.** From Bālājī Pandit. Complains that the Bombay Government are still assisting Raghūnāth with their troops, although peace has been concluded between the Mahrattas and the Company. (*A R 3, p. 89.*)

May 20. **163.** From Sakharām Pandit. Complains of the hostile conduct of the Government of Bombay, although a peace is concluded. (*A R 3, p. 106.*)

May 20. **164.** From Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan Peshwa. States the necessity of guarding the *harkāras* of either government on their journey. (*A R 3, p. 100.*)

1776

May 22. **165.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests an order to Mr Barton to make a remission in the lands of Akbarnagar. (*A R 3, p. 110.*)

May 22. **166.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [ʻAbdu'l Aḥad Khān]. Complains that the King's tribute of Rs. 26 *lākhs* is not paid. Acknowledges receipt of the *peshkash* for His Majesty which afforded His Majesty great satisfaction. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

May 22. **167.** From the King. Acknowledges receipt of the *peshkash* from the Nawab of Arcot and complains of the delay that takes place in arranging the affairs of the Empire. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

May 22. **168.** To Mahdī Niṣār Khān. Says that Col. Muir who commands the troops at Barrackpore has complained that the addressee has not only refused to allow an elephant belonging to the Colonel's regiment to cross the river at Hooghly but has at the same time returned unopened a letter that was written to him. Desires him to give his reasons for such conduct. (*T I 15, p. 30, no 54 ; A I 3, p. 63.*)

May 22. **169.** To Ghulām Nabī, *Faujdār* of Hijili. Approves his action in sending to Calcutta a European bearing the name of Johnston found loitering about Hijili. Says that in future if any Europeans are seen strolling about in his jurisdiction without leave they are to be sent down to Calcutta. (*T I 15, p. 30, no 55 ; A I 3, p. 58.*)

May 22. **170.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The *Faujdārī* Court at Birbhum wants to include within its jurisdictions two *thānas* which are a part of the jungle tracts of Birbhum. These *thānas* are at present directly under the authority of Capt. Brown. The jungle people may misinterpret the cause of the transfer of authority, and as they are used to military command, Capt. Brown thinks that the *Faujdārī* Court will always require his help to keep the people under control. In these circumstances it would seem best not to disturb the present arrangements. Has stated the facts for the consideration of the addressee and would like to have his opinion in the matter. (*T I 15, pp. 30-1, no 56; A I 3, p. 60.*)

May 22. **171.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thinks it necessary to establish criminal courts in hill countries to prevent murderers and other offenders from escaping with impunity. Is of opinion that a *Faujdārī* Court should be appointed at Ramgarh. (*T I 15, pp. 31 2, no 57 ; A I 3, p. 60.*)

May 24. **172.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that he made every inquiry to detect the thieves who misappropriated the seals belonging to Mr Andrews and Raja Gobind Rām. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

May 24. **173.** To Mahdī Niṣār Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Says that a new system having been lately adopted for the better administration of justice in criminal cases and for preserving the peace of the country, an arrangement in the establishment of *Faujdārs* has been arrived at as a result of the *Nāib Ṣūba's* recommendations. Points out to him that although he is a servant of the *Dīwānī* in the management of the collections dependent on Hooghly, yet in the duties of the *Faujdārī* and in the charge of the police attached to that station he must consider

1776

himself only as a servant of the *Nāẓīm* whose orders, or the orders of the *Nāib Nāẓim*, are to be his authority and guide in all his work respecting that Department. If he is found lacking in obedience to them he will be dismissed from the office he holds under the *Dīwānī*. (*T I 15, p. 32, no 58.*)

May 25. 174. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received 14 letters from him. In the letter that was written to him on 12 March he was merely requested to obtain the Nawab Nāẓim's orders for the removal of the sepoys employed by the French and the flags hoisted by them at places where they had no authority to establish factories. He has apparently misunderstood the terms of the letter, for in the *parwāna* that has been issued by the Nawab Nāẓim the removal of Frenchmen also has been ordered. This was not asked of the Nawab. There can be no objection to Frenchmen residing in any part of the provinces provided they conform to the general regulations of the Government and do not claim any exclusive privileges. Encloses a list of the places where the French have established Residencies without sanction. Sends also a translation of certain parts of the Treaty of Paris.

After the Supreme Court had decided that M. Sanson must take his trial before the *'adālat* at Midnapore he managed to escape and has probably gone to Chandernagore. Expects that the addressee will take proper steps to vindicate the dignity of the *Nāẓim* in this case.

With regard to the *Faujdārī* of Hooghly, thinks it advisable that the present *Faujdār* should have charge of the *Thānadārī* of the district as well as of the collections, and recommends that Mahdī Niṣār Khān be appointed to that trust.

In respect of his proposal to place public houses under the authority of *Faujdārs* thinks that this would lead to irregularities and disputes. Will give a definite answer after he has made a further inquiry.

The *Faujdārī* court at Bishnupur having charged Rām Mohan Rāy, *Dīwān* of the district, with obstructing the course of justice, the Chief and Council of Burdwan have been directed to suspend him from his office and summon him to Burdwan in order to try him for the offences alleged against him.

Observes that the addressee has misunderstood what was written to him about persons who presume to imprison others of their own authority on the pretence that they owe them sums of money. They should be punished by the criminal courts but the disputed accounts of the parties being a matter of Property must be decided by the *Dīwānī 'adālats*.

List of places at which the French have established Residencies.— Santipur, Supur, Malda, Serul, Pawa, Mahmudganj, Shibganj, Harial, Andulberia, Bhiti, Ajaibpur, Bakerganj, Mohanpur, Ghatal, Kirpai. (*T I 15, pp. 32-6, no 59 ; A I 3, p. 61.*)

May 25. 175. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Acknowledges his letter and says that the letter enclosed in it has been forwarded to the Nawab of Arcot. (*T I 15, p. 36, no 60 ; A I 3, p. 64.*)

May 25. 176. To Raja Dāl Chand. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*T I 15, p. 36, no 61.*)

1776

May 31. **177.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Sets forth a long account of Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān's levying troops at Gohad and generally of his suspicious conduct with Najaf Khān. (2) Says that the prospect of trouble in Oudh requires an additional force. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

May 31.[1] **178.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Has been trying to trace the whereabouts of Rājārām Bishnūnāth and Shām Rāo whom the addressee suspected were concealed in the house of the Raja of Burdwan. They were actually there till May 22 after which they went away to Cuttack. (*T I 15, pp. 36-7, no 62 ; A I 3, p. 62.*)

[*May*—]. **179.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Chait Singh. Grants him a *fārigh-khaṭī* to the effect that the Raja has paid all the dues in respect of various *parganas* for 1181 *Faṣlī* (1773-4) into the treasury. (*C R 6, pp. 57-8, no 34.*)

[*May*—]. **180.** From Maharaj Misar, *Vakīl* of Raja Chait Singh. Intimates the payment of the revenue in eleven instalments into the treasury. Requests that Mr Francis Fowke may be instructed to give his master the customary *khil'at*. (*C R 6, pp. 58-9, no 35.*)

Jun. 1. **181.** From Mahdī Niṣār Khān. Has received a *parwāna* from the Governor-General informing him that his services as *Faujdār* are connected with the *Niẓāmat* and that he should refer everything regarding the *Chakla* of Hooghly and the *Faujdārī 'adālat* there to the Nawab or *Nāib Ṣūba* of Bengal and that there is no need for his referring to the Governor-General and Council. Says in reply that he will obey the orders of the Nawab and the *Nāib Ṣūba*. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakīl*, Saiyid Nūru'llah for further particulars. (*C R 6, p. 53, no 28 ; A R 3, p. 99.*)

Jun. 1. **182.** From Mahdī Niṣār Khān. Has received the Governor-General's *parwāna* calling upon him to explain why he refused to allow an elephant belonging to Colonel Muir's regiment at Chanak (Barrackpore) to cross the river at Hooghly and why he returned unopened a letter that was written to him by the Colonel. Says in reply that the men who brought the elephant were asked to bear their own expenses for crossing the river as he had no fund to meet expenses of that nature and that they were informed that all sorts of compulsory labour was prohibited. The men refused to do so and seized a boat which was moored at the *ghāṭ* of *Bakkshbandar* and took the elephant to the other side of the river. The writer did not interfere with them in any way. With regard to the Colonel's letter he denies having returned it unopened and says that his men did not even mention to him about the letter. (*C R 6, pp. 53-4, no 29 ; A R 3, p. 99.*)

Jun. 3. **183.** From the King. Acknowledges the present of muslin, etc., through Raja Dayārām and enters into a long complaint about the non-payment of the tribute. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Jun. 3. **184.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Proposes several changes in the *Kotwālī* of the *Niẓāmat*. (2) Says that the murder of

[1] Date given in the volume of Abstracts is 31 May.

1776

Munshi Alla (sic) was proved against those who had committed it. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

Jun. 3. 185. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests that Dr Walters may be allowed to attend him in the place of Dr Thomas. (2) Requests that none of the Company's troops may take possession of the Allahabad fortress as it would be prejudicial to his dignity. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

Jun. 4. 186. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says he will send *Faujdārī* officers to Rangpur as directed. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

Jun. 5. 187. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. As requested in his letter has appointed Mr Walters to succeed Mr Thomas as his Surgeon. (*T I 15, p. 37, no 63 ; A I 5, p. 68.*)

Jun. 5. 188. To the King. Has been honoured with the receipt of His Majesty's *shuqqa* and is happy to learn that the articles which he sent through Raja Dayārām Pandit have been accepted. His Majesty has expressed his surprise at the writer's seeking the Company's permission for the payment of the Bengal tribute which is such an inconsiderable sum particularly in view of the grant of the *Dīwānī* of a whole province made to them. In fact, it amounts to no more than the revenue of a single *pargana* of the *Ṣūba*. His Majesty has also hinted that affairs of greater importance are concluded by him without any reference to the Company and cites as instances the writer's transactions with Shujā'u'd-Daulah by which he fixed the expenses of the maintenance of the army on him and appropriated the revenue of Kora and Allahabad to the use of the Company instead of paying it into the royal treasury. The dependents of the Company return to Europe with crores of rupees while the master and sovereign of the land is fed on empty promises. His Majesty perceives that the King of England is uninformed of the state of affairs here and observes that the writer ought to refer the question to him and not to the Company, for it is to him that the right of command belongs. In conclusion, His Majesty desires him to give Raja Dayārām Pandit permission to depart and to adopt some other mode of conveying the money when he is able to pay or to return a plain answer, if he is not inclined to pay at all. Says in reply that the only instructions he has so far received from the Company is that he must not make any further remittances on account of the tribute without their permission. A reply to His Majesty was delayed in the hope of a more favourable answer to other representations which had been made to the Company. Is therefore obliged to withhold an immediate compliance with his demands. Whether he shall be able to remit the tribute at some future period depends upon the order of the Company without which he cannot act, for he is their servant and bound by their commands which are the same as the commands of his King. They are the servants of the King and the only instruments by which his authority extends to the writer. Will give Raja Dayārām his permission to return to the Presence, as he is ever desirous of paying immediate attention to His Majesty's commands. (*T I 15, pp. 37-40, no 64 ; A I 3, p. 59.*)

1776

Jun. 6. **189.** From Anand Saran. Complains of John Campbell's conduct in marching against his people. (*A R 3, p. 89.*)

Jun. 6. **190.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to announce that the Council have for the present decided not to give effect to their resolution prohibiting the importation of foreign salt. Requests him to furnish information from the best official materials, whether during the *ṣūbadārī* of Nawab Mahābat Jang [Alī Vardī Khān] the trade in foreign salt was free to all, and especially whether the European Companies or those trading under their protection were allowed to import foreign salt into Bengal without a special license from the government. (*T I 15, p. 40, no 65; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Jun. 6. **191.** To Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received her letter and is glad to learn that she is keeping good health, and that Shugūn Alī Khān has reached Fyzabad. Assures her of his staunch friendship for her. Raja Gobind Rām, who is now attending on him, is her most faithful servant. Hopes to hear from her every now and then. (*T I 15, p. 41, no 66; A I 3, p. 67.*)

Jun. 6. **192.** To Mīr Saidū. Received his letters stating that Fatḥ Alī Khān has sent a *vakīl* to the Governor-General. Asks him to rest assured that a suitable reply will be given to the *vakīl* when he arrives. (*T I 15, p. 41, no 67; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Jun. 6 **193.** To the mother of Mīr Saidū. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that endeavours will be made to reconcile Mīr Saidū to his brother [who are at variance respecting the share of their stipends]. (*T I 15, p. 41, no 68.*)

Jun. 6. **194.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 41, no 69.*)

Jun. 6. **195.** To Ziyāu'd-Daulah Farzand Khān. Has received his letter stating that there has arisen a dispute with his brother respecting the partition of his father's estate and that he intends to come to Calcutta after the capture of the fort of Dig. Says in reply that family disputes are best settled by relations. (*T I 15, pp. 41-2, no 70.*)

Jun. 6. **196.** To Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Congratulates him on his obtaining a promotion and hopes that he will carry out his duties creditably. (*T I 15, p. 42, no 71; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Jun. 8. **197.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter of 8 *Rabīʿ* I (May 5). Says that when he was at Akbarabad, the late Nawab Shujāʿu'd-Daulah assisted by the English troops asked the writer to accompany him to Rohilkhand and persuaded the King to come as far as the banks of the Ganges. Accordingly the King came out of the city but soon changed his mind and returned. The writer joined the army of the Nawab who entrusted the affairs of the *Vizārat* to him and himself went to Fyzabad. His Majesty sent for Samrū who was serving under the Jats and gave him an appointment and granted him a *jāgīr*. The writer then represented to His Majesty that the man was a notorious enemy of the English and his presence in the King's service was quite improper. After eight months the King was prevailed upon to call Samrū with a view to his ultimate dismissal.

1776

The King and 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān not liking the writer's ascendency intended to create a disturbance by manœuvring a quarrel between him and Samrū but the latter hearing that the English troops were operating in Rohilkhand resigned his post through fear. In order to send the man to a remote part of the country he deputed him to Jaipur which was the centre of invasion of the Jats and Rajputs. (The concluding portion of the letter is missing). (*C R 6, pp. 59-61, no 36; A R 3, p. 100.*)

Jun. 8[1]. **198.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Complains that Col. Upton who was deputed to him on his request never came to him but went to his enemies and refused to see his men. At last he sent his two representatives, Mādhū Rāo Gopāl and Sheo Rām, who managed to see the Colonel and convey his message to him. Says that the Colonel acted as the writer's enemies had desired. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakīl* for futher particulars. (Worm-eaten). (*C R 6, p. 62, no 37; A R 3, pp. 103-4.*)

Jun. 8. **199** From Nawab Mīr Qāsim 'Alī Khān. Congratulates Mr Hastings on his being appointed Governor-General and requests that he himself may now experience justice. (*A R 3, p. 90.*)

Jun. 11. **200.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Repeats his fears of Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān's intentions which, he believes, are repressed only through fear of the Company and requests that none of the Company's troops may be recalled from his country. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

Jun. 13. **201.** To the *Bakhshī Ṣūba* of Cooch Behar. Some time ago a complaint was made by him against Nāẓir Deo's *gumāshta* for confining his *Kotwāl*. Orders were accordingly issued to the Chief and Council of Dinajpur to make an enquiry into the conduct of the *gumāshta*. Is happy to find that he is satisfied with the dismissal of the *gumāshta*. As similar disputes may occasionally arise on the frontiers of their respective territories, he is desired to appoint a *vakīl* to reside at Dinajpur in order to bring such complaints to the notice of the Chief and Council there with a view to obtaining redress. (*T I 15, p. 42, no 72; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Jun. 13. **202.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Approves of the suggestion made in his letter respecting the *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* of Patna. Has accordingly issued orders to the Chief and Council of Patna to place the *Kotwāl* and his officers under the immediate control of the *Faujdārī*. The Khān is empowered to appoint the *Kotwāl* and is directed to forbid him from levying fines any longer for defraying the expenses of his department. For this purpose a sum of Rs 1,356 will be paid to his order from the treasury at Patna in addition to the sum of Rs 2,942 originally sanctioned to meet the expenses of the *Faujdārī* establishment. In reply to his request for additional guards of sepoys for the more secure protection of Poobtal and Katwa until the *Faujdārī* system there is firmly established, says that orders will be sent to the officer commanding the battalion at Murshidabad to furnish him

[1]Date given in the Volume of Abstracts is 10 June.

1776

with such occasional aid whenever he applies for it. (*TI 15, pp. 42-3, no 73 ; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Jun. 13. 203. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters assuring him of his attachment to the Company, and communicating among other information his intention of dismissing Samrū as the siege of Dig has been successfully terminated by the reduction of that fortress and his services are no longer required. Is glad to hear of the reduction of Dig by his army. May all his future undertakings be similarly crowned with success adding more to his reputation. Desires him to dismiss Samrū, Madec, and other Europeans who are now in the command of his army. Will supply him with efficient European officers if necessary. Men of the type of Samrū and Madec are not only a contagion to every fair and honorable character, but are a real barrier to the renewal of friendly relations which formerly subsisted between him and the Company. The English *sardārs* are desirous of reviving friendship with him. But as a real and lasting friendship cannot exist between two parties whose views and inclinations are opposite, he is desired to prevail on Mirza Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān to go back to the protection of his brother, Aṣafu'd-Daulah, or accept the asylum offered him by the Company in the province of Bengal. If Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān continues to remain with him, the world at large, unaware of the real fact, may consider this an act of hostility to the Company—a notion which may in the end lead to misunderstandings. If he acts upon these instructions, he shall continue to receive the allowance of 2 *lākhs* of rupees per annum from the Company as formerly. (*T I 15, pp. 43-5, no 74 ; A I 3 , p. 64.*)

Jun. 13. 204. To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has learnt with the greatest concern that he fled from his brother's court and took refuge with Mirzā Najaf Khān at the fort of Dig. Hitherto he has waited in the hope that a man of his good sense will avail himself of the offers extended to him by his brother, Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah, for his return and will make his [the writer's] interposition unnecessary, but regrets to say that facts have proved otherwise. Says that if he is unwilling to reside within his brother's dominions, he may safely and confidently return to Bengal under the protection of his government, where every respect and attention will be paid to him. Desires him not to reside in the province of Bihar and thereby avoid giving umbrage to his brother, Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Will be happy to prove the attachment which subsisted between the Company and his late father, by giving due attention to his son. Requests him strongly to accept the Governor-General's offer as the only means of securing his present safety and promoting his future interests. Mr Bristow has already communicated to him the particulars of his correspondence with the addressee. This gentleman has been ordered to attend to and settle the Khān's affairs in the most beneficial manner. Refers the Khān therefore to him for settling the mode of his return. (*T I 15, pp. 45-7, no 75 ; A I 3, p. 67.*)

Jun. 14. 205. From Raḥmat 'Alī Khān and others. Beg that the former charitable allowance they received from the *Zamīndārī* of Benares may be ordered to be continued to them by Raja Chait Singh. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

1776

Jun. 14. **206.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Repeats his request for Col. Goddard being sent to him. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

Jun. 17. **207.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Will follow the Governor-General's orders just received respecting the French. (2) Requests to be furnished with *Niẓāmat* papers now at Motijhil. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

Jun. 17. **208.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks the Governor-General for complying with his request respecting Capt. Showers. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

Jun. 18. **209.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Begs to hear of the Governor-General's health as he always communicates his own. (*A R 3, p. 994.*)

Jun. 18. **210.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Notifies her intention of sending Mīr Sa'īdu'llah and Mīr Qāsim 'Alī to the Governor-General. (*A R 3, p. 107.*)

Jun. 18. **211.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt from his letter that it will prove detrimental to his interest if the troops are now removed from Belgram to Allahabad. Has therefore contrary to his previous orders commanded them to remain at Belgram. Is glad to hear that his mutinous army has been subdued and the ringleaders taken to task. Thinks that this action of his will strike a terror into the heart of the remainder of his unruly army and keep them under his control. It is not at all surprising that the native officers who do not like to be superseded by the Europeans should encourage the sepoys to mutiny. Hopes that when new battalions are raised and disciplined properly under British officers they will be obedient and serviceable and prove an effectual safeguard to his country. Is happy to learn that he has gained advantages over the Mahrattas, that he has reduced his own mutinous troops, and that Maḥbūb Alī Khan has returned to his duty. Is also glad to note that Muḥammad Elich Khān has returned to the path of allegiance and that the Nawab intends to place the reins of government in his hands. Hopes the Khān will exert himself to retrieve the Nawab's affairs from the confusion into which they have fallen and establish them on a sound footing. Has according to his request permitted Colonel Goddard to accept the command of the British officers in his service, and directed him to repair to his court for this purpose with all expedition. As desired by the Nawab recommends Capt. Martine to him for the work of superintending his arsenal. Has ordered the Captain to proceed to him and to receive charge of this office. Has learnt with great concern the course which Mirzā Sa'ādat Alī Khān has followed. In consideration of his long attachment to the Nawab's family would like to effect a reconciliation between him and his brother. With this end in view he pressed Sa'ādat Alī in the most urgent manner to accept of an accommodation with the Nawab, or, in the alternative, to repair to Bengal and take up his residence there. Has also directed Mr Bristow to use his endeavours in the accomplishment of this object. Has asked Najaf Khān to persuade Sa'ādat Alī Khān to go back to the Nawab and not to encourage him to stay at Dig. (*T I 15, pp. 47—9, no 76 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

1776

Jun. 18. 212. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Ḍaulah. Acknowledges his letter requesting him to supply muskets for the use of about six battalions. Says in reply that he has ordered 5,000 muskets to be fitted and sent to him. (*T I 15, p. 49, no 77 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Jun. 21. 213. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. A very extraordinary complaint has been preferred against Muḥammad Ālī Beg, *Faujdār* of Nadia. Encloses the petition desiring him to make an investigation into the case and to redress the grievances of the complainant.

Petition. On or about 13 *Āsin*, one Pānchū Dās, the son of Kanai Dās, took the petitioner's nephew, Sībū, to his house at 10 o'clock in the morning and brought him back to the petitioner the same evening with a gaping wound on the head. Kanai Dās in reply to the petitioner's enquiry about the wound said that the fall of a stick had caused it. But when Sībū was asked by Rāmjī Rāy, he said that Pānchū Dās had wounded him with a hatchet. On the fourth day, the boy succumbed to his wound. Muḥammad Ālī Beg, *Faujdār* of Nadia, sent for both Kanai and the petitioner and held an enquiry. He found Kanai guilty and ordered him to compensate the petitioner for the damage and loss he had suffered by the death of his nephew. But on the next day the *Faujdār* again sent for him and forcibly made him write that he had no grievances, and directed him to pay a penalty of Rs 13 without giving him any sort of redress. Prays that the Governor-General will take this matter into his serious consideration and render him justice. (*T I 15, pp. 49-50, no 78 ; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Jun. 24. 214. From Raja Chait Singh's *vakil*. Requests a *fāriġh-khaṭi* for one year's *qisṭ* and a *khil'at* besides for the Raja. (*A R. 3, p. 104.*)

Jun. 24. 215. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses drafts of *parwānas* which the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) proposes to address to Mons. Chevalier. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

Jul. 2. 216. From the Nawab of Arcot. Repeats his former remonstrance against Lord Pigot and the Madras Government and transmits a correspondence that took place with them respecting Tanjore. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

Jul. 4. 217. From Sakharām Pandit. Expresses surprise at not getting an answer to any one of the four letters he had written. Says that he has exchanged a counterpart of the treaty delivered by Col. Upton although the last article relative to Salsette was not quite to his wishes: but relies on its being hereafter amended. Complains of the conduct of the Bombay Government on many occasions. (*A R 3, p. 105.*)

Jul. 6. 218. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Ḍaulah]. (1) Requests that Capt. John Pelling may be appointed to his troops. (2) Expresses great surprise at the Governor-General's recalling two battalions from the defence of his provinces and complaints of the intrigues and disaffection of members of his family and subjects. (3) States his high opinion of Col. Parker who subdued Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān whom the writer had dismissed and declares that it would have been very dangerous had the Colonel withdrawn from the protection of his country. (*A R 3, p. 109.*)

1776

Jul. 11. 219. From Mirzā Sa'ādat Alī Khān. Notifies his retreat to Akbarnagar and states his reliance on the support of the Company and the advice of the Governor-General by which he will be guided as to his return. (*A R 3, p. 106.*)

Jul. 11 220. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Complains of his not getting replies to his several letters and of the communication made him by Col. Upton with respect to the treaty concluded at Poona which strips him of liberty and consigns his name to oblivion for ever. Declares that the Colonel's conduct was unfair towards him. (*A R 3, p. 104.*)

Jul. 12. 221. From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests attention to the *'arẓī* which Muḥammad Nāṣir Qulī Khān may deliver on the subject of deductions in his lands. (*A R 3, p. 110.*)

Jul. 14. 222. From Fatḥ Alī Khān. Complains of the scantiness of his allowance of Rs 500 a month. (*A R 3, p. 91.*)

Jul. 14. 223. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khan. Requests that the gentlemen at Sylhet may be ordered not to obstruct persons in charge of elephants. (*A R 3, p. 96.*)

Jul. 14. 224. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks the Governor-General for sending Dr Walters to him. (*A R 3, p. 110.*)

Jul. 15. 225. *Fārigh-khaṭī* executed by Na'wab Āṣafu'd-Daulah in which he says that according to the *qaulnāma* [1] given on 19 *Sha'bān*, 1189 A. H. (15 Oct. 1775) he has received 56 *lākhs* of rupees from his mother (Bahū Begam) and that he relinquishes all his claims on her property. (*C R 5, pp. 178-9, no 78.*)

Jul. 17. 226. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The commercial Resident at Rangpur has reported that the factory there is much infested with dacoits and that the Company's property is in continual danger of being stolen. Says that the Resident has always a large amount of Company's money in his hands. Requests him therefore to give particular injuctions to the *Faujdār* of Rangpur to be attentive to the immediate protection of the factory and to endeavour as much as possible to suppress this gang of dacoits. (*T I 15, p. 51, no 79 ; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Jul. 17. 227. To Muḥammad Elich Khān. Expresses his pleasure at the news of his reappointment to the court of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and congratulates him on the occasion. May the Nawab long enjoy the benefit of his assistance and may his confidence and favour daily increase towards him! This news was conveyed to him some time ago by Raja Gobind Rām who resided here for a long time on the part of the Nawab. The Raja is a capable man and he always tried to promote a good understanding between the Nawab and this government. Desires him to have the Raja deputed here. (*T I 15, pp. 51-2, no 80; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Jul. 17. 228. To Nawab Abdu'l Aḥad Khān. The subject of this letter is the same as that of the King's letter of 5 June, no 188 above. (*T I 15, p. 52, no 81.*)

[1] *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. IV, no 1981.

1776

Jul. 17. 229. To Raja Kalyān Sīngh. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of tobacco. (*T I 15, p. 52, no 82.*)

Jul. 17. 230. To the Seths. Complimentary, acknowledging receipt of their letter and stating that on account of pressure of business he could not write to them before. (*T I 15, p. 52, no 83.*)

Jul. 19. 231. From Mīr Māshā Allāh. Requests similar support in his *altamgha* now as he formerly experienced from Lord Clive. (*A R 3, p. 100.*)

Jul. 21. 232. From Jagat Seth. Requests payment of Rs 6,83,624-4 as. due to him from the Company and the *Niẓāmat.* (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Jul. 24. 233. From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Requests orders to Mr Martin to compel Mīr Saidū to discharge his debt to her of Rs 16,200. (*A R 3, p. 107.*)

Jul. 31. 234. To Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that in compliance with his request necessary orders were issued but that information of this was not conveyed to him through an oversight. Desires him to proceed to Calcutta as expeditiously as possible. (*T I 15, p. 52, no 84 ; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Jul. 31. 235. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Informs him that with a view to preventing unauthorised emigration from the Company's territories orders have been issued to the officers on the frontier stations in Bihar to apprehend any Europeans crossing the borders without proper passports and to deliver them up to *Faujdārī* officers at Patna. Requests him to direct these officers to take charge of the offenders when they are brought to them. (*T I 15, p. 53, no 85 ; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Aug. 1. 236. From Purushottam, the Peshwa's *vakīl.* Notifies the Peshwa's having deputed him to the Vazir with a view to increasing the present friendship between both the states. (*A R 3, p. 102.*)

Aug. 12. 237. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to arrange to send four officers to Oudh, one to act as Quartermaster General and three to serve under Col. Goddard as Secretary, A. D. C. and Interpreter. (*C R 6, p. 6, no 4 ; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Aug. 13. 238. Mīr Zainu'l 'Ābidīn, *Faujdār* of Rangpur. Reports that the officials of the *zamīndārs* do not communicate to him the news of the *mufaṣṣal,* that in a recent scuffle at *pargana* Purab Bhag between his sepoys and the dacoits neither the *zamīndārs* nor their men helped the former and that in consequence one of his men was killed and two were wounded. The dacoits escaped with one man killed. They are cultivators by day and dacoits by night. The officials of the *zamīndārs* seem to be in league with them. Some of the dacoits have three to four hundred armed men. With a small force under him is unable to arrest Majnūn Shah, a formidable dacoit, who has a large following. Requests to be supplied with a company of *tilangās* to deal with him. The *zamīndārs* and farmers of *pargana* Karjihat were summoned and asked to give an undertaking for sending the news of the *mufaṣṣal* regularly but they pleaded their inability to do so. They said that the *mustā'irs* appointed by the Company had all powers in their hands. Requests that the *zamīndārs* be enjoined to assist him in the suppression of crime. (*C R 5, pp. 179-81, no 79.*)

1776

Aug. 15. 239. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Expresses the hope that the Governor-General will support Abbās Qulī Khān, youngest son of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, and write to the Chief and Council at Patna to help him in getting his inheritance which has been illegally seized by Muḥammad Shujā' Khān, eldest son of the aforesaid Nawab. (*C R 6, pp. 6, 7, no 5 ; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Aug. 15. 240. From Mirzā Sa'ādat Alī Khān. Has repeatedly informed the Governor-General of the hardships he is labouring under but has received no replies from him. Says that his father the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah when he was returning after defeating the Afghans (the Rohillas) with the help of the English, put the writer in charge of the administration of Bareilly. On the death of his father, his brother Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah ascended the throne. Though he was at liberty to collect an army and declare his independence in which he might have been supported by many, he did nothing of the sort merely for the sake of the English (who had supported Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Being unsuccessful in his attempts to go to Calcutta owing to manifold difficulties he submitted his case to Mr Bristow with a view to getting a *jāgīr* granted to him by his brother Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to direct Mr Bristow to arrange an escort for accompanying him to Calcutta.

Enclosure : Informs the *ṣāḥibs* (Members of the Council) that he will soon start for Calcutta accompanied by Nawab Madāru'd-Daulah. (*C R 6, pp. 23-6, no 12 ; A R 3, p. 106.*)

Aug. 16. 241. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II [Shujā 'Qulī Khān][1]. Has learnt that Karīm Qulī Khān, his younger brother, has addressed a slanderous letter to the Governor-General containing various complaints against him and sent it to Calcutta through Amjad Khān, his (the writer's) dismissed servant. Is happy to note that the Governor-General has peremptorily refused to interfere in a private dispute. From the past career of the complainant it will appear how little the man can be trusted. It is not unknown to the Englishmen that it was he who shut the door of friendship against the English and intrigued with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah against the writer and ruined him. Amjad Khān the associate of his brother is also a man of the same type. He was one of the writer's servants and was dismissed for a series of misdemeanours. It was on his account that he annoyed Raja Dayārām Pandit who had been a friend to him for twenty years. Refers the Governor-General to Sidhmal who will speak to him regarding the conduct of both Karīm Qulī Khān and Amjad Khān. (*C R 6, pp. 19-22, no 10 ; A R 3, p. 98.*)

Aug. 16. 242. From Ṣaliḥa Begam. Complimentary. (*C R 6, pp. 5, 6, no 3 ; A R 3, p. 107.*)

Aug. 16. 243. From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor-General for his sentiments which he expressed before Shah Walī at Calcutta. With regard to Nāṣir Qulī Khān's petition requesting

[1] The Vol. of copies gives 'Elich Khan' evidently a mistake.

1776

certain deductions from the revenue of *chakla* Akbarnagar understands that the Governor-General has put up an English translation of it before the Council and is awaiting a letter from Mr Barton on the subject. Has learnt from Mr Barton that he has already sent his reply to the Council. Hopes the Governor-General will soon pass favourable orders. (*C R 6, pp. 22-3, no 11 ; A R 3, p. 111.*)

Aug. 16. 244. From Muḥammad Elich Khān. Says that he could not wait on the Vazir earlier because Murtaẓā Khan had been intriguing against him. Now that Murtaẓā Khān is dead he has responded to the Vazir's call and presented himself at his court. Has been the recipient of great favours and has no doubt that these are the result of the good offices of the Governor-General. Will work hard as he has ever done towards advancing the interests of his master, the ir, as well as those of the Company. (*C R 6, pp. 9, 10, no 7 ; A R 3, p. 100.*)

Aug. 16. 245. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has received the Governor-General's letter stating that the neighbourhood of the Company's factory at Rangpur is infested with robbers, and desiring him to make arrangements for guarding the factory well. Says that immediately on receipt of this he directed the *Faujdār* of the place to take the necessary action and intimation has just been received that he has arrested some of the ruffians and is on the look out for the rest. Requests an order to the Chief and *Zamīndārs* of Rangpur to assist the *Faujdār* with men if necessary. (*C R 6, pp. 28-9, no 16 ; A R 3, p. 96.*)

Aug. 16. 246. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has received the Governor-General's letter intimating that he has written to the *chaukīs* of the Bihar frontier not to allow any Europeans to go across the frontier of the province without *rāhdārī dastak* and that if any man attempts to do so without a *dastak* he should be made over to the officials of the *Faujdārī* at Azimabad. According to the directions of the Governor-General a letter has been written to Kalb Alī Khān, the *Faujdār* of Azimabad. (*C R 6, p. 30, no 17 ; A R 3, p. 96.*)

Aug. 16. 247. From the mother of Sultān Dā'ūd [Mirzā] (Ṣāliḥa Begam). Is anxiously awaiting replies to her two letters sent through Mīr Saiyid Alī. (*C R 6, p. 31, no 18 ; A R 3, p. 107.*)

Aug. 16. 248. From the *vakīl* of Ṣāliḥa Begam. Says that Mīr Saidū and Ṣāliḥa Begam are always quarrelling about their subsidies and requests that the accounts of both may be adjusted. (*C R 6, p. 45, no 23 ; A R 3, p. 107.*)

Aug. 16. 249. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Sets forth the ill-conduct of Amjad in wishing to foment quarrel between him and his brother. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Aug. 16. 250. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Speaks of the favour he bestowed on Muḥammad Elich Khān. Requests that the 5,000 muskets provided for him may be sent without delay. Has had an interview with Col. Goddard and has written an encouraging letter to his brother, Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. (*A 3, p. 110.*)

1776

Aug. 16, 251. From Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā's *vakīl*. Requests orders to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to increase his constituent's allowance. (*A R 3, p. 107.*)

Aug. 22. 252. To Anand Saran. In consequence of his complaints made against Ensign John Campbell for violence and ravages said to have been committed by him in the Balasore districts, a thorough enquiry had been instituted. It is understood that one Lochan Chaudhrī, a *zamīndār* subject to the Mahratta Government forcibly took possession of the lands and tenement belonging to Asarām Chaudhrī, one of the Company's *zamīndārs*, and refused to give them back. Ensign Campbell was therefore sent to obtain justice on behalf of Asarām. Having failed in his efforts to persuade both Lochan and the *Faujdār* of Balasore to grant a restitution of the lands and property to Asarām, the Ensign under orders seized the lands in question and delivered them back to Asarām. It is no doubt impossible to prevent disputes and controversies between the subjects of two different states living on the borders of their respective dominions. Requests him however to try and prevent this as far as possible by giving strict orders to his subjects to avoid differences with those of the Company. Will issue a similar order upon the Company's subjects on the frontier. Notwithstanding these precautions if any disputes arise proper persons should be appointed by mutual consent with power and authority to enquire into and decide the case on the merits of the evidence of the parties concerned. (*T I 15, pp. 53-4, no 86 ; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Aug. 22. 253. To the *Teshū Lāma*. Acknowledges the receipt of his presents. Both Mr Bogle and Purangiri Gosain brought his letters expressing his satisfaction at the news of peace with the Deb Raja. Has learnt that he desires to obtain a house and a piece of land in this country on the banks of the river for religious purposes, and that he intends to send some of his men together with those of *Changia Läma*, High Priest to the Emperor of China, to visit the temples in Hindustan. His letters commending Sukhdeogiri, Denosirpuri and Kishanpuri to his favour and one by the *dāk* bearing on the news of his good health have also been received. Is glad to hear from Mr Bogle of the favour he had shown to him and of his sincerity of friendship for the Governor-General and considers his presents as a token of that friendship. Says that his efforts to enlighten mankind and to lead them in the paths of virtue and happiness and to banish discord and enmity from their minds by implanting the principles of peace and harmony in them constitute a true worship of God. The writer in like manner is averse to wars and quarrels and has orders from his superiors to cultivate a good understanding with the different nations inhabiting on the borders of this country. Is therefore always disposed to act agreeably to his [addressee's] inclinations. Now that according to his desire and through his mediation peace has been made with the Bhutias he [the writer] will try his best to maintain it. In compliance with his request has granted to him a hundred *bīghas* of land on the banks of the Ganges opposite to Calcutta and on it has caused a house to be built and gardens to be laid out. Has written to the Company for proper *sanads* which will be forwarded to him later. As his men were expected to visit the

temples in Hindustan last year,[1] Dr Hamilton was sent to Bhutan with a view to conducting them to Calcutta. But as they did not come, the Doctor has been directed to await them on the borders till the advent of winter and upon their arrival to afford them every assistance and provide for them every accommodation on their journey to Calcutta. Sukhdeogiri after a short stay at Calcutta took leave and proceeded to Benares and Denosirpuri also followed him thither. Mr Bogle was asked to represent that the opening of a free communication for merchants between his country and Bengal was desirable, so that they might travel in security in the same manner as formerly. Says that commercial intercourse is for the advantage and improvement of the country and as he [the *Lāma*] himself is anxious to promote the general good of mankind hopes he will join with him in bringing the proposal to a happy conclusion by obtaining the concurrence of the Chiefs of Oterakund. Longs very much to have an interview with him but the distance of his place of residence and the almost impassable mountains which separate Bengal from his country and his own indispensable duties prevent him from doing so. Has the greatest confidence in Purangiri and has therefore entrusted to him some important matters which he will represent to him. Has also given Purangiri some presents for him according to the enclosed list[1] and requests him to accept them. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*T I 15, pp. 54-8, no 87 ; A I 3, p. 67.*)

Aug. 23. **254.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Commends Mirzā Imām Bakhsh to the Governor-General's favour. (*C R 6, pp. 26-7, no 13 ; A R 3, p. 96.*)

Aug. 28. **255.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as his letter of 15 August, no 239 above. (*C R 6, pp. 7, 8, no 6 ; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Aug. 28. **256.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Says that on enquiry no fault could be brought home to the *Faujdārī* establishment of Rangpur to justify Mr Barton's insulting and abusing them. Reports a similar occurrence in Bhagalpur and sends a petition from Zainu'l-'Ābidīn. Apprehends that a repitition of such acts, if not checked in time, would surely impair the authority of the *Niẓāmat* and its officers. (*C R 6, pp. 27-8, no 14 ; A R 3, p. 96.*)

Aug. 28. **257.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Appreciates the friendly sentiments which the Governor-General has expressed about him before Raja Gobind Rām. Has thoroughly understood what he has told the Raja. Will always follow the Governor-General's advice. Has already written to him regarding the treatment meted out to 'Abbās Qulī Khān, the youngest son of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, by his eldest brother Muḥammad Shujā' Khan. Hopes the Governor-General will write to the Chief and Council at Azimabad to check Muḥammad Shujā' from doing so and to separate 'Abbās Qulī's and the Begam's shares from that of Muḥammad Shujā' Khān. Refers him to Raja

[1] The list is not given in the volume.

1776

Gobind Rām for further particulars. (*C R 6, pp. 36-7, no 19; A R 3, p. 108.*)

Aug. 29. **258.** From Nawab Mīr Qāsim 'Alī Khān. Is extremely anxious to meet the Governor-General. May his heart soften towards him so that he may not deprive him of the pleasure of an interview! His case is deserving of consideration, for if the Governor-General views it justly he will doubtless concede that he (the Governor-General) is responsible for all the misery and distraction to which the writer is now subjected. The 'bread and water' which God gave him in his native land he regarded better than a kingdom. Now he is a wanderer in deserts and for three years has not had any peace of mind. It is strange that the English should have so far allowed themselves to be misled by interested persons as to ignore the dictates of justice and 'shut the door of friendship' against him. Has at the suggestion of the Governor-General written a detailed account of himself for despatch to the King (of England) and the Company. Hopes that the Governor-General will, in the meanwhile, try to remove the estrangement that has been caused between him and the English. Prays for forgiveness which if it is extended to him will enhance the reputation of the English nation while at the same time it will induce him (the writer) to strive hard to please the English in every possible way. His intention is that on arriving in his native land he would place his children in the protection of the English and then proceed by sea to the holy places and pass his life in praying for the welfare of the English. For twelve years he has been an exile, and like beggars has wandered from door to door. By adding to his misery the English will gain nothing. He is already downtrodden, and it is hardly worth the while of the English to crush him further. Had at the instance of the Governor-General taken up the work of the *Nizāmat* with characteristic zeal but was thwarted by the machinations of Nawab Mīr Ja'far whose perfidy, if recorded, will fill a volume. It is difficult to understand how with all his treachery and chicanery he should have managed to gain the good-will of Lord Clive. Denies having required the English to give up Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong. When rupture took place between him and the English he lost all control over his army. A conspiracy was set on foot by designing persons who had chosen to join Mīr Ja'far. He then wrote a very polite letter to Major Adams stating that as a result of the declaration of hostilities between him and the English his army had got out of his hands, and suggesting that the Major might send some trustworthy person to remove the English who were seized, with their effects. Major Adams replied in an improper strain and laid the whole blame at his door. Samrū, the German, who was appointed to the command of his army after Gurgīn Khān had been slain in battle, contrived with Mīr Ja'far to bring about the assassination of the English prisoners, the object being to create an insuperable barrier between him and the English. (Badly worm-eaten rendering the letter incomplete and certain facts doubtful.) (*C R 6, pp. 13-19, no 9; A R 3, p. 90.*)

Aug. 29. **259.** From Maharaj Misar, *vakīl* of Raja Chait Singh. Reports that a lot of counterfeit coins have been circulated in Benares and that

1776

efforts are being made to trace the coiners. (*C R 6, p. 28, no 15; A R 3, p. 104.*)

Aug. 29. 260. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Relates the unfortunate disputes between him and his brother, the Vazir, which he trusts will be made up through the Governor-General's friendly interference. (*A R 3, p. 106.*)

Aug. 31. 261. To the Nawab of Arcot. Says that his repeated representations against the violent and irregular conduct of Lord Pigot in his recent dealings with him were laid before the Supreme Council who called for the 'Proceedings' of the Council of Fort St George in order to ascertain the exact time, the manner and the circumstance under which the cause of complaint arose. When these were received they were examined and compared with his letter as a result of which the Board passed several resolutions unanimously condemning all the acts and declarations of Lord Pigot and his Council and peremptorily enjoined them to abstain from such actions in future. The resolutions are merely confined to the more important facts, while their sentiments on several other minor points have been communicated by letter to the President and Council. Hopes that these efforts to restore a perfect concord and unanimity between him and the Company's servants at Madras may prove effectual. With respect to his claim to the districts of Marava and Nulcotta from where his agents are reported to have been expelled in favour of Raja Tuljajī, the Board are of opinion that a commission consisting of representatives of both the Raja and the Nawab should be set up to examine the question on the spot and that the parties should undertake to abide by whatever decision might be arrived at. His further complaints that Lord Pigot has issued a general proclamation to the people of Tanjore prohibiting them from giving food or protection to the Nawab's men and that he has treated his old and creditable servants with indignity and that a number of sepoys who forcibly entered the fort of Udaiyapolly with the object of capturing Muhammad Hebraz Khān had ill-treated the inmates are also receiving the attention of the Supreme Council and explanations have been called for from the President and Council of Fort St George. It is hoped that these measures will succeed in bringing about a wholesome change in the attitude of the Presidency towards him and the good understanding and cordiality that formerly existed between him and the Company will be restored. (*T I 15, pp. 58-62, no 88; A I 3, p. 64.*)

Aug. 31. 262. To Jagat Seth. Acknowledges receipt of his letter requesting payment of money due to him from the Company and the *Nizāmat*. Has ordered a balance sheet to be prepared. As soon as it is ready and the accounts have been examined the amount due to him shall be paid to his agent from the *Khālisa*. Has repeatedly written to the Company for their orders respecting the clearance of the *Nizāmat* debts, and quite recently sent them a reminder by the *Talbot*. Requests him to wait until their reply is received, for he is unable to pay it off without their authority. (*T I 15, pp. 62-3, no 89; A I 3, p. 59.*)

1776

[*Aug.* —] 263. Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān to Mr John Bristow. Has ever been attached to the English, and in pursuance of the admonition of his late father has always looked up to them for guidance and support. His friendship for the English *sardārs* has never been dictated by considerations of private advantage, it being his firm conviction that sincerity of attachment is bound to be reciprocated and recognised. Regards him as the embodiment of all virtues and a perfect model of justice and truthfulness. Reiterates what he wrote to him before about himself. Is passing his days pretty comfortably, thanks to the munificence of Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah (Mirzā Najaf Khān) who has bestowed on him lands yielding 12 *lākhs* of rupees a year and has further sanctioned the sum of 2 *lākhs* for his expenses. With a view to removing every misconception about himself is anxious to proceed to Calcutta to meet the Governor-General and Council. Trusts that he (Mr Bristow) will assist him in every way, and will write to the gentlemen at Calcutta about him in favourable terms. (*C R 6, pp. 1-5, no 1.*)

[*Aug.* —] 264. From (Bahū Begam) to Mr John Bristow. Agrees to pay 5 *lākhs* of rupees by instalments, thus: 1 *lākh* after 2 days, another *lākh* after 12 days and 3 *lākhs* in the course of 6 months at Rs 50,000 per month. (*C R 6, p. 5, no 2.*)

[*Aug.* —] 265. Nawab Mīr Qāsim 'Alī Khān to..... Has received his letter and is rejoiced to hear that he has recovered from his sudden indisposition. Says that he very much regrets having come to 'this district' at the call of Shah 'Ālam for not only has he been subjected to vexations and annoyances but had to suffer heavy financial loss as well. His hopes are now centered in the addressee and as sincere friendship has existed between them for a long time, expects that he will now lend him a helping hand. Has never broken his word and will rigidly adhere to any compact that may be made with him. Requests him to use his influence with the Governor-General and Council so that they may again shew him favour. Will ever remain faithfully attached to them and do what they may desire of him. Proposes to pass his remaining years in the Company's protection ever seeking their welfare and offering prayers to the Almighty. Has been an exile from his home for many a year and is tired of the wandering life that he has been leading. (Badly worm-eaten.) (*C R 6, pp. 11-13, no 8.*)

[*Aug.* —] 266. From [the *Faujdār* of Rangpur]. Says that immediately on receiving the report of a theft of 200 rupees and 100 *ashrafīs*, from the house of Mr Barton, he sent Mirzā 'Alī Akbar to enquire into the matter. After a little while two *harkāras* of Mr Barton having called, abused him and took him forcibly to their master who asked him to find out the thief. As the *Kotwāl* did not obey him nor did the *zamīndārs* give him any assistance, he pointed out the difficulty of tracing the thief but said that he would try his best in the matter. Upon this Mr Barton abused him in filthy language. (Latter portion of the letter is worm-eaten and illegible.) (*C R 6, p. 40, no 20.*)

1776

[*Aug.* —] **267.** From Muḥammad Elich Khān. Expresses his allegiance to the Company and the Vazir and says that he has always tried his best to promote friendship between them. For some time he did not attempt to proceed to Lucknow because of Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān who though outwardly a friend never lost an opportunity of poisoning the mind of the Vazir against him. When Murtaẓā Khān died he started for Lucknow. Mirzā Najaf Khān sent Najaf Qulī Khān to stop him on the way and himself marched up to Akbarabad, but somehow or other the writer managed to reach Lucknow. Says that on his arrival Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah did him honour and gave him a *khil'at* and reinstated him in his office. (*C R 6, pp. 41-2, no 21.*)

[*Aug.* —] **268.** Nawab Mīr Qāsim 'Alī Khān to the King. Expresses his earnest desire of presenting himself before the Royal throne. Says that he has been reduced to misery owing to misunderstanding with the English created by the treachery of some of his own dependants. Has been an exile for twelve years and in seeking refuge he has been stripped of all that he possessed by his treacherous servants at the instigation of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Prays that he may be given an office in the Royal Court. (*C R 6, pp. 43-4, no 22.*)

[*Aug.* —] **269.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has for some time been receiving reports regarding the negligence of the *pāsbāns*, the inattention of the *zamīndārs* and the indifference of the District officers. Forwards a representation from the *Faujdār* of Rangpur showing how his orders are disregarded by the Company's servants. This state of affairs has impaired the dignity of the *Niẓāmat*. (*C R 6, pp. 45-6, no 24.*)

[*Aug.* —] **270.** Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn, *Faujdār* of Rangpur to (Nawab Muẓaffar Jang). In compliance with the request of the Chief of the factory at Nawabganj the Governor-General directed him (the writer) to guard the factory against the attacks of thieves and robbers. Says that the factory is situated at a distance of over two miles from Rangpur and is beyond the jurisdiction of the *kotwāls* and *pāsbāns* of Rangpur. He therefore called the employees of the factory and asked them to give an undertaking for the protection of the factory but they refused to do so. Requests that he may be supplied with more men to suppress robberies and thefts. (*C R 6, pp. 46-8, no 25.*)

[*Aug.* —] **271.** From Mirzā (Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān). When a mutiny broke out in Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's camp he found an opportunity and left Lucknow with a few comrades and facing a great many difficulties on the way reached Akbarabad where Mirzā Najaf Khān received him very kindly. Although Najaf Khān is very hospitable and takes every care for his comfort and is trying to obtain him a *jāgīr* still he would prefer English protection. (Incomplete; the beginning and concluding portions are missing.) (*C R 6, p. 50, no 26.*)

[*Aug.* —] **272.** From (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Thanks the Governor-General for his letter stating that he has been informed of the disturbances created by the Nawab's troops, that he has heard about the arrival of Maḥbub 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Elich Khān at Lucknow, that he has instructed Col. Goddard to proceed (to Lucknow), that he has sent

1776

Capt. Barton for making guns in compliance with the Nawab's request, that he has despatched 5,000 matchlocks out of the 6,000 requisitioned and that he has written to Mirzā Najaf Khān asking him to provide every comfort for Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān if he does not choose to return to Lucknow. Says in reply that Muḥammad Elich Khān is an old servant and has therefore been taken back into his favour. Approves of what he has written to Mīrzā Najaf Khān regarding Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān. Has always done everything reasonable for his brother but could never satisfy him. Requests him to inquire from Najaf Khān if he has acted according to the instructions of the Governor-General with regard to the case of his brother. Refers him for further particulars to Gobind Rām. (Incomplete; the beginning and concluding portions are missing.) (*C R 6, pp. 51-2, no 27 ; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Sep. 3. 273. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Wishes to communicate with him on certain points of mutual interest as well as on the renewal of his connection with the Company. As these things are better discussed than written, has selected Major Hannay for a conference with him. The Major is personally known to the Khān and possesses the entire confidence of the writer. Has therefore ordered Major Hannay to proceed to him with all haste. Hopes he will acquaint him unreservedly with his sentiments on all subjects in order to make the proposed alliance a firm and lasting one and will treat whatever the Major communicates to him as proceeding directly from the writer. Desires him to come to a definite decision speedily. (*T I 15, pp. 63-4, no 90 ; A I 3, p. 64.*)

Sep. 10. 274. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has been greatly perturbed since he wrote his last letter to the Governor-General. Lord Pigot is now bent on destroying his domestic peace and his authority over his own family. Says that in direct violation of the agreement made between the Government of Madras and himself in 1760, Lord Pigot has not only given protection to certain members of the Nawab's family, but has encouraged them to seek it from him. The case in point is that of Khairu'd-Dīn Khān whose ancestors for several generations served the Nawab's family in the past, and whose father had once made a futile attempt to assassinate him. Khairu'd-Dīn Khān was very young when his father died. Notwithstanding his father's ungratefulness the writer brought him up, married him to his own daughter and gave him the *ta'lluqas* of Ramnath and Sheoganga. But he indulged in dissipation, seized the property of the ryots and fraudulently evaded the payment of 60,000 *chakras* to Mr Benfield who had an assignment for that sum on the *ta'lluqa* of Ramnath. In pursuit of pleasure, he squandered away the money and jewellery which were bestowed on his wife at the time of marriage, and also incurred large debts. With a view to separating him from his evil companions the Nawab confined him in a garden-house in which his other relatives lived, but he fled from there at the instigation of Lord Pigot who has given him protection. Complains that after announcing the Company's orders (respecting the restoration of Tanjore to Tuljajī), Lord Pigot endeavoured to prevent the Nawab from disclosing anything in that connection even to his friends; that although he had cheerfully agreed

1776

to admit an English garrison into Tanjore, Lord Pigot in order to lower the Nawab's dignity, and simply to please Tuljajī, personally proceeded with an army to instal the garrison—a service which even a sepoy of the Company could have accomplished; that Lord Pigot had promised him that his *nāib*, Najīb Khān, would remain in the Tanjore fort with one thousand sepoys and be allowed to hoist his flag and that the produce of the place would be applied to discharge the arrears of his troops but he never kept his promises; that Lord Pigot took the Nawab's troops to Tanjore and through them removed all the grain which was cultivated at a considerable expense and was assigned in *tankhwāhs* to his creditors; that by seizing his *dabīr* and other officers and by carrying away the papers of accounts Lord Pigot broke the pledges of the King and Parliament that were given to the Nawab for maintaining his rights and privileges, for this he is deserving of the severest punishment, having by his conduct been the means of bringing dishonour on his King and the English nation in India; that Lord Pigot disgracefully removed his *Qil'adār* from Ballam fort which together with other villages was received from Tuljajī as indemnity of the first war with him by virtue of a treaty concluded through Mr Du Pré in 1771 and in which the Nawab had maintained an English garrison for five years; that on his return from Tanjore Lord Pigot asked him for a letter justifying his actions there and approving of them all and desired to be furnished with such reasons as might enable him to dismiss Sir Robert Fletcher and other members who had opposed him in the Council, but on his refusing to do so he (Lord Pigot) became his inveterate enemy. It has therefore become absolutely necessary for the Company to remove Lord Pigot from Madras. Appends letters, their extracts, etc., promising him friendship and support, received from the Company's servants from time to time.

Extracts of letters from Governor Saunders.—(1) 29 January 1751. Has obtained a *jāgīr* from him in order to assist him in his affairs; will therefore do so to the best of his ability. (2) [1] Will not interfere in his affairs without his permission though interested in them. (3) 7 June 1754. It appears that the Company highly esteem the Nawab's friendship. Hopes to receive their further sentiments on this subject by the ships which are shortly expected to arrive.

Extracts of letters from Mr Pigot.—(1) 10 August 1756. The English will try their best to strengthen the foundations of his Government. (2) 5 August 1759. The Nawab is the master of the Payinghats and the Company will continue to carry on their trade under his protection. (3) 23 June 1760. The *Qabūliat* executed by Mr Pigot on behalf of the Company says that the latter will not countenance or support the Nawab's farmers, *qil'adārs*, *poligārs*, etc., against him, that they will direct the commanders of the forts not to interfere in the administration of the country and in the private affairs of the people; that on the request of the Nawab's *nāib*, they will assist him and will never employ his *ta'lluqdārs* in their service; and that the interests of the Nawab and those of the Company being identi-

[1] The date is worm-eaten.

1770

cal, negotiations with Ṣalābat Jang, Niẓām Alī Khān and other chiefs will be conducted in consultation with the Nawab. (4) 1 July 1760. To Nawab Begam (mother of the Nawab of Arcot). The Company will not interfere in the internal administration of the Carnatic. The whole country belongs to the Nawab and will pass to his descendants. The Company regard the friends of the Nawab as their friends and his foes as their foes. The Madras Government have executed a *Qabūliat* to this effect. (5) 29 September 1761. Is anxious to strengthen the friendship between the Nawab and the Company. (6) 4 March 1763. Will direct the English chiefs not to lend money in future to the Nawab's farmers.

Copy of a letter from Governor Pigot, 8 Nov. 1763.—On behalf of the Company expresses their gratefulness to him. Will represent to them that the Nawab takes great interest in their affairs and has, in recognition of their loyal services, granted some *maḥāls* to them. Believes that they will acknowledge the gift with thanks and will ever look to his prosperity. Assures him that the *parganas* will not be given to those men who are his ill-wishers. If his revenues fall in arrear, will make all possible attempt for collecting them. Has neither given protection to the Nawab's enemies in the past nor will ever do so in the future. Hopes the Nawab will deal similarly with the *muḥāsibadārs* of the Company, if they ever seek his protection. Will promote the security of the Ghats for it is necessary for the defence and prosperity of the whole of the Carnatic.

Extracts of letters from Governor Palk.—(1) 27 December 1763. Will not see Muḥammad Maḥfūẓ Khān nor will show him any favour, until he listens to the Nawab's advice. (2) 10 May 1764. The Company have given ample proof that their troops are always ready to defend the Nawab's authority, honour and dignity. (3) 29 November 1765. Has directed the *Kumedāns* of the *thānas* to request the Nawab's *ta'lluqdārs* to obtain a supply of cattle, provisions and workmen for their *thānas* and not to use force in order to secure them.

Extracts of letters from Governor Bourchier.—(1) 6 February 1767. The Nawab's affairs and those of the Company are so closely united that the advantage or disadvantage of one will affect the other. Hopes this unity will be profitable to both. (2) 23 October 1767. The Company will ever take proper care for the protection of the Carnatic as they have done in the past. They have consequently sent there additional troops. (3) 21 December 1767. The Nawab's interests being identical with those of the Company, it is certain that any harm that may befall him will affect them. (4) 19 April 1768. Will ever strive to maintain the Nawab's honour and dignity and will in no way interfere in the administration of his country. (5) 11 April 1768. The Government of Madras will take strict measures to suppress the activity of the *Dobhāsiās*, who are disturbing the administration of the country. With a view to protecting the Carnatic, they will pass orders as desired by the Nawab, that no servant of the Company shall be posted in any place except certain specified forts. If an officer of any of the forts will be found guilty of interfering in the administration of the

1776

country he will be removed from his station. Will always endeavour to promote the Nawab's interests and uphold his dignity and will never encourage and support his enemies. (6) 14 July 1768. His Royal Majesty the King of England is highly pleased with the friendship existing between the Nawab and the English and has asked Mr Du Pré to convey a Royal message of good-will and support to him. (7) 30 December 1768. From the friendship existing between the Nawab and the English it is evident that if any chief interferes in the peaceful administration of the Nawab's government, he will be severely dealt with. (8) 18 July 1769. (*a*) To the same effect as the foregoing extract. (*b*) The people will be directed not to interfere in the administration of the country and any proposal which the Nawab will make respecting the welfare of the people and the interest of the Company shall be duly executed.

Extracts of letters from Governor Du Pré.—(1) 4 Jan. 1771. Will ask Col. Arnack not to have anything to do with the grant of passports to the *vakīls* in the Nawab's territories. The Colonel's business will simply be to maintain order round the fort which is in his charge. (2) 3 Jun. 1772. Will see that the Nawab's people are happy and not oppressed in any way.

On 22 Dec. 1772 Governor Du Pré in the course of a conversation, in the presence of Mr Stracey and Madāru'l-Mulk at Chinapatam, assured the writer that he 'will by no means give protection to any of the Nawab's refractory sons or relatives.' (*C R 7, pp. 1-22, no 1; A R 3, p. 102.*)

Sep. 10. **275.** From Maulavī Ghulām Jīlānī. Says that mischief-mongers are circulating false reports that Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān is in league with Muḥammad Ẓābiṭah Khān and the Sikhs and carries on correspondence with them. Their object is to disturb the friendship that exists between the Nawab and the English. Cites God as witness that his master, the Nawab, has nothing to do with anyone; he has always at heart loyalty and friendship for the family of the Nawab (Shujā'ud-Daulah) and the English. Has been directed by his master to represent the situation of affairs to the Governor-General so that he may not be led astray by the false statements of mischievous persons. (*C R 7, pp. 24-5, no 3; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Sep. 10. **276.** From Raḥmat Khān. Sets forth the attachment of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang to the Company and refers to the Nawab's letter for particulars. (*A R 3, p. 103.*)

Sep. 16. **277.** Mādhū Rāo to Col. John Upton. For acting as a negotiator he claims the tenth part of the cash and the eighth part of the territories obtained by the English on the conclusion of treaties with Rāo Pandit Pardhan. Says that his claim is based on ancient customs and requests the Colonel to forward his application to the Supreme Council at Calcutta for consideration. (*C R 5, pp. 181-2, no 80.*)

Sep. 17.[1] **278.** Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān to Bakhtāwar Singh. Has under the protection of the Governor-General been passing his days on the

[1] Date given in the Vol. of Abs. is 10 Sep.

1776

piece of land which was bestowed on him by the English *sardārs*. In order to disturb the relations of friendship existing between him and the English, mischief-mongers are spreading false reports against him. God is witness that since the time he entered into a treaty at Laldāng; with Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah and General Champion, he has not held correspondence with anyone, either a relation or a friend, living far or near. Nor will he do so in future, for to break an engagement is a sin in Islam. But there is no help for the malicious imputations of designing persons. Asks the addressee to represent all these particulars to the Governor-General and to request him not to believe in the statements of interested people. Will wait on him in Calcutta to explain his situation, should the Governor-General like it. If he is put to a test he will not be found negligent in his duties to the English *sardārs*. Refers him to Ghulām Jilānī's letter for particulars. Dated 6 August. (*C R 7, pp. 22-4, no 2; A R 3, p. 91.*)

Sep. 20. 279. *An account of the Vazir's [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's] overtures to the Khālisa Sikh Chiefs for an alliance against the Rohillas.*— The negotiations were opened on behalf of the Vazir at the time when Ẓābiṭah Khān was advancing towards Shahjahanabad after having, with the assistance of the Sikhs, totally defeated the Royal army that was sent against him under Nawab Abu'l Qāsim Khān. The Sikhs were encamped in the country of Nahār Singh, the Chief of the Gujars, when Kunwar Sen *vakīl* came to them with letters from Nawab Mukhtāru'd-Daulah and Maharaja Ṣurat Singh seeking the co-operation of the Sikhs with the Nawab Vazir and the English with a view to expelling Ẓābiṭah Khān and other Rohillas from the Doab and establishing the Government of the Nawab in the country. Rāy Singh after consulting with other Sikh Chiefs told the *vakīl* that the Sikhs were already in alliance with Ẓābiṭah Khān and were therefore unable to accept the proposal and that on a previous occasion, they had refused, on the same grounds, to accept a similar proposal made by Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah under the orders of the King.

When the *vakīl* communicated this to Maharaja Ṣurat Singh, the latter wrote a second letter to Rāy Singh inducing him to renounce the cause of Ẓābiṭah Khān and to join the Nawab Vazir and the English. He offered to pay on behalf of the Nawab 10 *lākhs* of rupees to the Sikhs, one half of which was to be paid on his entering into an alliance with the Nawab, under an oath, in his (Ṣurat Singh's) presence and that of the English *sardārs*, the other half to be paid on the defeat of Ẓābiṭah Khān. A further reward for this service, Maharaja Ṣurat Singh added, would be that the Nawab would pay annually to the Sikhs half the revenues of the countries in the Doab.

When Rāy Singh communicated the purport of the letter to the other Sikh Chiefs and pointed out the advantages of friendship with the English, who were so true to their engagements, the Chiefs threw off their connection with Ẓābiṭah Khān and entered into an alliance with the Nawab Vazir on the aforesaid terms.

At this stage, Raja Nahār Singh handed over, in the presence of the Sikh Chiefs, an agreement to the *vakīl* to be forwarded to Maharaja

1776

Ṣurat Singh, in which he offered to pay 32 *lākhs* of rupees (to the Nawab Vazir) for regaining the possession of the lands that were seized by Najību'd-Daulah. Besides, he agreed to join the Nawab, with an army of 10,000 horse and foot, consisting of Gujars, on his (the Nawab's) crossing the Ganges.

The *vakīl* while taking his leave, assured the Sikh Chiefs that the whole transaction would be settled satisfactorily and that a trustworthy man would soon be despatched with bills to them by Maharaja Ṣurat Singh. This man not turning up, the Chiefs began to doubt the wisdom of the action they had taken. They accused Rāy Singh of having misled their judgment in renouncing the cause of Ẓābiṭah Khān. Rāy Singh then proposed to send a man to Maharaja Ṣurat Singh to ascertain the cause of his silence touching the affair. Dulhār Rāy *vakīl* was accordingly sent with a letter to Maharaja Ṣurat Singh who told the *vakīl* that he was waiting for instructions from the King, and that since Mukhtāru'd-Daulah who had principally conducted the negotiations was now dead the subject would have to be broached anew. He further assured him that a trustworthy man would soon be despatched for this purpose. (*C R 7, pp. 25-31, no 4a.*)

Sep. 20. 280. From Nahār Singh, Chief of the Gujars. When the King accompanied by Najaf Khān and the Mahrattas arrived at Sukartal with the design of expelling the Rohillas, he felt the need of a man who was conversant with the situation and affairs of the country. The writer was accordingly selected and summoned. Through his direction, the army forded the Ganges and expelled the Rohillas. The King retired to the capital. The Mahratta Chiefs adjusted matters with Ẓābiṭah Khān, restored him to his country and made provisions for the security of the writer.

After the defeat of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, when Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah came to Najibabad, he also summoned the writer but before he could see him the Nawab was dead. Ẓābiṭah Khān was perturbed when he heard of the Nawab Vazir's designs against his country. He requested the writer to come to him and gave a solemn promise for his personal safety. And yet he confined him and seized everything that he possessed. When the writer managed to get himself released, he represented the matter to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah, in consequence of which he was summoned to the Presence and honoured with a *khil'at* and other distinctions. He procured the grant of the *chakla* of Saharanpur, etc., in the name of Nawab Abu'l Qāsim Khān, brother of 'Abdu'l Majīd Khān, and obtained the services of the Royal battalions commanded by Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām.

He now began to prepare to fight with Ẓābiṭah Khān and as a preliminary measure, advised Abu'l Qāsim Khān to secure the co-operation of the Sikhs against the Rohillas, through bribe. But Abu'l Qāsim Khān was not ready to act up to the advice. Ẓābiṭah Khān took the opportunity and prevailed upon the Sikhs to join him. A severe fighting ensued in which Abu'l Qāsim Khān was killed and his army routed. Ẓābiṭah asked the Sikhs to assist him in recovering his treasure buried at Patthargarh. Meanwhile Kunwar Sen, Maharaja Ṣurat Singh's

1776

vakīl, arrived with letters from his master to Sikh Chiefs and Nahār Singh. This turned the situation of affairs in favour of the Vazir. It was proposed on behalf of the Vazir to pay 7 *lākhs* of rupees to the Sikhs in two equal instalments—one to be paid in advance and the other to be paid on their expelling the Rohillas. The writer executed a *qabūliat* in favour of the Vazir agreeing to pay 33 *lākhs* of rupees annually on account of the revenue of the *parganas* of the Doab which are now held by Ẓābiṭah Khān.

When the news of these proceedings reached Ẓābiṭah Khān, he more than ever began to seek the writer's assistance. The latter left his country when he heard that Ẓābiṭah Khān's men were coming to him for negotiation. He despatched his *vakīl* to Capt. Erskine to represent his own situation to him. This gentleman was kind enough to take him in his protection.

Nahār adds that the Sikhs are firm in their engagements, and recommends the despatch of a strong force to drive out the Rohillas who are enemies to the Nawab as well as to himself and to establish the Government of the Nawab in the Doab. Should the Nawab think that the *maḥāls* are capable of yielding more revenue than the amount stipulated and should he therefore assign them to some other person, he hopes that a provision may be made for his support and for the maintenance of his army of 4,000 agreeably to the Royal grant.

Details of the *qabūliat* are as follows :—

	Rs.
To the Nawab Vazir through the English, every year . .	26,00,000
To the Sikhs every year—	
Kharīf harvest Rs. 4,00,000	
Rabī „ „ 3,00,000	7,00,000
Total .	33,00,000

(*C R 7, pp. 31-5, no 4b.*)

Sep. 24. **281.** From the King. Akram 'Alī Beg has been sent (to Calcutta) to purchase certain things for His Majesty. Desires the Governor-General to grant him a passport for his return (to Shahjahanabad). (*C R 7, pp. 40-1, no 8; A R 3, p. 73.*)

Sep. 24. **282.** From the King. Intimates that Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām have been discharged from their services. They have delivered up the muskets and other things that were in their possession and have received their salaries up to *Rabī'* I. (*C R 7, p. 41, no 9; A R 3, p. 73.*)

Sep. 24. **283.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as no 281 above. (*C R 7, p. 42, no 10.*)

Sep. 24.[1] **284.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter to the Madras Government requesting them to protect the Nawab's rights and interests. As the Governor-General, the highest

[1] Date given in the Vol. of Abs. is 1 Nov.

1776

authority in India, has converted the Nawab, an old ally, into a firm friend of the English and has censured openly those who had violated his rights, all the Chiefs of Hindustan will now seek to win his protection. Lord Pigot fell from his position on account of his own ill-advised actions and is now a prisoner at Firingigarh [Firingipet]. Whoever thought that such would be his fate? Does not like the idea that an Englishman who was once so good to him should be imprisoned. There will, however, be no peace in the Carnatic, so long as Lord Pigot is not sent to England. In case he is released, bloodshed and other disturbances will ensue. Requests the Governor-General and his Council, therefore, to advise the Madras Government to send him to England where he will be treated according to his deserts. His punishment will be a warning to others so that no Governor in future will ever attempt to violate the guarantees of the English nation.

Ḥaidar Nāik is preparing for an inroad into the Carnatic. Under the circumstance it is necessary that there should be unity among the servants of the Company. But so long as Lord Pigot is here, unity of action among the Company's servants is impossible.

In consequence of the Governor-General's letter to the Madras Government, Governor Stratton and his Council are well disposed towards him. Has shown on all occasions proofs of his friendship for the English. Has great confidence in the Governor-General and his Council and hopes that they will safeguard his honour and maintain his dignity. (*C R 7, pp. 42-4, nc 11 ; A R 3, p. 102.*)

Sep. 26. 285. From Raja Rājballabh. Raja Rāmshewak received an allowance from the *Nizāmat*, on which he maintained himself and his family; the allowances for Rāy Rāmparshād, son of the said Raja Rāmshewak, and Rāy Rādhāballabh, son of Raja Rāshbehari, were fixed by the Governor-General; while Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munnī Begam granted allowances to Rām Lochan and Rāy Gobindballabh. Particulars of all these will appear from the enclosed statement and from the representation of Gokhlanand. As the burden of maintenance of the dependants of these men has now fallen on him, requests that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Nawab Muẓaffar Jang may be asked to continue to them the allowances as mentioned in the following statement:—

	Rs.
Raja Rāmshewak	501
Rāy Rāmparshād	80
Rāy Gobindballabh	120
Rāy Rādhāballabh	86
Rām Lochan	140

(*C R 7, pp. 44-6, nos 12 & 14 ; A R 3, p. 104.*)

Sep. 28. 28[illegible]. From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Writes to him again that mischievous persons maliciously connected his name with the disturbances that lately happened in the Vazir's army and declared that he was the root of all evil. But the truth soon prevailed and their plots

1776

came to nothing. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah's (Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān's) relations with the Vazir, previously so cordial, had undergone a change at the time when the disturbances took place in which he perished. The writer's pecuniary condition was as bad as it could be, for he had only a small *jāgīr* yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees a year. This *jāgīr* was forced upon him although it was hardly adequate to meet his expenses. Notwithstanding all the hardship he was labouring under he found that his life even was not free from danger. He then made good his escape and took shelter with Najaf Khān at Agra. Here he could have raised an army and enlisted the sympathy of the neighbouring chiefs in his favour, but was not inclined to pick a quarrel with his own family which was supported by the English, the friends of his late father. Being anxious to represent his case personally to the Governor-General, requested Mr John Bristow to furnish him with guards and travelling expenses. This gentleman advised him to wait till the question of his *jāgīr* was settled and promised to take an active part in its settlement. Is afraid that in case of delay mischievous persons may prejudice the Governor-General's mind by making false representations. The sooner the true situation of things is represented to him the better. Does not like to be detained in a place where he may be forced to give his consent to some disagreeable arrangement. Cannot proceed to Calcutta through Bundelkhand, as the chiefs of that part are not on terms of friendship either with his family or with the English. Nor can he raise guards and passage expenses owing to the disturbed state of his ancestral country where he is looked upon with suspicion. These are the obstacles in the way of his visiting the Governor-General. It is believed that he is not unaware how well the writer was received by Ẓulfaqāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khān. In his present situation he can pass his life comfortably, but he will not do so as he is anxious to see the Governor-General, who, he hopes, will pay special attention to his case. Hopes that till he enjoys the pleasure of a personal interview, he may be favoured with letters. (*C R 7, pp. 47-53, no 15; A R 3, p. 106.*)

Sep. 28. **287.** From Raja Gobind Rām. Says that he has been instructed by his master, Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah, to represent to the Governor-General, the breach of faith on the part of Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān, who in direct violation of the terms of the treaty according to which he is entitled to keep an army of 5,000 strong consisting of the Rohillas, has raised it to about 25,000 under the command of different *zamīndārs* and Afghan chiefs at Rampur. He is in league with Ẓābiṭah Khān and the Sikhs and is preparing to create some disturbances. The late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah treated Ẓābiṭah Khān with marked respect and secured him His Majesty's pardon for all his misdemeanours. How ungrateful is his conduct now! The Mahrattas also on the other side of the Jumna are making preparations for a revolt. The writer's master was never remiss in his allegiance to the King. Nevertheless Majdu'd-Daulah 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān has been intriguing with Ẓābiṭah Khān and the Sikhs [against the Vazir]. A great disturbance is brewing. It may break out after the rainy season is over. His master, who is a well-wisher of the English and who has nothing to do with anyone else, has directed him to explain the whole situation to the Governor-

1776

General and to say that whatever steps the latter will think expedient regarding the conduct of Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān will be taken against him. (*C R 7, pp. 53-5, no 16.*)

Sep. — 288. *Agreement between Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Pandit Pardhan.*—As friendship has existed between Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Pandit Pardhan for a long time, it is now confirmed by solemn oath, so that the friends and foes of the one shall be regarded as the friends and foes of the other; neither of the parties shall encroach upon the country of the other; the countries that will be conquered by the united efforts of the parties shall be divided equally between them and on the occasion of an emergency they will assist each other. (*C R 7, p. 36, no 5.*)

Sep. — 289. From Raja Rājballabh. During the time of Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah and his successors, one Rāy Gourhari performed the duties of *huẓūrnawīsī* in the *Niẓāmat*. He was removed from the situation, when Raja Guru Dās assumed the charge of the *Dīwānī* affairs and one of the Raja's men succeeded him. This man is now dead. As Rāy Gourhari has a title to the situation, requests that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Nawab Muẓaffar Jang may be asked to appoint Baijnāth, nephew of Rāy Gourhari, as *huẓūrnawīs*. (*C R 7, pp. 45-6, no 13.*)

Oct. 8. 290. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is happy to hear from Riẓā Qulī Khān who came to Murshidabad that the Governor-General is very kindly disposed towards him (the writer). The Khān is now returning to Calcutta and will tell him everything on his arrival. (*C R 7, p. 69, no 22; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Oct. 8. 291. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates his intention of reorganising his troops and placing the detachments which are now scattered all over his dominions in two places, Etawah and Rohilkhand. Testifies to Col. Smith's good services in connection with the raising of five battalions. Has chosen Col. Goddard for the chief command of his troops. Requests him to inform Col. Smith of the proposed reorganisation of the troops. (*C R 7, pp. 87-8, no 39; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Oct. 8. 292. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that two commandants Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām, having given up service under the King, have come to Lucknow. Requests the permission of the Governor-General to employ them if their services are not required by the Company as at the time of their appointment Col. Barker had told the King that their services would be retransferred to the Company when no longer required by His Majesty. (*C R 7, pp. 88-9, no 40; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Oct. 8. 293. From Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that he has despatched a draft for the twelfth and last instalment of the revenue for the year 1183 *Faṣlī* (1775-6) and got a receipt of the amount from Mr Francis Fowke. Hopes to be favoured with a *khil'at* on the occasion even as he used to receive from the Vazir. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakīl* Maharaj Misar for further particulars. (*C R 7, pp. 84-5, no 36; A R 3, p. 102.*)

Oct. 8. 294. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to lend the services of an English officer to command his artillery. (*C R 7, pp. 93-4, no 45; A R 3, p. 110.*)

1776

Oct. 8. **295.** From Raja Hindū Pat. Thanks the Governor-General for the friendly letter received through Shaikh 'Abdu'r Raḥīm. Refers him for particulars to Raja Chait Singh. (*C R 7, pp. 94-5, no 46; A R 3, p. 104.*)

Oct. 8. **296.** From Commandant Gangā Rām. Reports his dismissal from the King's service and the offer he has received from Col. Goddard to serve in the new battalions raised for Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is awaiting the Governor-General's orders. (*C R 7, pp. 101-2, no 52; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Oct. 8. **297.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Requests that what the Vazir or other of his enemies may set forth may not be credited. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Oct. 8. **298.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Notifies that Debī Singhi has been condemned to death by law officers and that complaints against their verdict ought not to be attended to. (*A R 3, p. 97.*)

Oct. 13. **299.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. The people of Hindustan, high and low, know that the Nawab is a sincere friend of the English. It is a thousand pities that the Governor-General who is endowed with such excellent qualities as modesty, wisdom, justice and foresight, should neglect the interests of his Royal Majesty the King, notwithstanding that his attention has been repeatedly drawn to the subject. God has made His Majesty a King and will continue to shower his blessings upon him. The Governor-General has been neglecting His Majesty's affairs for six years. There are certain matters which cannot be communicated to the Governor-General by letter. If he comes as far as Benares and sends ten or fifteen *lākhs* of rupees, to be adjusted afterwards from the Bengal tribute, the Nawab will proceed to meet him there in order to represent the whole situation. By espousing the Royal cause, the Governor-General will become the master of all Hindustan. The prospect is not to be trifled with. As there exists a mutual friendship between the Governor-General and the Nawab the King has elevated the latter to his present position. If the Governor-General follows his advice, the gain of the Company will be great, the empire will flourish, disturbances will subside, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas will be subjugated and the French will cease to menace. His Majesty has been very unfortunate lately. Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām, *Kumedāns*, proved themselves traitors having gone over to the side of the Sikhs. Requests the Governor-General to send four battalions to serve His Majesty and to direct Col. Cumming to listen to the advice of the Nawab. His Majesty will be highly pleased and the good name of the Governor-General will spread far and wide, if the latter remits the arrears of the revenue on account of Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. Suggests that an English Resident may be deputed to the Royal Court. The Governor-General may have heard that Qāsim 'Alī Khān has represented his case to His Majesty and applied for help. Nevertheless the Nawab is always trying to seek the pleasure of the Governor-General. Is unable to give better proof of the regard he has for him as distance intervenes. Requests him to send fifteen *lākhs* of rupees so that after making

1776

arrangements for the Royal expenses for two months, he can go to see the Governor-General, free from anxieties. Is ever ready to act according to the scheme which the Governor-General may formulate for the improvement of the Royal affairs. Requests that four battalions may be sent, one half of which will attend on His Majesty and the other half will accompany the Nawab in his journey to Benares. (*C R 7, pp. 57-60, no 18 ; A R 3, p. 98.*)

Oct. 13. **300.** From the King. Says that Commandants Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām wherever they were stationed they removed the *faujdārs* from their *parganas,* took the *zamīndārs* under their protection and disturbed the settlement of the *parganas.* They also proved disloyal in the battles with the Rohillas and the Sikhs. Has learnt that the miscreants have gone to Mr Bristow and the General [Goddard]. Asks the Governor-General to issue orders for their punishment. (*C R 7, pp. 100-1, no 51 ; A R 3, p. 93.*)

Oct. 14. **301.** To Sakharām Pandit. Acknowledges his letter stating that in consideration of the Governor-General's authority over all the English settlements he has given his assent to some of Col. Upton's proposals and has left the decision of others to his sense of justice and equity and desiring him to issue strict orders to every Englishman prohibiting him from supporting Raghūnāth Rāo, interfering in the domestic quarrels of others and obstructing the collection of the *chauth* and requesting the delivery of Shasti to him. The Pandit has also pointed out that according to the terms of the treaty he is to obtain Salsette and all the other small islands. Expresses his surprise that he should still dispute the points which have already been decided. The English cannot be blamed for having in any way violated the treaty. It is nearly a year since Col. Upton has been with him and nothing remains to be done save a rigid adherence to the provisions of the treaty by him as well as by the Government of Bombay who are more closely connected with the Mahrattas than the English in any other settlement. Has accordingly ordered the Governor of Bombay to firmly stick to the treaty. It is no longer necessary that Col. Upton should stay with him. He has been directed to obtain permission to return to Bengal instantly so that designing men may have no chance of misrepresenting facts, and the world at large may see that every difference which formerly subsisted between the two governments has been fully made up and a firm friendship established for ever. It is his sole desire and his true intention to maintain the treaty inviolate, and therefore no revolutions in that quarter—of which rumours are already afloat—can swerve him from this resolution. The honour and the good faith of the Mahratta *sardārs* give him every reason to believe that this treaty will receive a sanction which will constitute its observance a sacred obligation both on the addressee and his nation for ever. (*T I 15, pp. 64-5, no 91 ; A I 3, p. 66.*)

Oct. 14. **302.** To Bālājī Jenārdin (Nānā Farnavīs). To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 65, no 92 ; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Oct. 14. **303.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letters bearing on the patronage extended by him to the wives and the younger son

1776

of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Says that this noble act gives a clear proof of his upright character and magnanimity. Regards it a duty to render whatever service lies in his power to the family of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah and is sure the addressee will concur with him on this point. In fact both of them should bestow all the care they can on the affairs of the late Nawab's family. Muḥammad Shujā'Khān, the eldest son of the late Nawab, who has ever been anxious to maintain firendly relations with the Governor-General, has expressed a desire to pay his respects to the addressee with a view to laying before him all the causes which have led to the present dissensions in his family. Has every reason to believe that Muḥammad Shujā'Khān will be able to explain to him the real state of affairs obtaining in his family. The Khān entreats him (the addressee) not to pay any attention to the machinations of designing persons who have already excited his brothers against him and caused a friction among them. As interference in family disputes is invidious, suggests that the question of inheritance should be decided in accordance with the provisions of religious law so that the contending parties may be fully satisfied with the settlement. Is writing to Mr Sage asking him to try his best to reconcile the brothers and thereby put a stop to the present unfortunate discord and establish a lasting unity and harmony among them. (*T I 15, pp. 66-7, no 93*; *A I 3, p. 68.*)

Oct. 14. **304.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II (Shujā'Qulī Khān). Has received his letters requesting him not to believe in the false and malicious charges that his brother, Farzand Khān, may at the instigation of mischievous men bring before him. Says in reply that it is unjust to trust in false charges and more so, when they are directed against one whom he holds in high estimation. Is sorry to learn of the unfortunate differences which have recently arisen in his family but does not think any interference on his part is called for. Hopes that he will act with prudence and divide the ancestral property among his brothers in strict accordance with the Muhammadan Law of Inheritance. It is ever his sole desire to see a perfect harmony established in his family as it is the only means of securing for them a lasting happiness and perpetual honour. (*T I 15, pp. 67-8 no 94; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Oct. 20. **305.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Hoping for letters and constant favour. (*A R 3, p. 89.*)

Oct. 22. **306.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Is very happy to receive the Governor-General's congratulatory letter on the capture of the Dig fort. The country had for some time been in a chaotic state and nobody could expect that peace and order would again be restored to it. Thanks however to the great efforts of the Royal army that complete peace and tranquillity will soon be re-established. Is grateful to the Governor-General for his offer of sending English troops in view of the troubled state of the country and says that he will avail himself of the offer when occasion should demand it. Says that when he was engaged in fighting the Jats for the second time, hordes of Sikhs had, at the secret instigation of men calling themselves 'pillars of the

1776

state' been seizing the countries of the *Khāliṣa* in the neighbourhood of Delhi. Ranjīt Singh has now become very troublesome and is helping the Mahrattas. Has not received much of a booty from the conquest of Dig, his soldiers having created a great deal of trouble. The King has been repeatedly directing him to return to Delhi and remove the enemies of the Empire. Says that it will be impolitic to remove Samrū and Mons. Madec at this juncture for they might join the enemies. Admits having given protection to some officers of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. This has not been done from any bad motives. Has merely shown them common hospitality and in the interest of the Nawab has prevented Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān from going to any other place. Assures the Governor-General that the latter is harmless as long as he is with him. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General is corresponding with the Court of Directors regarding his subsidy. (*C R 7, pp. 61-7, no 19; A R 3, p. 101.*)

Oct. 22. **307.** From Sakharām Pandit. Is glad to receive the Governor-General's letter assuring him of the Company's friendship and promising that Col. Upton will fulfil the remaining conditions of the treaty. Is surprised to see that the Governor-General is supporting the Bombay Government in their desire to keep to themselves the island of Salsette, which is the ancestral heritage of the Peshwa. Requests that orders may be issued to the Bombay Government for the immediate restoration of the island to the Peshwa. Thanks the Governor-General for his orders to Lord Pigot for the restoration of Tanjore, which was under Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, to Tuḷjajī, a brother of Raja Rājārām. Says that although Tuljajī has got back his possessions, he has no firm control over them and that the place Ramnathpur which is sacred to the Hindus is still under the Nawab. Requests that instructions may be issued to Lord Pigot to put the Raja in complete possession of the place. (*C R 7, pp. 90-1, no 43; A R 3, p. 105.*)

Oct. 22. **308.** From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C R 7, pp. 91-3, no 44; A R 3, p. 89.*)

Oct. 22. **309.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that after the return of his *vakīl* Benīrām Pandit with presents from the Governor-General it was intimated to the latter that the writer's son Raghūjī Bhonsla's marriage would take place on 9 November next. Praises the Governor-General for his truthfulness, justice, honesty, and sincerity and invokes the blessings of God for his success and prosperity in life. Says that he has not yet recovered from the consequences of the battle with his brother Sābājī Bhonsla in which 7,000 lives were lost. Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah appeared with 1,00,000 men and vast ammunition but by the grace of God and the help of the English the writer succeeded in giving him a defeat. Refers the Governor-General to his *vakīl* for further particulars. (*C R 7, pp. 80-3, no 34; A R 3, p. 99.*)

Oct. 23. **310.** From the King. Has bestowed the *zamīndārī* of the entire *pargana* of Amirabad in the Sonargāon *sarkār* in Bengal upon 'Abdu'llah Khān, an old adherent of the Royal House. Directs the

1776

Governor-General therefore to issue instructions to the *Nizāmat* officers to put the Khān in the possession of the *zamīndārī*. Asks him not to be influenced by the misrepresentations of the sons of Ẓahīru'd-Dīn. (*C R 7, pp. 99-100, no 50; A R 3, p. 93.*)

Oct. 23. **311.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that many ships have been wrecked off the coast of Kanika and Kujang and that the *zamīndārs* of those places who appear to be lawless and rapacious savages, and who are subject nominally to his authority, have plundered the cargoes of these vessels and ill-treated and imprisoned their crew and passengers. Refers in particular to the case of Captain Rogers who together with many of his comrades was treacherously murdered by the Raja of Kujang. The few surviving seamen who made good their escape bore testimony to that fact. These actions are a perfect disgrace to every civilized government and quite inconsistent with justice and humanity. Is convinced that a person of his noble character is above countenancing these barbarities and recognises the fact that it is not in his power to remedy these evils effectively as his seat of government is too remote and the place uncultivated and inaccessible but by sea. Would have punished the authors of these atrocious crimes long ago, but considering the fact that they were his subjects he refrained from doing so. Besides, it is not vengeance for the past that he seeks, but a prevention of like evils in future. Requests him to grant a *sanad* to the Company for the perpetual possession of the strip of land which lies between the river of Kanika and the Mahanadi, running in a line with the sea-coast. Here, the writer proposes to erect with his permission a suitable building to accommodate men for safeguarding the coast, guiding the vessels on their passage, and lastly for protecting the lives and property of those that are shipwrecked. Is willing to pay him for this land the same rent which he receives from the present occupiers or any equivalent sum which he may choose to fix. By this request the writer means that the Maharaja may without any loss to himself partake of a share with him in this act of humanity. His sole object in asking for the grant of this tract is to promote and protect commerce. There is no other gain in it, for the country is so rude that it can neither be profitable in its internal traffic nor can it yield good revenue. (*T I 15, pp. 68-70, no 95; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Oct. 23. **312.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that the President and Members of the Board of Trade report that a robbery has been lately committed at the village of Parmudjulah in the *aurang* of Santipur in consequence of which many of the inhabitants have deserted their homes leaving behind their property and effects. The dacoits have also plundered the Company's factory and carried away cash and property to the value of Rs 213. Requests him to hold a special enquiry into the matter with a view to tracing the culprits and dealing out proper punishment to them. (*T I 15, p. 70, no 96; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Oct. 23. **313.** To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. A dacoity has been committed at Santipur within his *zamīndārī*. The dacoits have looted the inhabitants of the place as well as the Company's factory. Desires that

1776

he will use all his endeavours to bring the criminals to book and cause the stolen goods to be recovered and returned to the proper owners. Failing which he shall be held responsible according to the regulation in force and will have to account for the loss sustained. (*T I 15, pp. 70-1, no 97; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Oct. 23. **314.** To Anand Saran. Intimates that the *Verelst* has been cast away at Colon Dip within the limits of the *thāna* of Talmaul and three or four hundred bales of cotton which formed a part of her cargo have been washed ashore. Requests him to issue strict orders to the officers in charge of the said *thāna* to deliver the cotton bales together with other articles that they might recover to Captain Watson or in his absence to Mr Marriott and to afford every assistance to the crew as also in the conveyance of the bales. (*T I 15, p. 71, no 98; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Oct. 23. **315.** To Kishanchandar Sandi, Raja of Kujang. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 71, no 99.*)

Oct. 23. **316.** To the Seths of Murshidabad. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 71, no 100.*)

Oct. 23. **317.** To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Intimates that in view of his petition asking for a reduction in consideration of the impoverished state of his district in the amount of revenue payable by him an adjustment has been made and that he will learn full particulars relating to it from his *vakīl* Nimū Rāy. Desires that he should exert himself in future to pay the instalments to the last farthing, otherwise his negligence will be attended with bad consequences. (*T I 15, pp. 71-2, no 101; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Oct. 24. **318.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for his two letters which he received through Bakhtāwar Singh assuring him of the Company's help. Has nothing to do with anybody except the Company and the Vazir. Says that he is now in difficulty, having exhausted his forty years' savings in maintaining 5,000[1] soldiers at Laldang and paying a *nazr* to the late Nawab Shujāu'd-Daulah. Has sent a statement of the revenue collected in two years from the *jāgīr* granted to him by the Company. Instigated by his enemies, Mr Bristow spoke ill of him in the presence of his *vakīl* and wanted to expel him from his *jāgīr*. Is willing to go to Calcutta and do any work that may be allotted to him in the Company's army. The *jāgīr* granted to him is said to have produced an annual income of Rs 14,75,000, but actually the revenue does not exceed 9 *lākhs* of rupees —a sum barely enough for his expenses. Refers him to Bakhtāwar Singh for further particulars. (*C R 7, pp. 108-11, no 55; A R 3, p. 91.*)

Oct. 25. **319.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of his letter. (*T I 15, p. 72, no 102.*)

Oct. 25.[2] **320.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses the petition of Nitai Mandal against the conduct of Debī Mandal for necessary action. (*T I 15, p. 72, no 103; A I 3, p. 61.*)

[1] 50,000 in the volume of copies is apparently incorrect.
[2] October 23 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1776

Oct. 25. 321. To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 72, no 104.*)

Oct. 25.[1] 322. To Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Intimates that his letter respecting the *chakla* of Akbarnagar will be considered by the Council as soon as business permits and he will be informed of their decision in due course. (*T I 15, p. 72, no 105; A I 3, p. 69.*)

Oct. 25.[1] 323. To the mother of *Mīr* Saidū. Acknowledges her letter requesting permission to go to Rajmahal for the celebration of the nuptials of Mīr Saidū and Fatḥ ʿAlī Khān. Grants the leave asked for and wishes that the event may be prosperous. (*T I 15, p. 72, no 106; A I 3, p. 63.*)

Oct. 25.[1] 324. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Shah Asrāru'llah reports that he has been serving Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah for a long time but that he has received no wages from him since the time the addressee has been appointed *Nāib Nāẓim*. Requests him to use his endeavours in obtaining the petitioner the payment of his wages that are still due and to see that he is regularly paid in future. (*T I 15, pp. 72-3, no 107; A I 3, p. 61.*)

Oct. 26. 325. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Congratulates him on the occasion of Raghūjī Bhonsla's marriage and on his victory over his brother. Thanks him for the presents he has sent. The deputation of a capable man like Benīrām Pandit to him has fully convinced him of his sincerity. Hopes the tie of friendship will continue unbroken. Informs him that he will hereafter learn everything from his *vakīl* relating to money matters. (*T I 15, p. 73, no 108; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Oct. 26. 326 To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Informs him that Mr Croftes is going to Nadia and asks him to offer the said gentleman every assistance in securing a suitable piece of land for the cultivation of sugar-cane. (*T I 15, p. 73, no 109; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Oct. 28. 327. From Mīr Dā'ūd, [Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā]. Is anxiously waiting for reply to the three letters sent to him through Mīr Saiyid ʿAlī. Is happy to learn from the latter that the Governor-General has forwarded his *ʿarẓī* to the Supreme Council for the payment of the sum of Rs 1,500 granted to him as his allowance. (*C R 7, pp. 67-8, no 20; A R 3, p. 107.*)

Oct. 28. 328. From Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. Says that out of the monthly stipend of Rs. 1,000 fixed for his step-mother, Sāliḥa Begam, he has been receiving Rs 350 but he got no share of the sum of Rs 3,000 which was paid to her by the Committee at Cossimbazar. She would not allow any deductions to be made from this sum. Requests his help in the settlement of the dispute. Sends Lala Pārbati Charan who will explain particulars to him. (*C R 7, pp. 73-4, no 27; A R 3, p. 99.*)

Oct. 28. 329. From Qiwāmu'd-Dīn Khān. Introduces himself to the Governor-General by saying that he often used to attend on him when the late Maharaja Shitāb Rāy resided in Calcutta. Reminds him that a famine visited his *zamīndārī* in the *ṣūba* of Bihar in the year 1182 *Faṣlī* (1774-5) and it was with great difficulty that he paid up the

[1] October 23 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1776

revenues. This time there is again a severe famine and he is unable to pay the whole of the revenue. Requests him therefore to write a letter to the Chief of Patna asking him to be lenient in the matter of collection. (*C R 7, pp. 75-6, no 29; A R 3, p. 93.*)

Oct. 28. 330. From Shugūn 'Alī Khān. Has already informed him of his arrival at Fyzabad. Encloses a letter from the Begam to the Governor-General and hopes to be favoured with a reply. (*C R 7, pp. 76-7, no 31; A R 3, p. 107.*)

Oct. 28. 331. From Jasārat Khān. About three years ago Aẓhā Mirzā mortgaged to him a house at Dacca for Rs 1,500 on condition that if he failed to release it within two years he would sell it to him (the writer). But after three years he sold the house to one Parus, an inhabitant of Islamabad. When the sale was being negotiated he had informed the purchaser of the condition on which the house was mortgaged and asked him not to purchase it. In utter disregard of the warning he completed the purchase, ejected the tenant and took possession of the house. A suit was filed against the purchaser on the right of pre-emption in the Dacca court which decreed the transfer of the house to the writer. Parus's appeal in the Dacca Council was also dismissed. He has since then gone to Calcutta to try his luck there. Requests the Governor-General's advice about filing a suit in the Supreme Council against Parus who has been occupying the house for five months. (*C R 7, pp. 78-80, no 33; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Oct. 28. 332. From Ḥusain 'Alī's daughter. When Nawab 'Alī Vardī Khān had killed Sarfarāz Khān, he sent the deceased's family to Jahāngirnagar and granted an allowance of Rs 170 for his son Ḥafiẓu'llah Khān, the writer's husband, and Rs 30 for his daughters. On the death of her husband in November 1771 she applied to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, who was then at Jahāngirnagar, to continue the allowance of her husband to her. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān sent a *parwāna* to Jasārat Khān asking him to attend to her request. She has now come to know that the Governor-General's permission is necessary for the purpose. Requests him to issue *parwānas* to Jasārat Khān and his *Dīwān* Kanurām (Rām Kanhu) so that the allowance may be continued to her. (*C R 7, pp. 85-6, no 37; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Oct. 28. 333. From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Is very happy to receive his letter. Expresses his unflinching allegiance to the English and requests the Governor-General not to be influenced by the insinuations of his enemies. Refers him to Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh for further particulars. (*C R 7, pp. 86-7, no 38; A R 3, p. 91.*)

Oct. 28. 334. From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Is sorry not to receive any reply to her letter sent to the Governor-General through Mīr Saiyid 'Alī. Requests him to write to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang for stopping the daily quarrels between her and her step-son, Mīr Saidū regarding the sum of Rs 3,000 which was paid to her according to the arrangement of the *Sarishta*. (*C R 7, pp. 95-6, no 47; A R 3, p. 107.*)

Oct. 28. 335. From the mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his kind letter. Is surprised to see that with all his professions of

1776

sympathy and good-will he has failed to settle her affairs although a man was specially deputed in Calcutta to represent her distress. The Governor-General pays no attention to her nor does he write to the gentlemen here to do so. Requests him to save her from further trouble. (*C R 7, pp. 111-12, no 56; A R 3, p. 90.*)

Oct. 28. **336.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has already written to him about his straitened circumstances, and Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh too will speak to him on that subject. Expressing his unremitting allegiance to the Company says that since the time a *jāgīr* has been settled on him by Colonel Champion under the directions of the Governor-General he has cut off all connection with others and has been relying solely on the support of the Company. Further adds that Ẓābiṭah Khān having lost Najibabad has grown jealous of the writer and has been trying to lower him in the estimation of the Governor-General. Requests him therefore not to give ear to the misrepresentations of his enemies. Refers him to Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh for further particulars. (*C R 7, pp. 112-14, no 57; A R 3, p. 91.*)

Oct. 28. **337.** From Qiwāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān. Requests a letter to Mr Sage. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Oct. 28. **338.** From Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Begs that the reduction of Rs 500 may not be made in his allowance. (*A R 3, p. 107.*)

Oct. 29. **339.** From the Mahaiaj Dhiraj of Hindustan (Maharaja of Jaipur). Having learnt a good deal about the uprightness and amiable qualities of the Governor-General and other Englishmen, is anxious to open friendly relations with him. Says that his family has always been loyal and faithful to the Mughals. His late father during the reign of Aḥmad Shah went to the Royal Court with 70,000 soldiers to quell a disturbance; but as there was discord prevalent among the nobles and nobody cared for the welfare of the empire and the King himself did not fulfil the promise which he had made, his father had to return home with great loss. When Jawāhir Singh wanted to declare his independence his father sent an army of 70,000 men to chastise him and it was his intention to see the Mughal Empire recover its lost glory. But he did not live long to accomplish it. On his accession to the *gaddī* the writer subdued the nobles who had created disturbances. Following the honoured traditions of his house, is desirous of testifying his fealty to the King Shah 'Alam, but not being quite sure of the noblemen constituting the present Court, requests the Governor-General to introduce him to His Majesty and write to the Company's officers at the Court to give him every assistance. Will send an accredited representative to the Royal Court for the purpose. (*C R 6, pp. 37-40, no 19; A R 3, p. 104.*)

Oct. 29. **340.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Thanks him for his letter intimating that Major Hannay is also sincerely attached to the writer and that he has been entrusted with certain confidential messages to be communicated to him. Has been pleased to see the Major. Will act in such a way as to secure the good-will of the Governor-General. Requests him to accept his professions of friendship and favour him with letters. (*C R 7, pp. 56-7, no 17; A R 3, p. 101.*)

1776

Oct. 29. **341.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter stating that Shah Asrāru'llah, an officer of the *Niẓāmat*, has not been receiving his salary since the time the writer was appointed for the second time *Nāib Nāẓim*. Submits that Mr Martin paid the Shah his salary for nine months at the rate of Rs 300 a month with effect from the last *Shawwāl* (Nov.), the time when he had taken charge of the *Niẓāmat* and that only two months' pay is still due to him. It will be paid very soon. The Shah claims his dues for six months prior to the writer's assuming charge of the *Niẓāmat* and therefore he is not responsible for it. The following statement will show how the Shah's account stands at present :—

	Rs.
Salary due for 11 months, *Shawwāl* 1190 to *Sha'bān* 1191 A. H. at Rs. 300 a month.	3,300
Paid for 9 months	2,700
Outstanding	600

(*C R 7, pp. 69-71, no 23; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Oct. 29. **342.** From Siwāi Prithī Singh, Raja of Jainagar. Is happy to learn about the good qualities of the Governor-General and hopes that the friendship which existed between the Company and his family will get stronger under his regime. Requests him to direct his officers residing 'in these parts' to give him assistance when it is wanted. (*C R 7, pp. 83-4, no 35.*)

Oct. 29.[1] **343.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Deputes Riẓā Qulī Khān with a confidential message to the Governor-General and requests that a private interview may be granted to him for receiving the message. (*C R 7, pp. 114-15, no. 58; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Oct. 29. **344.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Forwards a statement of additional charges in connection with the *Sihbandī* corps, *Faujdārī* and Civil Courts and other departments amounting to Rs 2,387-4 as., for the month ending 26 *Sha'bān* (Oct. 10) and says that he has been endeavouring to reduce the expenditure as far as possible. (*C R 7, pp. 115-18, no 59; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Oct. 29. **345.** From Mīr Saidū. Requests leave to accompany his brother to Rajmahal. (*A R 3, p. 99.*)

Oct. 30. **346.** To Hindū Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 73, no 110.*)

Oct. 30. **347.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Acknowledges his letters and regrets that he could not reply to them earlier owing to pressure of work. (*T I 15, p. 73, no 111; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Oct. 30. **348.** To Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Permits him to accompany Mīr Saidū to Rajmahal whither he is proceeding to celebrate his marriage. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 112.*)

Oct. 30. **349.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Has written to Mr Martin asking him to enquire into her complaints and on receipt of his report proper adjustment will be made. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 113.*)

[1] Oct. 8 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1776

Oct. 30. **350.** To Nawab Muḥammad Rīẓā Khān. Has received his letter on the subject of Debī Mandal's petition. Says in reply that he forwarded the petition only for his information and did not mean to delay the execution of the sentence passed upon him by the officers of justice. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 114; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Oct. 30. **351.** To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 115.*)

Oct. 30. **352.** To Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*T I 15, p. 74, no 116.*)

Oct. 31. **353.** From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for the kind messages conveyed to him through Maharaj Misar. (*C R 7, p. 89 no 41; A R 3, p. 102.*)

Oct. 31. **354.** From Babbū Begam. Notifies the birth of a son to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. (*A R 3, p. 90.*)

Oct.— **355.** From Raja Rājballabh. Is thankful to the Governor-General for ordering enquiries in the Pataldia case as requested by Goklanand and others. (*C R 7, pp. 68-9, no 21.*)

Oct.— **356.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Hopes he will be freed from all his anxieties through the kindness of the Governor-General. (*C R 8, pp. 77-8, no 32.*)

Oct.— **357.** From Mīr Dā'ūd [Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā]. Says that his younger brother Mīr Saidū is going to Akbarnagar to get married there and that he has been invited to join the ceremony. Requests the Governor-General's permission to go there. (*C R 7, pp. 71-2, no 24.*)

Oct.— **358.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Is anxiously waiting for reply to her two letters sent to the Governor-General through Mīr Saiyid 'Alī. (*C R 7, p. 72, no 25.*)

Oct.— **359.** [1]*Sanad* granted to the late Dāmājī Gaikwar by the late Mādhū Rāo Ballāl, the Peshawa on 9 July 1760 to the effect that Dāmājī would pay the usual *naẓranā* annually to the latter and render him military assistance in return for the half of the *ṣūba* of Gujrat received by him in *jāgīr*. (*C R 7 p. 73, no 26.*)

Oct.— **360.** From Muḥammad Shah. Says that along with other *faqīrs* he is always praying for the prosperity of the Governor-General. (*C R 7, pp. 74-5, no 28.*)

Oct.— **361.** From Raja Chait Singh. Sends through Maharaj Misar a *kharīṭa* from Raja Hindū Pat addressed to the Governor-General and requests a reply thereto. (*C R 7, p. 76, no 30.*)

Oct.— **362.** From Commandant Bhawānī Singh. Having left the services of the King has reached Lucknow. Has declined the offer made to him by Col. Goddard to serve in the battalion raised for Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Will do nothing without the permission of the Governor-General. (*C R 7, pp. 96-7, no 48.*)

Nov. 1[2]. **363.** To the King. Has been honoured with His Majesty's *shuqqa*, desiring him to issue orders to Mr Bristow and Colonel Stibbert, to

[1] The *Sanad* was sent to Col. Upton by Fath Singh, Damaji's son.
[2] Oct. 30 according to the Vol. of Abstracts.

1776

punish Bhawānī Singh and Gangā Rām, commandants, who have proved traitors to His Majesty. Says in reply that these commandants petitioned to be restored to the service of the Company on the strength of a *shuqqa* which they had obtained from His Majesty, but in view of their treacherous conduct and His Majesty's resentment their petitions would be rejected. (*T I 15, pp. 74-5, no 117 ; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Nov. 1. **364.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 75, no 118.*)

Nov. 1. **365.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating the arrival of Bhawāni Singh and Gangā Rām and expressing his intention to employ them in his service if the writer did not take them in. Says that he has also received a letter from His Majesty condemning the misbehaviour of the commandants and desiring him not to encourage and entertain the traitors. Has accordingly promised His Majesty that he will not take them in the service of the Company. The Nawab may engage them if he pleases, but he is requested not to place them in the corps which is under the command of Colonel Goddard as this would be a breach of promise on the part of the writer. (*T I 15, p. 75, no 119 ; A I 3, p. 68.*)

Nov. 1. **366.** To Mirzā Najaf Khan. Has received his letter stating that while he was engaged in a war with the Jats, the Sikhs were instigated to take possession of His Majesty's country, that he is beset with difficulties of an alarming nature as a considerable portion of the pay of his troops is in arrears and as he cannot look for receiving fresh supplies from Dig, that if Samrū and Madec are dismissed at this stage they would create trouble in Hindustan and undo all the good acts which it has taken years to perform, that he is determined however to see these infamous people ruined and that he has already devised means for the expulsion of Madec and the rest of the Frenchmen. He also writes that it is unfair to suspect that those officers who deserted Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah had done so at his invitation and that he had an unfriendly motive in entertaining Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān and adds that it was Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who had asked him to give protection to his brother and thus prevent him from making other new connections and finally requests that his allowance may regularly be sent to him in conformity with the orders of the Company. Says in reply that he has on several occasions expressed his opinion about Samrū and Madec and has particularly done so in a letter sent to him through Major Hannay. Is favourably disposed towards him but is unable to continue friendly relations on behalf of the Company until he turns out Madec. Is convinced that his conduct towards Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān has been actuated by the best of motives, but his continued residence with him carries an appearance of disunion between him and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, in other words, between him and the Company. Requests him therefore to prevail on Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān to return to his brother or to come to Bengal and take up an asylum under the writer. Refers him to Major Hannay for further particulars. (*T I 15, pp. 75-7, no 120 ; A I 3, p. 64.*)

Nov. 1. **367.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Congratulates him on the birth of a child to him. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 121.*)

1776

Nov. 1. 368. To Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 122.*)

Nov. 4. 369. From Bīr Nārāyan's mother. Complains that her son has dismissed all the old staff of the *zamīndārī* and, thereby has thrown the work into great confusion. Requests him to summon her son to Calcutta and give strict orders for the reinstatement of the old staff. (*C R 7, pp. 89-90, no 42; A R 3, p. 90.*)

Nov. 4. 370. Mirzā Najaf Khān to Major Hannay. Is glad to learn from his letter that he has taken leave of the Council and is proceeding to see the writer. In reply to the Major's remark that the fact of his keeping Samrū in his employ amounts to a breach of friendship with the English and that he would not see him if Samrū remained with him, says that at the present critical juncture when he is beset with manifold difficulties it is not advisable to remove Samrū from his service. The gravity of his difficulties may be realised from the facts that when he was still engaged in suppressing the Jats, the Sikhs at the instigation of some people, who pose to be the 'pillars of the state', began to create disturbances in and around the Capital and the King called upon him to subdue them and save the countries belonging to the *Khālisa*; that after the fall of Dig, Ranjīt Singh began to create disturbances in other forts and sent his mother to help the Mahrattas and that his own soldiers having mutinied he could not derive one-tenth of the benefit which he had expected from the conquest of Dig. Expresses the sincerity of his friendship for the English and says that Samrū is at the present moment away from the camp and that the Major can come without any hesitation. Is anxiously awaiting his arrival in order that he may see things for himself and find out that circumstances compel him to act in the way he does. Dated 6 October. (*C R 7, pp. 104-8, no 54.*)

Nov. 4. 371. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter desiring him to apprehend the thieves who have stolen some articles belonging to the people of Santipur as well as some piecegoods and money amounting to Rs 213, the property of the Company. Says in reply that orders have already been issued to Mahdī Niṣār Khān, *Faujdār* of Santipur, to hunt out the thieves. (*C R 7, pp. 98-9, no 49.*)

Nov 4. 372. From Raja Damodar Singh. Intimates that Bahādur Singh has arrived safely and thanks the Governor-General for the kindness shown to him during his stay in Calcutta. Requests that the image of his family deity, Madan Mohan, which was taken forcibly to Calcutta six years ago by Chaitan Singh, may be restored to him. (*C R 7, pp. 118-19, no 60; A R 3, p. 105.*)

Nov. 4. 373. To Lala Kashmīrī Mal. Thanks him for the present of curios. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 123.*)

Nov. 4. 374. To the King. Intimates that Akram 'Alī Beg has received his permission to depart and has been furnished with the necessary passports and letters. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 124; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Nov. 4. 375. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 125.*)

1776

Nov. 7. 376. Mirzā Najaf Khān to Major Hannay. Is much delighted to receive his complimentary letter stating that he has arrived at Chunargarh. Professes friendship for the Major and expresses his desire to see him. Says that Amar Singh and Gajpat Singh, Chiefs of Patiala, who formerly seized Hansi, Hisar and other territories, have, at the head of 60,000 Sikh soldiers, been creating disturbances at Gohana and its neighbourhood. Ẓābiṭah Khān with the intention of joining them has sent his dependants and his belongings to Patiala. His son has already crossed the Jumna and joined them. Apprehends a severe battle between the Sikhs and his own forces which have already marched towards Patiala. Has now left Dig with a view to punishing the Rajputs and the Jats who are preparing to disturb the peace of the country. The machinations against him in the Royal Court also cause him much anxiety. Has informed the Governor-General of the difficulties he is hemmed in and requests the Major to send a detailed account of the present state of affairs to him, and to direct the English officers stationed in this part of the country [Rajputana] to assist him if necessary. Further desires the Major to join him immediately in crushing these people. For delay, in his opinion, might be harmful. (*C R 5, pp. 195-8, no 85.*)

Nov. 11. 377. From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has appointed him his *nāib* and presented him with a horse, an elephant and a pearl necklace. Expresses his obligation both to the Nawab and the Company whose interests are identical in every respect. (*C R 8 pp. 1, 2, no 1; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Nov. 11. 378. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is happy to receive his letter stating that the *'arẓī* of Nitai Mandal was forwarded to the writer only for information. Says that the orders passed in Debī Mandal's case will shortly be executed and that the murder case will be disposed of according to the Muhammadan Law. (*C R 8, pp. 2, 3, no 2; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Nov. 11. 379. From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for a *khil'at* which he received through Mr F. Fowke and sends a *nazr* of 21 *ashrafīs.* (*C R 8, pp. 20-1, no 12; A R 3, p. 102.*)

Nov. 11. 380. From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has appointed him his *nāib* and conferred on him a *khil'at.* Expresses his allegiance both to the Nawab and the Company whose interests are identical in every respect. (*C R 8, pp. 33-4, no 18; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Nov. 11. 381 From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter accompanying a petition from Nitai Mandal, brother of Debī Mandal, an inhabitant of Talibpur, *parganа* Fatehsingh, praying for the re-trial of Debī Mandal who has been sentenced to death for murdering Muḥammad Rashīd. Says that the man was tried and found guilty by a tribunal consisting of the learned men of the *Niẓāmat.* The petition submitted to the Governor-General by Nitai Mandal only brings a counter charge of plunder against Shaikh 'Azīmu'd-Dīn and others. This charge is irrelevant to the issue and was not set forth during the trial. Has however issued a commission

1776

to enquire into the complaint. Meanwhile, has deferred the execution of the sentence as desired by the Governor-General pending the receipt of the commissioners' report. (*C R 7, pp. 102-4, no 53; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Nov. 11. 382. From Mahdājī Harī. Says that a suitable force shall soon be sent to punish the rebellious *zamīndār* of Kujang who seized the ship *Verelst*. (*A R 3, p. 100.*)

Nov. 11. 383. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that Debī Mandal is to suffer the award of the law. (*A R 3, p. 97.*)

Nov. 13. 384. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Has assigned Rs 1,66,633-4 as; to Lāljī, banker, out of the 2 *lākhs* of his subsidy. Requests the Governor-General to pay the amount to Lalji's *gumāshta* who is now in Calcutta. (*C R 8, p. 35, no 19; A R 3, p. 101.*)

Nov. 14. 385. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Expresses concern at not having received any replies to the six or seven letters addressed by him to the Governor-General. Having incurred much unnecessary expenditure, has at last marched from Surat to the fort of Daman, where he receives letters from Poona every day. Has not replied to any of these as he has been awaiting instructions from the Governor-General. Has now learnt from his *vakīl* at Bombay that instructions from the Court of Directors concerning the writer have been received both in Calcutta and in Bombay. Requests the Governor-General to communicate to him the Supreme Council's decision and to direct the Government of Bombay to help him in his war [against the ministers at Poona]. Further particulars will be communicated by his *vakīl* Venkat Rāy. (*C R 8, pp. 3, 4, no 3; A R 3, p. 104.*)

Nov. 14. 386. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has already informed the Governor-General of his present situation. Has left Surat for Daman and asked the help of some of his friends in raising an army. Is anxiously awaiting a reply from the Governor-General. In negotiating peace Col. Upton has paid no heed to the interest of the writer. Requests him therefore to direct the Government of Bombay to help him in his war against the ministers at Poona. Has learnt from his *vakīl* Ganesh Rāo Bhat that Purushottam Nāik has gone with a big present of jewellery to Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah in order to secure with his help recognition of 'the child' (the young Peshwa) by the King and that a *vakīl* has also been sent direct to the Royal Court for this purpose. Has reasons to believe that His Majesty will never be a party to any proceedings savouring of injustice and will not give ear to the deputation sent by the mischief-makers of Poona. (Badly worm-eaten). (*C R 8, pp. 4-7, no 4; A R 3, p. 104.*)

Nov. 19. 387. Bahū Begam to Mr J. Bristow. Intimates that the troops, without having any regard for his *parwāna* directing them to refrain from making disturbances, have sworn in a confederacy to seize upon the whole amount of their pay. Requests him to devise immediately some means to check them for they may be troublesome at any moment. (*C R 5, p. 193, no 83.*)

1776

Nov. 19. **388.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Dr Murchison, who was detained for some time in Calcutta, will proceed to him without further delay. Assures him that the Doctor is an efficient physician and commends him to his favour. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 126; A I 3, p. 69.*)

Nov. 19. **389.** To Raja Gobind Rām. Permits him to proceed to Ingerlee (Hijili) in order to take leave of Mr Anderson. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 127.*)

Nov. 20. **390.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Congratulates him on his appointment as *Nāib Vazīr*. (*T I 15, p. 78, no 128; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Nov. 20. **391.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Congratulates him on his being appointed Ḥasan Riẓā Khān's *nāib*. (*T I 15, p. 79, no 129; A I 3, p. 59.*)

Nov. 20. **392.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to procure Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah's order for the delivery of the Company's share of elephants out of those that are under the charge of the Nawab's men in Sylhet. (*T I 15, p. 79, no 130; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Nov. 20. **393.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt that Raja Balbhadra, the *Zamīndār* of Ṭiloi, having rebelled against his master the Nawab Vazīr, has fled from his country and is suspected to have taken refuge in the Raja's territory. Desires him to issue strict orders to his *'āmils* not to harbour or countenance him. Commends to his favour Mr Archibald Kier, a gentleman of noble character who is carrying on trade in his territory at Buxar. (*T I 15, p. 79, no 131; A I 3, p. 65.*)

Nov. 23. **394.** Bahū Begam to Mr J. Bristow. The troops created a disturbance. They broke into her gate and wanted to open fire. They abused all the *sardārs* and listened to no argument which was made to dissuade them from doing so. When she paid them Rs 82,669 being the amount of their pay they left the fort and went out of the town. They took the *Kotwāl* with them for the purpose of delivering to him their muskets, cannon and cartridge boxes. Has now stationed her own men in the fort. Requests that they may be paid through Almās 'Alī Khān and that no one else may enter the fort. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah [Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān] was asked not to station Sepoys round her house but he took no notice of the request. The Fyzabad fort is in a very bad condition and needs repair. (*C R 5, pp. 193-5, no 84.*)

Nov. 23. **395.** To Purushottam Mukund, *Faujdār* of Balasore. Requests him to use his influence in the recovery of some effects belonging to John Smith, the late Commander of a snow which was bound for Vizagapatam but was stranded on the coast of Balasore. The vessel is still afloat and a great part of the rice, which was on board, is on shore under the charge of the peons. (*T I 15, pp. 79-80, no 132; A I 3, p. 64.*)

[*Nov. 25.*] **396.** Mr J. Bristow to Bahū Begam. Is much concerned to hear of the disturbances created by the *tilangās* and Mughals at Fyzabad. Has learnt from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Dualah that she has ordered Jawāhir 'Alī Khān to place the *Ṣūbadār* of the arsenal under surveillance. It is believed that she has taken this measure for the security of the Nawab's property. The Nawab has deputed Mirzā Ḥasan Riẓā Khān to put

1776

things in order at Fyzabad. He is also willing to repay her Rs 70,000 which she has given from her own purse to the *tilangās* and the Mughals. (*C R 5, pp. 192-3, no 82.*)

Nov. 27. **397.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has already informed the Governor-General of his straitened circumstances. A trustworthy person was sent to Mr Bristow requesting his help with a view to proceeding to Calcutta but he took no notice of it. His brother, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, is totally indifferent to him, while his pecuniary embarrassments call immediate attention. Requests him therefore to depute an able man to move his brother requesting him to ameliorate his affairs. (*C R 8, pp. 26-30, no 15 ; A R 3, p. 106.*)

Nov. 27. **398.** From the King. Desires that Akram 'Alī Beg may be sent to him. (*A R 3, p. 93.*)

Nov. 27. **399.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. Desires that Akram 'Alī Beg may be sent to him. (*A R 3, p. 98.*)

Nov. 28.[1] **400.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests him to send an Englishman to act as his Aide-de-camp. (*C R 8, p. 8, no 6; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Nov. 28.[1] **401.** From Rajindargīr. Recapitulates his past services in the time of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and requests that he may be recommended to the present Nawab (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). (*C R 8, pp. 8, 9, no 7 ; A R 3, p. 105.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **402.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. The subject of this letter is the same as that of his letter of 22 October, no 309 above, adding that directions may be given to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān for the payment of Rs 1,05,000 on account of the *chauth* of Bengal which was levied during the time of the late Nawab Muḥammad Ja'far 'Alī Khān. (*C R 7, pp. 126-8, no 63.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **403.** Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān to Alif Khān. Is glad to receive his letter stating that Mr Bristow is anxious to know whether the writer will remain true to his word and not break his promise. Has already written to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Mr Bristow and Muḥammad Ilich Khān on this subject. Says that he will always remain a true friend and adhere to his promise. Cites it as an instance that he made a verbal engagement with the late Ḥāfiẓ [Raḥmat Khān] and stood by it as long as the latter lived. Has always had a great regard for the treaty which was concluded with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Col. Champion at Laldang. Expresses his gratitude to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Company under whose protection he holds possession of his territories. Major Erskine once grew suspicious of him when a *harkāra* was arrested together with letters addressed to Ẓābiṭah Khān and the Sikhs, but subsequently it appeared on enquiry that the arrested man was not his *harkāra* and that the letters were dated a year back and contained nothing of importance. Now some mischievous person told the Major that he (the writer) had collected an army at Rampur the strength of which exceeded 5,000. Calls for an

[1] Nov. 29th is the date given in the Abstracts.

1776

enquiry and emphatically denies the allegation of being in correspondence with Ẓābiṭah Khān and the Sikhs whom he regards as his deadly enemies. It was Ẓābiṭah Khān himself who instigated Takojī Hulkar to attack and plunder Rampur, when the late Nawab, Col. Champion and the late Ḥāfiẓ were encamped at Anupshahr and at the *ghāt* of Asadpur respectively. Arriving at Moradabad Takojī wanted to attack Rampur but he was so daunted by the power of the Vazir and the Company that he abandoned the idea. Ẓābiṭah was also the cause of the fighting between him and the late Nawab; and he had even asked his officials not to allow the writer to stay at Najibabad when he went there, and in consequsnce he had to take shelter at Laldang. When the late Nawab confiscated Ẓābiṭah Khān's territories and granted the writer a *jāgīr*, the Khān openly declared his hostile intentions towards the latter. Is ready to fight the Khān and expel him from Ghausgarh if he is assisted with troops. If the Nawab and Mr Bristow themselves desire to proceed against the Khān, he will then be very glad to accompany them as their advance-guard. Expresses his allegiance to the Nawab and the Company and asks him [the addressee] to see Muḥammad Elich Khān who was indisposed and obtain a reply to the letter sent to him before. (*C R 5, pp. 198-202, no 86.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **404.** A list of the cargo of certain ships which reached Balasore in a wrecked state, prepared by Qāẓī Muḥammad Ṣiddīq, Jai Nārāyan, *qānūngo*, and Muḥammad Wāṣiq. The list includes cash, jewels, piecegoods etc. (*C R 7, pp. 119-22, no 61.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **405.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has already written to him about his pecuniary difficulties and his arrival at Akbarabad. Expresses his unflinching friendship for the English and his great desire to pay a visit to the Governor-General. Is unable to proceed to Calcutta by way of Buńdelkhand on account of the hostile relations between the English and the Mahrattas nor can he pass through the territories of his brother, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, who not being on good terms with him will refuse to accord him necessary permission to cross his dominions. Has made repeated requests to Mr Bristow to arrange for his journey to Calcutta but he did not represent his case to the Nawab on account of the latter's indifference towards the writer. Requests him to direct Mr Bristow to provide facilities for his intended journey. Dated 26 July. (*C R 7, pp. 123-6, no 62.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **406.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Expresses his friendly sentiments for the Governor-General and promises his support to Mr Keir who wishes to open a banking house in his dominions (Worm-eaten.) (*C R 8, pp. 7, 8, no 5.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **407.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed him that the Nawab's officials have been turned out of Tanjore [by Lord Pigot]. Information has now been received that under Lord Pigot's orders a Lieutenant marched out of Tanjore at the head of 50 European troopers and a party of sepoys and arriving at Aryalur surrounded the house of his *dabīr* and the *mutaṣaddīs* residing there, captured them and took them like prisoners of war to Tanjore together with all his public and private papers. In consequence of this high-handedness the business

1776

of the whole country has practically ome to a standstill. Has enclosed to the Governor-General a copy of his instructions to his officers in Tanjore in deference to which they offered no opposition to Lord Pigot's men and yet they have been confined with the utmost possible disgrace. Deplores the outrageous treatment which he has been constantly receiving at the hands of Lord Pigot and apprehends a breach of peace if the situation is allowed to contiue in this manner any longer. Requests him to depute an able man to enquire into the scandalous proceedings of Lord Pigot. (*C R 8, pp. 21-5, no 13.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **408.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has communicated the state of his affairs to Mr John Bristow who advised him to remain where he was and not to stir about. Accordingly he stayed on at Agra for five months. During this period the affairs of his estate became disturbed, and Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah (Mirzā Najaf Khān) warned him that a further stay at Agra would be ruinous to his interests. Has now returned to his estate and is looking after its affairs. His heart however is longing for its native land and he is anxious to meet the Governor-General. Would appoint a few officials to manage his estate which is expected to yield fifteen or sixteen *lākhs* of rupees yearly. (*C R 8, pp. 30-2, no 16.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **409.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Thanks him for his kind letter and approves of the proposal to depute an Englishman with a view to settling his affairs. (*C R 8, pp. 32-3, no 17.*)

[*Nov.*—.] **410.** From Saiyid Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for commending him to the favour of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who is exceedingly kind to him. (*C R 8, pp. 35-6, no 20.*)

Dec. 2. **411.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Professes his friendship for the Company and requests the services of Capt. Fullarton. (*C R 8, p. 15, no 8; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Dec. 2. **412.** From the *zamīndārs* of Sylhet. It is strange that their district which is infested with dacoits is without a *Faujdār*. Recommend that Mīr Jawād 'Alī will make an efficient *Faujdār* if he is appointed to the post. (*CR 8, p. 54, no 28; A R 3, p. 108.*)

Dec. 2. **413.** To the Bey of Egypt at Grand Cairo. Says that Mr John Robinson, a gentleman of credit and character who has been carrying on an extensive trade in this country, is desirous of taking up his residence for some time at Grand Cairo with a view to facilitating his business between Bengal and Suez. Requests him therefore to protect his person and property and support his schemes which are calculated to promote trade, increase the revenue and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the two governments. (*T I 15, p. 80, no 133; A I 3, p. 57.*)

Dec 2. **414.** To Kishanchandar Sandi, Raja of Kujang. It has been reported to him that a French ship. *Normand* bound for Bengal was lately wrecked in a storm on the coast [of Kujang] and her captain and several other persons escaped and landed in his country. Is surprised to hear that in this unfortunate situation when every aid and protection should have been extended to them, they were immediately captured, deprived of their small property which they had succeeded

1776

in bringing with them and thrown into prison. Desires him to issue orders at once for their release and furnish them with passports for conducting them safely to Bengal. The ship's cargo together with all the property seized from the people should be restored to them. (*T I 15, pp. 80-1, no 134; A I 3, p 66.*)

Dec. 4. **415.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. The subject of this letter is the same as that of his letter of 7 November, no 376 above. (*C R 8, pp. 16-19, no 9; (A R 3, p. 101.)*

Dec. 4. **416.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Requests that the English officers in this quarter may be ordered to assist him when he calls upon them for aid. (*A R 3, p. 101.*)

Dec. 5. **417.** From Raja Prithi Singh. Is rejoiced to learn that his *vakīl* Bāl Kishan has been the recipient of many favours from the Governor-General. Requests him to send the *vakīl* back to him with a reply to his representation. (*C R 8, p. 20, no11; A R 3, p. 105.*)

Dec. 5. **418.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has repeatedly written to him about 'Abbās Qulī Khān, youngest son of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. The late Nawab divided his property among his heirs in his life-time. There is no reason why Muḥammad Shujā' Khān, the eldest son after squandering away his own share should cast covetous eyes on that of the youngest. Requests him to see that no injustice is done to 'Abbās. Refers him to Daulut Afzūn Khān and Raja Gobind Rām for further particulars. (*C R 8, pp. 37-8, no 21; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Dec. 9. **419.** From Mīr Saīdū's mother. Intimates that on 6 *Shawwāl* (27 Nov.) the marriage of her son Nawab Mīr Murtaẓā Khān Asad Jang was celebrated at Akbarnagar. It was on this occasion that a warrant issued by Sir Elijah Impey at the instance of Aẓhar 'Alī Khan, an inhabitant of Murshidabad, was served on Fatḥ 'Alī, one of her sons. It was agreed upon that the debt will be repaid by instalments of Rs 200 a month with effect from *Sha'bān* last. Fatḥ 'Alī was waiting for the receipt of his *tankhwāh* to pay the first instalment, but Aẓhar gave him no opportunity to do so and took out a process against him. (*C R 8, pp. 25-6, no 14; A R 3, p. 98.*)

Dec. 9. **420.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has already submitted an *'arẓī* complaining that *zamīndārs* give no assistance in *Faujdārī* affairs. Requests that steps may be taken to ensure co-operation of the *zamīndārs* with the *Faujdārs*. (*C R 8, pp. 38-9, no 22; A R 3, p. 97.*)

Dec. 10. **421.** From the Nawab of Arcot. It is believed that the Governor-General has received the report of the recent singular proceedings that have taken place [in the Madras Council] and that he will form his own judgment concerning them. Encloses a copy of the letter he received from Governor Stratton on the subject together with that of his answer, for the information of the Governor-General. Feels secure at present but apprehends trouble in the near future. Relies on the protection of the Governor-General and his Council. Will soon communicate to him a scheme relating to his own affairs. (*C R 7, pp. 57-8, no 6.*)

1776

Dec. 11. 422. From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Informs him that *Faujdārs* are strongly urged to seize the robbers, and that they are punished if any neglect of duty is found on their part in this respect. They therefore try their best to maintain peace and tranquillity in their districts. The *Faujdārs* in most places have with them only from twenty to twenty-five men. With such a small number the peace and order of a district cannot be maintained unless the *zamīndārs* and *ta'lluqdārs* co-operate with them in the suppression of crimes and in the tracing out of dacoits. In former times the *Faujdārs* had no great number of men with them but there was a standing order that the *'amalas* of the *zamīndārs* should accompany them when they go out to round up a gang of robbers and that they should help them in tracking out the plundered articles. Now the *Faujdārs* receive no support whatsoever from the *zamīndārs* or the *ta'luqdārs* and out of the twenty or twenty-five men they have with them they have to post some of them to the outlying *chaukīs*. The *'amalas* of the *zamīndārs* not only withhold their support in arresting the robbers and dacoits but they secretly harbour them. There are instances in which the *'amalas* of the *zamīndārs* refused to help the *Faujdārs*.

There is a *Faujdārī* establishment in the area between Murshidabad and Rajmahal for suppressing crimes. When the *Faujdār's* men were once returning to their station after escorting some merchants to Sibganj they encountered with two boats of the dacoits who were fully equipped with arms and dressed like the *tilangās* and gave them chase. They left their boats and fled towards the interior. The *Faujdār's* men asked the fishermen and other local people to help them in arresting the offenders but they refused to do so and declared that they had no connection with the *Faujdārī*.

Once Rāmparshād, a *Thānadār* in the *pargana* of Shah Ujial, went with a party of five men to a village in the *pargana* of Mahmudshahi. The dacoits of Basdeopur seized him and took him to Sultanpur. Though there was a great uproar and tumult, the men of the *zamīndārs* of Chitalia and Damdaha did not bestir themselves in the least. It is not known what the dacoits did with him.

There was once a dacoity committed in the house of Nazir Tandal in which the dacoits took away a large booty. Daulat, a dacoit of Chunakhāli, was the leader of the gang. As the place of occurrence was near to him (the writer) the culprit was arrested and the stolen property recovered.

Requests that the Governor-General and the Supreme Council may urge upon the *zamīndārs* to give all possible help to *Faujdārs* in suppressing dacoities and lawlessness or may empower the writer to force the people to do so. *(C R 8, pp. 39-43, no 23; A R 3, p. 97.)*

Dec. 18.[1] 423. To Saiyid Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Has received the several papers of intelligence which he transmitted from time to time, and they have afforded him much satisfaction as well as information. Requests him to keep up regular correspondence with the writer and

[1] Dec. 12 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1776

not to mind if pressure of work prevents him from acknowledging his letters in time. Has strongly recommended him to Mr Middleton who has been appointed Resident at the Vazir's court. Desires him to assist that gentleman with his advice and communicate to him any useful information that may come to his knowledge. (*T I 15, p. 81, no 135; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Dec. 18. **424.** To Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges her letters. Is much concerned to learn that the state of her family affairs is not yet improved. The sincere friendship which he entertained for the late Vazīr and the regard he has for his memory, must always induce him to contribute everything in his power to the happiness and prosperity of all his family in general and of the Begam in particular. Mr Middleton has been appointed Resident at the Vazir's court. Has instructed him to carry out all her wishes. Begs her to treat his representations in the same light as those from the Governor-General. Believes that Mr Middleton by his good offices will succeed in establishing confidence and affection between herself and her son, the Vazir. (*T I 15, p. 82, no 136; A I 3, p. 67.*)

Dec. 20. **425.** From Munnī Begam. When Nawab Muẓaffar Jang was first appointed to the administration of the *Niẓāmat*, he proposed a matrimonial alliance between Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and a daughter of the late Faiẓu'llah Khān. The proposal not being acceptable to any one was dropped. He is now striving again to have the old proposal revived and the Nawab has consented to the alliance. By this means Muẓaffar Jang wants to consolidate his own position; he has heard that he is going to lose his office for the second time and he believes that if he can bring about this marriage he should be able to avert his dismissal. Requests him to interfere in the matter with a view to preventing the marriage which is detrimental to the interests of the *Niẓāmat*. (*C R 8, pp. 44-5, no 24; A R 3, p. 100.*)

Dec. 24.[1] **426.** From Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C R 8, pp. 45-7, no 25; A R 3, p. 90.*)

Dec. 26.[2] **427.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the services of two English officers to assist Col. Goddard in his work. (*C R 8, pp. 47-8, no 26; A R 3, p. 110.*)

Dec. 26. **428.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Intimates that about four months ago he sent his *vakīl* Benīrām with letters to Calcutta to wait on the Governor-General. Has already informed the Governor-General of his return to Nagpur after having had an interview with Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah who agreed to make a treaty with Mādhū Rāo Pandit Pardhan and to cut off his connection with Raghūnāth Rāo. Has received a reply from the King of England to his letter sent on the occasion of his son Raghūjī Bhonsla's marriage. Some experienced men have been sent to Poona to ascertain the state of affairs obtaining there. Expresses his satisfaction at the treaty with Niẓāmu'd-Daulah who will help the Pandit Pardhan in every way. Has just received a

[1] Date given in the vol. of Abstracts is 26 Dec.

[2] Date given in the vol. of Abstracts is 23 Dec.

1776

letter from Poona stating that all matters have been settled there with the help of the English; and that Sindhia, Hulkar and other Mahratta Chiefs are satisfied with the arrangement. Being repeatedly invited to Poona to see the Pandit Pardhan and the Englishmen there and to make arrangements with them for opposing Ḥaidar Nāik has replied that he will send his son Raghūjī Bhonsla. Has received a letter from Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah asking the writer to see him, and if this is not practicable at present, to send Devākar Pandit to Ẓafaru'd-Daulah Mubārizu'l-Mulk. Says that Devākar will go and see them both. The proceedings of the meeting will be sent to the Governor-General as desired. (*C R 8, pp. 48-53, no 27; A R 3, p. 99.*)

Dec. 26. **429**. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has heard that the Nawab is going to be married to a reputed daughter of Faiẓu'llah Khān and that the Nawab's mother and Munni Begam who doubt her legitimacy wholly disapprove of it. Requests him to give information as to the truth of this report and desires him to stay the celebration of the wedding in the meantime. (*T I 15, pp. 82-3, no 137; A I 3, p. 62.*)

Dec. 26. **430**. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that as it is his sole desire to promote and strengthen the friendship that subsists between him and the English he has sent Mr Middleton, who was formerly stationed with his father, the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, to reside at his court in the place of Mr Bristow. Requests that he should give him his confidence, communicate with him freely, and consider his representations as directly proceeding from the Governor-General. (*T I 15, p. 83, no 138; A I 3, p. 69*).

Dec. 28. **431**. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has chosen Capt. Thompson to hold the office of the Quarter Master General to his troops agreeably to his request for such an officer. The Captain is an efficient and active officer, fully skilled in military art. He will present this letter to him and receive his command. (*T I 15, p. 83, no 139; A I 3, p. 69*)

Dec. 30. **432**. From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Is happy to receive the Governor-General's letter advising him to look after the welfare of the people. (*C R 8, pp. 54-6, no 29; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Dec. 30. **433**. From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C R 8, pp. 56-7, no 30; A R 3, p. 92.*)

Dec. 30. **434**. From Bahū Begam. Complimentary. (*C R 8, pp. 57-8, no 31.*)

Dec. 30. **435**. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter stating that Balbhadra having offended Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has fled and taken protection in the writer's *zamīndārī* and asking him not to give asylum to him. Has received a similar letter from the Nawab and has issued circulars accordingly. (*C R 8, p. 58, no 32.*)

Dec. 30. **436**. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter relating to the charge of theft against Sukhdeogiri Gosain of a conch-shell belonging to Dhanavart. The case was referred to the Governor-General by the *Teshū Lāma*. According to the request of the Lama the case has been tried by the *mahants* and the *sannyāsīs* of Benares and they have

1776

found him innocent. The proceedings of the case have been sent to the Lama. Hopes the Governor-General will also write to him that Gosain has been found innocent. (*C. R 8, p. 59, no 33.*)

Dec. 31. **437.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. Acknowledges his letters complaining of a breach of faith on his part and desiring him to write to the gentlemen at Bombay to offer him every assistance. Says in reply that contrary to the injunctions of the Company and in utter disregard of the Government of Bengal, who are invested with a controlling power in political matters over all the Company's settlements in Hindustan, when the Government of Bombay involved themselves in war with the Mahrattas he thought it desirable to use every means in his power to put a stop to this hostility and to renew the friendship which had so long subsisted between the two nations. To achieve this end Col. Upton was dispatched to Poona with full powers to negotiate peace and with directions to respect the interests of the addressee in stipulating the conditions thereof. A treaty has accordingly been concluded between the Company and Mādhū Rāo Pandit and the Government of Bengal are to faithfully abide by it. Regrets that there has been a necessity in the interests of the Company and in the circumstances of events to disregard his views in stipulating the treaty. The addressee must himself perceive that his treaty with the Governor and Council of Bombay was wholly illegal and unauthorised. Nevertheless he is sincerely desirous of his welfare of which he will give him convincing proof if occasion arises. For further particulars refers him to his *vakīl* who is proceeding to him. (*T I. 15 pp. 84-5, no 140; A I 3, p. 65*)

Dec. 31. **438.** To Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Has already sent a reply to his letter. Transmits several letters in reply to Raghūnāth Rāo's and requests that they may be forwarded to him. (*T I 15, p. 85, no 141; A I 3, p. 58.*)

Dec. 31. **439.** To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Commends to his favour Dhundi Pandit who resides at Benares on behalf of Raghūnāth Rāo with a view to distributing alms to the poor and performing other religious duties. (*T I 15, p. 85, no 142; A I 3, p. 65.*)

[*Dec.*—] **440.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of 5,000 matchlocks and requests the Governor-General to supply him with 7,000 more. (*C R 8, p. 19, no 10.*)

[*Dec.*—] **441.** From Daulat Afzūn Khān, *Khwājasarā* of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Says that he served the late Nawab and his family for about forty years. All the Nawab's children were born during the period of his service. Raja Dayārām and Khwāja Petrus are acquainted with his affairs. After the return of the Governor-General from Benares Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah at his death-bed requested the writer to take special care of his younger children as the three elder ones were in a position to take care of themselves. Accordingly on the death of the Nawab he removed all his belongings to Azimabad and despatched his *'arẓīs* written in his life-time regarding the maintenance of his minor sons, to the King and the Vazir. Leaving 'Alī Qulī Khān, the youngest child who was only 2½ years old with his mother at Azimabad, he accompanied the other four sons to Calcutta where the Governor-General confirmed the *altamgha* and made other promises. Shujā 'Khān,

1776

the eldest son, then told the writer that he would give Farzand Khān his share, and that to the rest he would give nothing. Raja Dayārām was informed of this fact as well as of the last instructions of the late Nawab. When Shujā' Khān returned from Calcutta, the writer wanted to distribute 8 *lākhs* of rupees among the Nawab's heirs—five sons, three daughters and twelve Begams. He gave Shujā' and Farzand their shares but as regards others the former prevented him from giving them anything. After heated discussions the other heirs received each a nominal share and Shujā' took Rs 40,000 more than his actual share and locked the movable property of 'Abbās Qulī Khān in a room. Four years have passed and the articles have been lying there without any care. During these four years Shujā' has given only 1,000 *ashrafīs* out of the income of the *altamgha* for the household expenses. When 'Alī Qulī Khān died Shujā' took possession of all that had fallen to his share. He has now placed guards over the writer and 'Abbās Qulī and is demanding more money. Requests the Governor-General to intervene in the matter and settle the affair without delay. (*C R 8, pp. 59-63, no 34.*)

[*Dec.*—] 442. The Nawab of Arcot to Governor Stratton. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter communicating that on account of certain high-handed proceedings of Lord Pigot, in which he was supported by Mr Russell and others, the majority of the members of the Council were obliged to arrest him and to suspend four other servants of the Company. They have assured the Nawab that they will recognize his rights and privileges. Thanks the Governor for all that he has done for him. Does not like to say anything about Lord Pigot's conduct which has now brought about his own downfall. What the Nawab suffered at Lord Pigot's hands will appear to the King and his Parliament, the Company and the English nation from his letters addressed to Lord Pigot and the Governor-General. Encloses for his perusal, a copy of the letter he wrote to the Governor-General, and says that he is ever ready to co-operate with the Governor in order to promote the interests of the Company in the Carnatic and to counteract the activities of their enemies in its neighbourhood. It is a pity that the English should have wasted their time in quarrelling with him, their best friend in India, and neglected to take steps to thwart the designs of the French and Ḥaidar 'Alī. Will support the cause of the Company with all the resources that are at his command. In conclusion thanks the Governor and his Council for their assurance of friendship and support. Dated 29 August. (*C R 7, pp. 38-40, no 7.*)

1777
Jan. 1. 443. From Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. (1) Requests the Governor-General's permission for the marriage of his son. (2) Begs the Governor-General not to listen to the unfounded reports of his enemies. (*A R 3, p. 115.*)

Jan. 1. 444. From Daulat Afzūn. Says that Muḥammad Shujā' Khān has imprisoned him and injured many of the family of the late Munīru'd-Daulah. (*A R 3, p. 114.*)

Jan. 1. 445. From Raja Chait Singh. Says that Sukhdeogiri is innocent of the charge brought against him by the *Teshū Lāma*. Has issued

1777

orders that Balbhadra, the *Zamīndār* of Taloi, shall receive no quarters. (*A R 3, p. 124.*)

Jan. 3. 446. From the Raja of Kumayun. Requests orders to Mr Cleveland respecting a little indulgence about some balance. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Jan. 6. 447. To Sakharām Pandit. Has received his letter stating that the Englishmen of Bombay have seized Salsette, that they assisted Raghūnāth Rāo against him and that they have not respected the treaty that was concluded by the agency of Col. Upton. It has also been mentioned in the letter that the Peshwa's forces under the command of Raghūjī Angriā defeated Sadāsheo Rāo, a rebel, and took him prisoner but that about a thousand of his adherents took refuge in Salsette whom Mr Halsey, the Chief of that place, refused to deliver up and that he had moreover threatened to fire on the Peshwa's troops if they persisted in carrying on their operations. The postscript of the same letter says that the Governor of Bombay has sent two deputies to Raghūjī Angriā to demand the person of Sadāsheo Rāo and to say that if the latter is not released the consequence will be war. Is glad to hear of the success of the Peshwa's troops and of the restoration of peace in the Mahratta dominions. The conduct of Mr Halsey in threatening to fire on the Peshwa's army and of the Government of Bombay in demanding the person of Sadāsheo Rāo, if true, are both acts inconsistent with the treaty and with the friendship which now subsists. Has called for an explanation from the Government of Bombay. Will take action when the reply is received. In the meantime assures him that the English will nowhere be allowed to commit any acts of hostility or violence against the Peshwa's government. Desires him to be on his guard against false reports which are made to him either from motives of self-interest or malice. Regrets to find in his correspondence that he has not yet forgotten the events of the late war though peace has been concluded. Observes that the remembrance of them cannot exist without producing a desire for revenge, which is certainly contrary to the duties of friendship and to the principles of good policy. He (the writer) too could recriminate and on better grounds, but he forbears, because his eyes look only to peace and the confirmation of it. Has repeatedly requested him to allow Col. Upton to return but the Pandit now wants to have a deputy from the Governor and Council of Bombay in the place of the Colonel before permitting him to go. It is evident that the Colonel is detained under compulsion because a hostage from Bombay is required in his place. Has now given peremptory orders to Col. Upton to return and hopes he will have no difficulty in leaving Poona. He (the addressee) has also asked for a letter to the Governor and Council of Madras ordering them in positive terms to see that Raja Tuljajī is firmly established in his *Rāj* and that Ramnathpur is restored to him. Cannot understand why this subject has now been introduced though no mention of it was ever made before. Says that he will always conform to the terms of existing treaties and to the dictates of justice in all his dealings with the Raja as well as with other chiefs. (*T I 16, pp. 1-4, no 1; A I 3, p. 30.*)

1777

Jan. 6. **448.** To Bālāji Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 16, p. 5, no 2; A I 3, p. 73.*)

Jan. 6. **449.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Replying to his letter wishes every happiness to his son on the occasion of his marriage. (*T I 16, p. 5, no 3; A I 3, p. 74.*)

Jan. 6. **450.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. Has received his letter requesting him not to pay any attention to the reports of machinators. Saye that no action will be taken unless they are verified. Has therefore directed Mr Middleton who is on his way to the Nawab's (Aṣafu'd-Daulah's) court, to enquire into his conduct. Will say nothing on this subject until information is received from that gentleman. (*T I 16, p. 5, no 4; A I 3, p. 74.*)

Jan. 8. **451.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Transmits a copy of an *arẓi* from Kalb 'Alī Khān respecting Mr Duffield to which an answer is required. (*A R 3, p. 118.*)

Jan. 10. **452.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Says that the Nawab sent him a seal with the title of Jasārat Khān engraved on it. (*A R 3, p. 116.*)

Jan. 10. **453.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Says that he has selected Muḥammad Riẓa Beg for the place of *Faujdār* of the 24-Parganas. (*A R 3, p. 118.*)

Jan. 10. **454.** From Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān. Requests that the territory formerly held by members of his family may be given to him. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

Jan. 10. **455.** From Sa'dullah Khān's wife. Complains of the distresses that surround her and hopes for the release of her *jāgīr*. (*A R 3, p. 128.*)

Jan. 10. **456.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Recapitulates his letter received on 26 December 1776, no 428 above. In reply appreciates his views and his designs for his actions in future and his sentiments of friendship for the Company as well as for himself. It is in fact an honour to the English nation that he desires to establish an intercourse with its sovereign. Has already written particulars of his virtues, abilities and the value of his friendship to the King of England. A reply is expected in due course.

A representation has already been made to him about the barbarous conduct of the Raja of Kujang. He exercises the most inhuman cruelties towards those who have the misfortune to be shipwrecked on the sea coast of his *zamīndārī*. A request was made to him for permission to erect a building there for the safeguard of the coast and for granting to the Company a *sanad* for the perpetual possession of the land which lies between the rivers Kanika and Mahanadi. To stop the cruelty of the Raja it is necessary that the power vested in him should be taken away from his hands. Requests him therefore to delegate his authority in Kujang to the English who will promote the honour of his name and the stability of his government. Other particulars will be related to him by Benirām Pandit. (*T I 16, pp. 5-9, no 5; A I 3, p. 75.*)

Jan. 10. **457.** To Devājī [Devākar] Pandit. Complimentary. (*T I 16, p. 9, no 6; A I 3, p. 74.*)

1777

Jan. 13. **458.** From Sultān Dā'ud Mirzā. Requests orders for the liquidation of the arrears of his pension. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

Jan. 13. **459.** From Mīr Saidū. Says that he has contracted debts and his salary is insufficient. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

Jan. 13. **460.** From Raja Baijnāth. Has paid up his *qist* in full. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Jan. 13. **461.** From Sarfarāz Khān. Hopes soon to visit the Governor-General and requests that he may be recommended as successor in the office of Mr Sage. (*A R 3, p. 128.*)

Jan. 14. **462.** From Arjunjī Nāthjī's *vakīl*. Says that money is due to his constituent and requests letters to the gentlemen at Patna to cause it to be paid to him. (*A R 3, p. 113.*)

Jan. 14. **463.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Defends himself with respect to some insinuations respecting Mubāraku'd-Daulah's marriage. (*A R 3, p. 118.*)

Jan. 14. **464.** From Sultan Daen Cubbūjer. Requests a passage to Mecca for fourteen of his subjects. (*A R 3, p. 128.*)

Jan. 15. **465.** From Raja Chait Singh. Requests that Babu Ausān Singh may not be permitted to visit the Governor-General, should he come to Calcutta. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Jan. 15. **466.** To the Raja of Jainagar [Prithī Singh]. Has received his letter. Is much pleased to read his professions of friendship for the writer and for the English nation, and reciprocates the good-will. Has learnt that some differences have arisen between him and Najaf Khan. It would be undoubtedly to their mutual interest if they can make them up. Recommends it therefore to him to settle all his differences with the Khān and to cultivate his friendship. Has also given a similar advice to Najaf Khān and hopes that it will prove effectual. (*T I 16, pp. 9, 10, no 7; A I 3, p. 78.*)

Jan. 15. **467.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Some time ago a letter was received from the Raja of Jainagar soliciting his friendship. Considering him to be one of the ancient princes of the country has gladly accepted his offer, and has also advised him to cultivate the Khān's friendship, for the latter is regarded as a great friend and well-wisher of the English. Desires the Khān at the same time to lay aside all differences which may have arisen between them and to live on terms of friendship in future. (*T I 16, p. 10, no 8; A I 3, p. 77.*)

Jan. 16. **468.** From Rana Chhatar Singh. Requests letters to the Vazir in his favour. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Jan. 16. **469.** To the Raja of Arakan. Complains against his subjects who commit depredations on the coast of Chittagong and other neighbouring English territories. As this is a flagrant insult to the English, desires him to take immediate steps for the punishment of the offenders and for the release of the people who have been forcibly carried away into his country together with their effects. Asks him also to give assurance that no attempt of the like nature shall in future be made by his subjects. (*T I 16, p. 11, no 9; A I 3, pp. 78-9.*)

1777

Jan. 20. 470. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Complains of various disorders prevailing in several districts. (*A R 3, p. 118.*)

Jan. 22. 471. From Bālājī Pandit. Complains against the conduct of the Government of Bombay in not adhering to the treaty concluded between the English and the Mahrattas. (*A R 3, p. 113.*)

Jan. 22. 472. From Sākharām Pandit. Complains of the conduct of the Bombay Government and declares peace to be his dearest object. (*A R 3, p. 128.*)

Jan. 25. 473. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Requests that the gentlemen at Patna may be directed to assist his *ḍāk gumāshta*. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Jan. 27. 474. From Raja Chait Singh's *vakīl*. Requests orders to Mr Middleton and Col. Dow to punish Ajit Singh. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Jan. 27. 475. From the Raja of Cooch Behar. Requests that a new *sanad* may be granted to him. (*A R 3, p. 125-6.*)

Jan. 28. 476. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Is glad to hear of Mr Middleton's being appointed Resident with him. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Feb. 1. 477. From Raja Kishan Chand. Has given every assistance to the crew of an English ship that were cast away near his place. (*A R 3, p. 126.*)

Feb. 5. 478. From the *Teshu Lama*. Sends some presents. (*A R 3, p. 130.*)

Feb. 6. 479. From Khān Jahān Khān. Says that he wishes to wait on the Governor-General to explain something regarding the French and Mirzā Mahdī. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

Feb. 22. 480. To Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh. Mr Collings has sent into the Board [the Supreme Council] proposals for providing horses for the Nawab's cavalry under the command of the British officers. Forwards a copy of the same to him so that he may engage in a contract with Mr Collings if the terms appear advantageous. The following are his proposals :—

(1) Proposes to procure a sufficient number of horses for completing the two regiments of cavalry which will be commanded by British officers. They will be of the same breed and size as those which compose the Nawab's regiments at present. They shall be ready for muster on the first and fifteenth day of every month. Certificates should be given on delivery and payment made on their presentation. They should be stationed at a central place in the province of Oudh.

(2) After the regiments have been completed, proposes to keep a body of 100 horse for each regiment in reserve with a view to replacing those that may be rendered unserviceable.

(3) Asks the Board to allow him Rs 500 for each horse and make an allowance of Rs 9 per month for feeding each. If any horse is destroyed or taken away by freebooters he is to be indemnified for it.

(4) Requests the Board to make him an advance of one *lākh* of rupees, for which as well as for the faithful performance of his engagements, is ready to offer security.

1777

(5) Further engages himself to supply any number of horses on the above conditions on receiving a timely notice for procuring them and proposes that the engagements entered into be fixed for three years. (*T I 16, pp. 12-14, no 10; A I 3, p. 81.*)

Mar. 5. 481. From the *Teshu Lama's Dīwān*. Notifies the Lama's having sent a *vakīl* to Calcutta. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Mar. 6. 482. From Jasārat Khān. Hopes the Governor-General will approve of his sons having got titles. (*A R 3, p. 116.*)

Mar. 6. 483. From the King. Notifies Raghūnāth Chaudhrī's having received the *pargana* Nurkea [Narkher] as a *jāgīr*. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

Mar. 9. 484. From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests that Mr Thomas Edwards may be sent to him in addition to the other officers. (2) Thanks the Governor-General for having appointed Capt. Primrose Johnson to the station of Quarter-Master. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Mar. 10. 485. From the King. Desires that Rāja Dayārām Pandit may be paid the allowance granted to him. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

Mar. 11. 486. From Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. Hopes the Governor-General will not give credit to the reports of interested malevolence against him. (*A R 3, p. 115.*)

Mar. 11. 487. From Shahbāz Beg Khān's widow. Notifies the death of her husband and begs that the Company or herself may be invested with the charge of his effects. (*A R 3, p. 129.*)

Mar. 11. 488. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter with enclosures through Capt. Farmer. It took a considerable time to translate all the papers and hence no answer could be sent by the agency of the Captain who returned immediately. They are now before the Board [the Supreme Council] for perusal and consideration. Hopes to be able to reply fully in a few days. (*T I 16, p. 14, no 11; A I 3, p. 78.*)

Mar. 11. 489. To the Nawab of Arcot. Transmits a letter from the King and one from Majdu'd-Daulah to him. (*T I 16, p. 14, no 12; A I 3, p. 78*);

Mar. 12. 490. To Mīr Saidū. Has heard that he has proceeded in a violent manner against his mother and brother on the pretence of having been defrauded of some money by them. The brother with a view to maintaining his self-respect thought it necessary to quit the house and reside at Farahbagh. Condemns the addressee's action and directs him to refrain from it in future. If he has any claims on his mother he may have them decided by the court of law or by arbitration. In case he takes to violence, will appoint commissioners to inquire into his conduct. (*T I 16, pp. 14, 15, no 13; A I 3, p. 76.*)

Mar. 13. 491. From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has suffered heavy pecuniary losses in his *chakla* at Akbarnagar. (*A R 3, p. 133.*)

Mar. 14. 492. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Forwards an *'arẓi* from the sons of the late Aḥmad Ali Beg Khān and recommends that the boon prayed for may be granted. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

1777

Mar. 14. **493.** From Mīr Saidū. Has broken his old seal and made a new one. Has appointed Muḥammad Ázīm as his *vakīl* to the Governor-General. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

Mar. 14. **494.** From Mīr Saidū's mother. Hopes the Governor-General will assist her in her present distress. (*A R 3, p. 121.*)

Mar. 28. **495.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. (1) Assures the Governor-General that no further complaints shall arise against his [the writer's] people at Kujang and Kurniya. (2) Professes great friendship for the Company. Intimates that he intends to send Raghūjī Bhonsla to Poona. (*A R 3, pp. 121-2.*)

Mar. 31. **496.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Sends copies of two letters from General Law and Mons. Bellecombe. (*A R 3, p. 123.*)

Mar. 31. **497.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān. Is happy at Mr Middleton's arrival at Lucknow and requests answers to his former letters. (*A R 3, pp. 129-30.*)

Mar.— **498.** It is hereby notified that a reward of Rs 2,000 shall be paid to any person who will give information leading to the arrest of the murderer of Babu Deosahai, a servant of Mr William Chambers. The murder took place under the following circumstances. About ten days before the occurrence the deceased had engaged a player on guitar. On the night of 15 March the two slept in the same room and on the following morning the servant was found dead with a wound on his left side and abdomen. The musician was nowhere to be found. He left behind his shoes and handkerchief. The reward will be given by the Secretary of the Council if the culprit is arrested in Calcutta. If he is arrested at a district, or in the province of Oudh or Benares the reward shall be given by the chief of the district or by the Resident at Oudh or Benares as the case may be.

Descriptive roll of the musician, the suspect in the case.—He is a Mughal, twenty-three to twenty-four years old, tall but thin, tawny colour, straight nose, long eyes, proximate eyebrows and close cut moustaches. Wore turban slantwise with a knot at the top, *angarkha*, pyjama and a belt with a dagger fastened to it. Gives out various names such as Ināyat Ali, Ẓafar Ali, Raḥmat Ali. Sometimes would prefix the word 'Mīr' to these. His home is according to his own statement at the bazar of Eraj Khān in Murshidabad. (*C I 8, pp. 34-6, no 31.*)

Apl. 1. **499.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Notifies his having sent 3,000 horse and foot to punish the sons of Hāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, who are creating a disturbance. (*A R 3, p. 115.*)

Apl. 1. **500.** From Raja Chaitan Singh. Has applied himself to the business of the collections. (*A R 3, p. 126.*)

Apl. 1. **501.** To the Raja of Burdwan. The Governor-General and Council have appointed Bahādur Singh to the office of *Dīwān* for adjusting the accounts of his expenses under the former *Dīwān* and regulating the affairs of his household in a satisfactory manner. Desires him to place Bahādur Singh in that office and order the officers of the *Dīwānī* to attend on him. (*T I 16, pp. 15, 16, no 14; A I 3, p. 79.*)

1777

Apl. 1. **502.** To the Rani of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 16, p. 16, no 15; A I 3, p. 79.*)

Apl. 2. **503.** From Raja Kishan Mānik. Requests that Mr Campbell, the *sazāwal,* may be recalled from Tippera. (*A R 3, p. 126.*)

Apl. 2. **504.** From Sarfarāz'ud-Daulah. Hopes for the Governor-General's favour and support. (*A R 3, p. 130.*)

Apl. 3. **505.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Encloses a list of the *thānas* in the district of Hooghly. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

Apr. 4. **506.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Requests a supply of ten fowling pieces. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Apr. 4. **507.** From Bahū Begam. Expresses great happiness at Mr Middleton's being appointed Resident at Lucknow. (*A R 3, p. 133.*)

Apr. 5. **508.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Requests a loan of four *lakhs* of rupees to pay his debts. (*A R 3, p. 118.*)

Apr. 7. **509.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Disapproves of the measures he has taken in the Doab. It is highly impolitic to destroy its defences and alienate the affections of his new subjects. Advises him on the contrary to give assurances of protection and favour to those who quietly submit to his authority and to punish those who are refractory and disobedient. If this advice is adhered to, it will establish his government firmly in the Doab. Hopes he will agree with his (the writer's) views and act accordingly. (*T I 16, pp. 16, 17, no 16; A I 3, p. 81.*)

Apr. 10. **510.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Could not reply to his letter earlier although he very much wanted to do so. Says that it does not seem advisable to reverse or change the measures taken by the President and Council of Fort St George with respect to the restoration of Tanjore to the Raja [Tuljajī] and the other transactions connected with it. The Court of Directors have been informed of his (addressee's) objections and their orders are expected soon. The redress of his other grievances rests with the President and Council of Fort St George. Has therefore written them a letter in that connection. Intimates that his proposed treaty has been submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors. With a view to reconciling him to the authorities of Fort St George the Board recommended the plan of a treaty to be executed between the Nawab and the Company in a letter which was written to the Court of Directors on 15 January 1776. It does not appear desirable to the Board to interfere in the affairs of his family with regard to the succession to his government and patrimony. If the Nawab persists in securing the guarantee of the Company to any provision which he will think it proper to make for his family, it may be given after having a direct negotiation with the latter. Does not see any necessity of deputing a person from this government to reside with him. If however he is determined either to have one or to send one, it will be done on receiving a further communication from him.

Resolutions of the Board. 1. That the Nawab of Arcot has a just and indisputable claim to the recovery of the various items of money which were laid out by him for the improvement of the country of Tanjore when it was in his possession. 2. That the amount of this

1777

claim should be demanded from the Raja of Tanjore. If he fails to discharge it, means will be adopted to secure the collections of Tanjore from embezzlement and dissipation until his debts to the Nawab and to the Company shall have been fully paid. 3. That from the Nawab's letter it appears that he may have granted *tankhwāhs* or assignments on the revenues of the Carnatic to those British subjects to whom he was in debt and therefore the Board express their disapprobation to the President and Council of Fort St George for this act which tends to deprive the Carnatic of its revenues and thereby expose it to the danger of foreign invasion. The liquidation of the debt should therefore be suspended until such time as the Nawab shall have fully discharged his debts to the Company or until they receive instructions from the Court of Directors on this subject. 4. That the Board do not consider it expedient to form a treaty with the Nawab without having received any instructions to that effect from the Court of Directors. (*T I 16, pp. 17-23, no 17; A I 3, p. 78.*)

Apr. 15. **511.** From Ḥusain Riẓa Khān. Sets forth at great length his attachment to the Company and the Vazir and requests that the slanders of his enemies may not be credited. Says that Mr Middleton's arrival has prevented him from setting out for Calcutta. (*A R 3, p. 116.*)

Apr. 15. **512.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Sets forth his diligence in his office and the attention shown him by Mr Middleton. (*A R 3, p. 116.*)

Apr. 15. **513.** From Raja Baijnāth. Complains of his being confined by Mr Harwood. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Apr. 15. **514.** From the Rani of Burdwan. Requests that Lāla Deb Chand and not Bahādur Singh, may be appointed controller of the young Raja's household. (*A R 3, p. 126.*)

Apr. 15. **515.** From the Raja of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*A R 3, p. 126.*)

Apr. 15. **516.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Is much obliged to receive his portrait—a testimony of the continuance of that friendship which the Nawab has so long entertained for him. Is unable to hang it in the Council Chamber for want of a proper place in it. Has thought it best to put it in the Court House along with the portraits of the King and Queen of England. As that is the room where all public assemblies as well as the Courts of Justice are held the portrait by being there will become the object of attention. (*T I 16, p. 24, no 18, A I 3, p. 78.*)

Apr. 22. **517.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests that Dr Balfour may be directed to continue with him. (*A R 3, p. 123.*)

Apr. 22. **518.** To the Raja of Assam. Intimates that in 1769 one Mr Lear sold a parcel of goods to the value of Rs 57,000 to Sobhārām Bairāgī, a merchant of the Raja's country, who had engaged to pay the money in two or three months. On the expiry of the stipulated time Sobhārām failed to pay the money and sent his son with fair promises but died after a short time. His son Rupram, the heir to the deceased father, is now at Gargaon and refuses payment of the debt and sets the gentleman at defiance. As such conduct will tend to the ruin of commerce, requests him to oblige Rūprām to make full payment to

1777

Mr Lear together with interest thereon from the time when the goods were delivered. (*T I 16, pp. 24-5, no 19; A I 3, p. 79.*)

Apr. 22. **519.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received many complaints of the evil practices current in the mint of Murshidabad and of the coinage being defective there. Is of opinion that it will be of great advantage to the country if money is coined only in Calcutta. Recommends therefore to the Nawab's consideration the abolition of the mint at Murshidabad and the transference of the privilege granted to the Dutch Company of coining there a certain sum of money annually, to the mint of Calcutta. (*T I 16, pp. 25-6; no 20; A I 3, p. 76.*)

Apr. 22. **520.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 16, p. 26, no 21; A I 3, p. 76.*)

Apr. 23. **521.** From Mirzā Najaf Khan. Hopes soon to be able to dismiss Samru from his service and requests to know what he is to do in the matter of Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. (*A R 3, p. 124.*)

Apr. 24. **522.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is sending Mīr Saiyid 'Alī to attend on the Governor-General on his part. (*A R 3, p. 118.*)

Apr. 24. **523.** From Sultān Dā'ud Mirzā. Requests a letter to the Khān Khānān about the arrears of his pension. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

Apr. 24. **524.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Requests that his past faults may be overlooked and that he may be taken back into favour. (*A R 3, p. 127.*)

Apr. 21. **525.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Laments the infrequency of the Governor-General's letters. (*A R 3, p. 130.*)

Apr. 25. **526.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Notifies his having confined the Danish *vakīl* for ill-conduct. (*A R 3, p. 117.*)

Apr. 28. **527.** From Raja Chait Singh. Enquires after the Governor-General's health. (*A R 3, p. 125.*)

Apr. 29. **528.** From Mīr Saidū. Says that Messrs Baber and Martin may be asked to direct Raja Rājballabh to adjust some accounts between him and his *chela*. (*A R 3, p. 120.*)

Apr. 29. **529.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his representation stating that the Danish Chief has been asked to send Bansidhar Bose of Fredricknagar to his *'adālat* in order to answer a charge brought against him. In a counter representation Mr Obie, the Director of the Danish Company, complains that the Khān has violated the rights and privileges of the Danish Settlement by confining the Director's *vakīl*. Desires to know if the *Faujdārs* are competent to exercise judicial authority over the native inhabitants of the Danish Factory. If it is so, how long this has been in practice. Asks him to furnish instances of the past and say if the Chiefs of that Settlement submitted to them. The answer is immediately wanted for sending a reply to Mr Obie. (*T I 16, p. 26, no 22; A I 3, p. 75.*)

May 1. **530.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Is glad to receive his letter expressing his attachment to the English, his zeal for the service of the Nawab Aṣafu'd Daulah who appointed him to the administration of the affairs of his government, his determination to pursue such measures as may be

1777.

conducive both to the interests of the Nawab and of the English, and appreciating the friendship of Mr Bristow and Mr Middleton. Congratulates him on being appointed to so eminent a position. Has directed Mr Middleton to repose a full confidence in him. Is glad to hear that his enemies suffered disgrace and disappointment in doing him wrong. Their designs will always be frustrated so long as the Khān pursues an upright conduct keeping in view the interests of both the Nawab and the English. Has learnt of the high character of Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Will always have a regard for him. Hopes that by means of his endeavours as well as those of Mr Middleton the Nawab's affairs will assume the most flourishing aspect. (*T I 16, pp. 27-8, no 23; A I 3, p. 75.*)

May 1. **531.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing but in terms suited to his rank. (*T I 16, p. 28, no 24; A I 3, p. 75.*)

May 1. **532.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his *'arẓi* reporting the *thānas* in the Hooghly District to be insufficient and suggesting some additions and alterations in them. Refers him to Muḥammad Riẓa Khān who has been appointed to the entire management of the *Faujdārī*. Personally he does not see the necessity of any addition to the present establishment. (*TI 16, p. 28, no 25; AI 3, p. 75.*)

May 1. **533.** To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary. (*T I 16, p. 28, no 26; A I 3, p. 79.*)

May 1. **534.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*T I 16, p. 29, no 27; A I 3, p. 76.*)

May 1. **535.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary. (*T I 16, p. 29, no 28; A I 3, p. 80.*)

May 1. **536.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and promises to show favour and regard to his *vakīl*, Mīr Saiyid 'Alī. (*T I 16, p. 29, no 29; A I 3, p. 76.*)

May 1. **537.** To Raja Baijnāth. Informs him that in compliance with his request has written to Mr Harwood [on the subject mentioned in the Raja's letter]. (*T I 16, p. 29, no 30; A I 16, p. 79.*)

May 5. **538.** From Dhundī Khānde Rāo. Notifies his brother Venkat Rāo's arrival at Muhammadabad. (*A R 3, p. 114.*)

May 5. **539.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests a safe passage for Saiyid Ibrāhīm Khān when he returns from Gopamau. (*A R 3, p. 123.*)

May 5. **540.** From the Raja of Birbhum. Requests attention to his *vakīl* Lakkhī Kanta's representations. (*A R 3, p. 127.*)

May 6. **541.** From Venkat Rāo. Reports his arrival at Benares and says that he will set out to wait on the Peshwa after the nuptials of his niece. (*A R 3, p. 133.*)

May 7. **542.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Requests a letter to the Vazir about the release of his *jāgīr*. (*A R 3, p. 127.*)

May 8. **543.** From Sa'du'llāh Khān and other Rohilla chiefs. Hope something will be done towards establishing a maintenance for them. (*A R 3, p. 130.*)

1777.

May 9. **544.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has received his several letters. Expresses his pleasure at the zeal and attachment he (the addressee) has shown to maintain the interest of the Vazir by suppressing the troubles created by the sons of Hafiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Recommends to him to pursue such a conduct as will bring him honour and will redound to his interest. (*TI 16, p. 29, no 31; AI 3, p. 74.*)

May 9. **545.** To Mīr Saidū. Is pleased to receive his letter giving assurance of his respect and duty towards his mother. Approves of his proposal of submitting the accounts of his dismissed servants to arbitration and has written to Mr Martin about it. (*TI 16, pp. 29, 30, no 32; AI 3, p. 76.*)

May 12. **546.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Sends an account showing why he imprisoned the Danish *vakīl*. (*AR 3, p. 117.*)

May 13. **547.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has removed the Mint from Murshidabad to Calcutta as requested. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

May 13. **548.** From Sakharām Pandit. Hopes the conduct of the Bombay Government will be enquired into and censured. Complains that the said Government have not yet delivered up the *maḥāls* of Chikhli. Declares that he did not detain Col. Upton an hour and refers for further particulars to Lāla Sewakrām's communications. (*AR 3, p. 129.*)

May 14. **549.** To Maharaja Mūdhojī Bhonsla. Is much pleased to receive his letter expressing his willingness to comply with the request which was made to him for safeguarding the interests of merchants and traders and for affording relief and protection for those who suffer shipwreck on his coast. Admires his sincerity and assures him of his (the writer's) friendship and support. Beniram, his (the addressee's) *vakīl*, is preparing to go to Cuttack. Has no doubt that the *vakīl* will conduct himself conformably to the orders he received from him (the addressee) and will settle all matters to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both him and the Company. (*TI 16, p. 30, no 33; AI 3, p. 75.*)

May 15. **550.** From the Raja of Arakan. Desires that some fugitives may be sent to him. (*AR 3, p. 127.*)

May 15. **551.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Requests a letter to Mr Baber to restrain the conduct of a certain *ta'alluqdār*. (*AR 3, p. 133.*)

May 15. **552.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Has been informed that the *Zamīndārī* officers of *pargana* Najibshahi with a view to obstructing Panchanand Sen, *amīn* of that *pargana*, in the preparation of the accounts, caused Bindrāban to lodge a false complaint against him and obtained a summons from the *kachahrī* of the *Faujdār* of Bhoosna in the name of his *nāib* Mukandrām. Requests the Governor-General to direct the *Faujdār* of Bhoosna not to impede the business of the *amīn* in consequence of false and artful complaints. Has also learnt that some people set fire to the *kachahrī* of Mahmudshahi and to the house of the *amīn* and burnt all the papers. It is desirable that the *Faujdār* of that station should be asked to trace the culprit and to severely punish him. (*TI 16, p. 31, no 34; AI 3, p. 76.*)

1777.

May 17. **553.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for his kindness to Mīr Saiyid Alī. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

May 17. **554.** From Shahbāz Beg Khān's widow. Complains of the injustice she suffers and begs the Governor-General's attention to her injuries. (*AR 3, p. 129.*)

May 21. **555.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Professes his friendship for him and says that the interests of one are identical with those of the other. It is therefore his duty to urge in the most earnest terms every expedient that may promote the interest of the Nawab's dominions and the increase of his reputation. Could not comply with his request made two years ago for appointing British officers for the command and discipline of his troops, because the outrageous behaviour of the Nawab's sepoys at that time was of too alarming a nature to give the writer opportunity to direct his attention to anything else. It is evident that there are many defects in the military system of his government and that unless they are remedied they must terminate in the most fatal consequences from a total relaxation in the discipline of the troops and an increase of expense too enormous for the Nawab to bear. Has at length after a mature deliberation thought out a plan which should be immediately carried into execution for their mutual advantage. Proposes therefore that out of the Nawab's troops commanded by British officers, nine battalions of Sepoys, three companies of artillery and two regiments of horse be transferred to the service of the Company, that these corps will be transformed into a brigade which will be entirely subjected to the discipline and subordination of the Company but which shall act solely under the Nawab's orders in all their military operations for the defence of his dominions and that on a trial of one or two months an estimate will be formed of the expense which the Nawab will have to defray for the upkeep of this establishment and then a similar amount will remain a fixed charge for so long as he will require the brigade for his service. It will be seen that no additional charge is made by this plan, but that the establishment is formally converted to the service of the Company for the sole purpose of rendering it more effectual in the Nawab's service without a burden to his finances. If he approves of this measure requests him to issue immediate orders to Col. Goddard to that effect. Has already written to the Colonel on this subject. (*TI 16, pp. 32-4, no. 35, AI 3, p. 81.*)

May 23. **556.** From Mādhojī Harī. Requests a *dastak* in favour of Mukand Pandit. (*AR 3, p. 122.*)

May 26. **557.** Notice. Be it known to all that it has been decided by the Governor-General in Council that henceforth only the sicca rupee of the standard weight and value shall be coined in the mint and that after 26 May 1777, gold will cease to be coined there. The duty of 4½ per cent. hitherto levied on bullion has also been remitted so that those desirous of getting it coined will henceforth pay the coinage charges only. The Assay Master will shortly draw up for the guidance of the public a list showing the charges for coins of every description and the number of the sicca rupees that will be produced out of a fixed quantity of silver.

1777.

Persons bringing silver to the mint for coining or rupees for recasting shall receive a receipt for the same from the Mint Master and this receipt must be produced when claiming the coins. (*CI 8, pp. 36-7, no 32.*)

May 26. **558.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is much concerned to see the heavy arrears due to the brigade appointed for the protection of the Nawab's dominions, the balance of his general account with the Company and the pay of his own forces under the command of British officers. The last item of expense must ultimately fall on the Company if the Nawab's means are unequal to discharge it. Recommends to him therefore that steps must be taken to solve these difficulties. It is publicly said everywhere that his country is in a state of great disorder, his revenues having failed and his treasury exhausted. This trouble is ascribed to the incapability of the officers at the head of the administration, of whom Imām Bakhsh is supposed to be the worst. He is of so mean an origin and of so vile a character that it is a great mistake to have confidence in him. It is he who has made an enormous expense on a military establishment of about 50,000 men and has thus depleted his treasury. It is all from reliable sources that he has heard against Imām Bakhsh's charater. Advises him therefore to banish this man both from his Presence and from his dominions and to choose a person of capacity, of integrity and of old and approved attachment to his family. The Nawab's present *nāib* bears such character and he may be invested with full authority in the management of all his affairs and particularly instructed to reduce his expenses and to place experienced *mutaṣaddīs* in the charge of his revenue. As in this season of the year there will be no interruption from foreign invasions and as the time of forming new settlement of his revenue is approaching near, hopes he will take these counsels into his immediate consideration and issue orders accordingly. (*TI 16, pp. 35-8, no 36; AI 3, p. 81.*)

May 27. **559.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says he has issued strict orders to the *Faujdārs* and others not to obstruct the Company's people. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

May 27. **560.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses papers of news from Poona. (*AR 3, p. 123.*)

May 27. **561.** From the Vazir [Nawal Āṣafu'd-Daulah.] Communicates his return to Lucknow. (*AR 3, p. 131.*)

May 29. **562.** From Mādhojī Harī. Requests that no credit may be given to the representations of the *Faujdār* of Sankacole. (*A R 3, p. 122.*)

Jun. 1. **563.** From the Raja of Arakan. Requests that fugitives from his country may receive no protection from the Company. (*A R 3, p. 127.*)

Jun. 1. **564.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Requests that Major Hannay may be allowed to return to Calcutta. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Jun. 1. **565.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah's *vakīl*. Requests a letter to Mr Barton to enjoin the *zamīndārs* to discharge the balance due to his constituent for the year 1183 Bengali [1776-7 A.D.]. (*A R 3, p. 133.*)

1777.

Jun. 2. **566.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Requests that every attention may be shown to Munīru'd-Daulah. (*A R 3, p. 131.*)

Jun. 5. **567.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Soon after Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī's departure from his court, a letter was received desiring the writer to use his influence to prevail upon the Mirzā to return, and in case of failure, to give him asylum in the Company's provinces. Did all in his power to bring about a reconciliation but it proved fruitless. In compliance with the Mirzā's request a representation was made to him through Mr Bristow for granting him a *jāgīr* suitable to his rank for his maintenance but no notice was taken of it. Refrained from any further interference at that time because the Mirzā had taken refuge with Najaf Khān who professed friendship for the Nawab's government and because the Mahrattas were too much engaged with distant operations to attempt to seduce the Mirzā to join with them in any acts of hostility against him. Now that the peace of the Mahratta Government has been restored, they will probably soon take up their arms against him for recovering those territories which formerly belonged to them. As Najaf Khān is very busy with his own affairs he may not be able to prevent Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī from making other alliances. If the Mirzā throws himself into the hands of the Mahrattas for protection the consequence will be very grave. Recommends to him therefore to settle a *jāgīr* upon the Mirzā adequate enough to maintain his rank and position and invite him to return to his court with assurances of favour and protection. It is evident from Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī's entreaties that he is longing to return to his native country and live in obedience to the Nawab's government. If he declines to extend his favour to the Mirzā then according to his former request a place of residence will be granted to him in the Company's provinces but an allowance will be equally necessary in this case for his support, because it will look bad if he is reduced to the necessity of receiving such support from the Company. Leaves it therefore to his consideration and judgment to grant him an assignment for that purpose. If he approves of the last proposal Col. Stibbart will be ordered to send a small escort of sepoys to conduct Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī into the Company's provinces. (*T I 16, pp. 38-40, no 37; A I 3, p. 81.*)

Jun. 5. **568.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī. Has received his letters desiring him to obtain the restoration of his *jāgīr* or in case of failure to allow him to reside in Bengal under the protection of the Company. The reply has been delayed not because the lack of attention to his misfortunes but because the subject is so delicate that the treaty subsisting between the Company and the Vazir rendered it difficult for him to act conformably to his own wishes. It was impossible for him to be reticent when a son of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah was involved in difficulties. His residence however with Najaf Khān removed the Governor-General's anxiety to a great extent and gave him time to negotiate with the Vazir on this subject. Has already written to the Vazir either to permit him to return to his [the Vazir's] dominions with a confirmation of the *jāgīr* or to allow him to stay in Bengal under the protection of the Company. If the former proposal is accepted, hopes he will cheer-

1777.

fully return to Oudh and by a dutiful and affectionate conduct remove all suspicions from the mind of the Vazir. But if it is rejected a suitable place will be provided for his residence in Bengal and Col. Stibbart will be instructed to furnish him with a proper escort for his journey. Mr Middleton will inform him of the Vazir's decision. (*T I 16, pp. 40-1, no 38; A I 3, p. 77.*)

Jun. 8. **569.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*T I 16, p. 42, no 39; A I 3, p. 81.*)

Jun. 8. **570.** To Mādhojī Harī. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. In compliance with his request made through Benīrām Pandit, has written a letter to the Chief of Ganjam directing him not to afford protection or countenance to his [the addressee's] rebellious subjects. (*T I 16, p. 42, no 40; A I 3, p. 77.*)

Jun. 12. **571.** From Gopāl Rāo. Is happy to hear of the measures taken by the Bombay Government in favour of Raghūnāth Rāo. (*A R 3, p. 116.*)

Jun. 13. **572.** From Bālārāo Pandit of Kalpi. Professes friendship and hopes for letters. (*A R 3, p. 114.*)

Jun. 14. **573.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Returns thanks for the *khil'at* given to him. (*AR 3, p. 122.*)

Jun. 15. **574.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Replying to his letter says that he shall ever be happy to do any good office to Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah and will pay no attention to any malicious representations made against him. (*TI 16, p. 42, no 41; AI 3, p. 81.*)

Jun. 16. **575.** From the Raja of Bhutan. Notifies his accession to the *Rāj* and hopes that the representations of his *Bakhshi* at Calcutta will be attended to. (*AR 3, p. 127.*)

Jun. 17. **576.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Acquiesces fully in the Governor-General's recommendations with respect to the reorganisation of his army. (*AR 3, p. 132.*)

Jun. 20. **577.** From Abdu'llah Khān. (1) Says that the King, his master, experiences much difficulty by the non-receipt of the tribute. (2) Complimentary. (*AR 3, p. 113.*)

Jun. 20. **578.** From the King. (1) Expresses astonishment at the Company's orders with respect to the cessation of the payment of the Royal tribute. (2) Approves of the marked dislike expressed by the Governor-General against Bhawānī Singh and desires that the tribute may be sent to him. (3) Repeats the foregoing subject of the tribute in more peremptory terms. (*AR 3, p. 117.*)

Jun. 20. **579.** From Mr Stratton. Encloses several papers found in a well in the Indian quarter of Madras. (*AR 3, p. 122.*)

Jun. 29. **580.** Notice. It is hereby notified that the list referred to in the announcement of 26 May last on the subject of coinage has now been completed by the Assay Master and is available at his office in the mint. (*CI 8, pp. 37-8, no. 33.*)

1777.

Jun. 30. **581.** From the Nawab of Arcot. (1) Offers his best thanks for the orders transmitted to the Madras Council respecting him. (2) Encloses papers of intelligence respecting Poona. (3) Is glad to learn that his picture has been put up in the Court House. (*AR 3, p. 123.*)

Jul. 3. **582.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Transmits an estimate of the additional expenses delivered to him by Khān Jahān Khān of *paiks chaukidārs*, etc. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

Jul. 3. **583.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) Requests attention in fabour of Mīr Sulaimān Khān who is now sent to Calcutta. (2) Requests that nothing may be allowed to stop correspondence. (*AR 3, p. 132.*)

Jul. 4. **584.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. States the necessity of increasing the establishment of *paiks, chaukidārs*, etc. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

Jul. 5. **585.** To the Raja of Arakan. Congratulates him on his accession to the *masnad*. Refers him to his letter, no 469 above to the address of the late Raja and says that it was written only to avoid bloodshed which would have followed in resenting by arms the insault offered to the Company's government. In his reply the late Raja refused to comply with the Governor-General's demand and avowed the hostilities of his subjects. Is anxious to cultivate and promote friendship and union between the Company and the chiefs of Arakan. Hopes he is equally disposed towards the accomplishment of this desirable end. Requests him therefore to release the men who were captured during the regime of the late Raja so that they may be at liberty to return to their habitations and prevent his subjects from committing such depredations upon the Company's territories in future. If this is acted upon, will overlook everything that happened in the time of his predecessor. The Raja will thus acquire the friendship of the English. (*TI 16, pp. 42-4, no 42; AI 3, p. 79.*)

Jul. 9. **586.** To the *Nāib Ṣūba* [Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has been informed by the Court of Directors that an enterprise of trade has been set on foot by Mr William Bolts who is now on his way to India on board the ship *Joseph and Theresa* and has been directed to discourage that undertaking. Requests him therefore to procure from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah general orders to the officers of the *Niẓāmat* in order to prevent that gentleman from landing any cargo in the Nawab's dominions and to send special orders to his *vakīl* at Calcutta for giving effect to the same. (*TI 16, p. 44, no 43; AI 3, p. 76.*)

Jul. 9. **587.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 16, p. 44, no 44; AI 3, p. 76.*)

Jul. 9. **588.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*TI 16, p. 44, no 45; AI 3, p 81.*)

Jul. 9. **589.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, II. Assures him that no attention will ever be paid to any malicious representations of his enemies unsupported by proof. (*TI 16, pp 44-5, no 46; AI 3, p. 77.*)

1777.

Jul. 9. **590.** To Farzand Khān. Complimentary. (*TI 16, p. 45, no 47; AI 3, p. 74.*)

Jul. 17. **591.** From [Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that Mr Bolts shall not be allowed to land any goods. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

Jul. 17. **592.** From Nawab Mubāmku'd-Daulah. Has issued a general order to prevent Mr Bolts from landing any of the goods described by the Governor-General. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Jul. 17. **593.** From Sakharām Pandit. Is surprised at not receiving any reply to his several remonstrances against the measures of the Bombay Government. (*AR 3, p. 129.*)

Jul. 21. **594.** News.—A French ship is coming towards Chandernagore. It is loaded with salt and has a crew of ten to twelve persons. (This ship arrived at Chandernagore on 25 July.) (*CR 5, p. 182, no 81a.*)

Jul. 22. **595.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter approving of the plan laid before him for the better regulation of his military establishment. Has not the least doubt that if it is worked out his affairs will be improved, his expenses curtailed and the security and tranquillity of his country assured. Will never deviate from the pursuance of such measures as may promote the interests of the Nawab's government. (*TI 16, p. 45, no 48; AI 3, p. 81.*)

Jul. 24. **596.** From the Nawab of Arcot. (1) Sends copies of his letter to the King of England on the subject of his will. (2) Protests against Lord Pigot's or Mr Russell's being appointed to the Madras Council and transmits copies of letters he received from the King of England and his ministers. (*AR 3, p. 123.*)

Jul. 26. **597.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Hopes for attention to his affairs and says that he will send another *vakīl* to attend on the Governor-General on his part. (*AR 3, p. 127.*)

Jul. 28. **598.** News.—A French ship which had brought glass from Mauritius to Pondicherry is now proceeding from the latter place towards Chandernagore with a cargo of salt. In addition to the crew there are some forty European soldiers on board. It has three small guns on each side. Arrived on 25 July. (*CR 5, p. 182, no 81b.*)

Jul. 28. **599.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. Sets forth his allegiance to the Company and the Vazir. (*AR 3, p. 115.*)

Jul. 29. **600.** From Sakharām Pandit. Intimates that Col. Upton has received permission to depart and complains against the conduct of the Bombay Government in affording protection to Raghūnāth and his followers. (*AR 3, p. 129.*)

Jul. 30. **601.** News.—An European ship is coming laden with broadcloth, wines and salt. In addition to the Captain and Doctor it has some nine lascars and about 150 European soldiers on board and is mounted with 14 guns. Arrived on 15 August. (*CR 5, pp. 182-3, no 81c.*)

Jul. 30. **602.** News.—A French ship which had brought copper, broadcloth, wines, guns and ammunition to Pondicherry was coming towards Chandernagore with a cargo of salt which it had loaded at the former port. On board the ship there were some twelve Indian sailors and

1777.

about 140 European soldeirs. There were fourteen holes on the side of the ship and guns were adjusted to them but these were not open to outward view. Some Englishmen went to search the ship but the Captain did not allow them. So they fired at it with the result that six French soldiers were wounded, of whom two subsequently died. The French Council at Chandernagore despatched a report of the affair to Pondicherry on 7 August and have deputed a gentleman to represent the matter to the Governor and Council of Fort William at Calcutta. The ship reached Chandernagore on 15 August. (*CR 9, pp. 183-4, no 81d.*)

Aug. 1. **603.** News.—An European ship is coming with about 140 European soldiers on board excluding the usual number of crew. Is mounted with twelve guns. Originally it brought 600 soldiers from Mauritius to Pondicherry and from the latter port it loaded its present cargo of salt, iron, wines, cloths, etc. Arrived at Chandernagore on 15 August. (*CR 5, p. 184 no 81e.*)

Aug. 4. **604.** From Benīrām Pandit. Notifies his intention of proceeding to Jagannath and his resolution of soon waiting on the Governor-General at Calcutta. (*AR 3, p. 114.*)

Aug. 5. **605.** News—A ship laden with wood, teakwood, salt, oil and wax reached Pondicherry and unloaded its cargo there. It has now loaded salt and is proceeding to Chandernagore. On board there are twelve marine officers, 100 European soldiers, about six Muhammadan serangs and seventy Indian sailors. There are two rows of holes on the sides of the ship and in each row there are twelve holes to which guns are adjusted, though all of them are not visible.

Another ship is coming with a crew of two serangs and some fourteen Indian sailors. It is loaded with salt. Reached Chandernagore on 15 August. (*CR 5, pp. 184-5, no 81f.*)

Aug. 5. **606.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has experienced much relief from the skill of Dr Walters. (*AR 3 p. 132.*)

Aug. 5. **607.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses an extract from a letter from written by the Court of Directors to the Governor-General.

The late events have strongly proved the necessity of appointing an able minister during the minority of the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah]. The abilities of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān have been sufficiently manifested. As his official experience qualifies him for this office in a more eminent degree than anyone else with whom the Company have been connected and as no proofs of maladministration have been established against the Khān either during the investigation of his conduct or since his retirement, his [Governor-General's] recommendation of the Khān to continue as the *nāib* of the Nawab is approved. They are also glad to know that the Khān has received the appointment. Direct him [the Governor-General] to assure the Khān of their favour and support so long as he attends to the interest of the Company and performs the duties of his own office satisfactorily. (*TI 16, p. 46, no 49; AI 3, p. 76.*)

1777.

Aug. 8. **608.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting him to make an advance of Rs 50,000 to Mīr Sulaimān Khān. As a precautionary measure, has thought it necessary to delay the payment for the reason that the Company do not admit of such advances being made from their treasury, that the letter bears no marks of authenticity which can be relied upon and that moreover neither Mr Middleton nor the Nawab's *vakīl*, Gobind Ram, has given any intimation of such a draft having been made on his government. On a confirmation of the request from him the draft will be duly honoured. Informs him however that under the orders of the Company the Governor-General does not think himself authorised to comply with any letters of credit given on his government. (*TI 16, p. 47, no 50*; *AI 3, p. 81.*)

Aug. 8. **609.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has made such further regulations and appointments as were necessary with a view to carrying into execution the plan which has been approved by the Nawab for improving the establishment of his troops. Mr Middleton will fully explain the particulars of the arrangement to him. Col. Leslie, who has been appointed to take the command of the new brigade will proceed shortly to take charge of it. Meanwhile Col. Goddard will receive the Nawab's orders and continue in the command of the corps. (*TI 16, p. 48, no 51*; *AI 3, p. 81.*)

Aug. 8. **610.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*TI 16, p. 48, no 52* ; *AI 3, p. 81.*)

Aug. 9. **611.** From Benīrām Pandit. Encloses a paper of news respecting the Mahratta *sardārs*. (*AR 3 p. 114.*)

Aug. 9. **612** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Begs that orders may be issued to the Chief of Dacca not to impede the *Nizāmat* officers in future in the transportation of elephants. (*AR 3, p. 119.*)

Aug. 9. **613** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣaf'ud-Daulah]. Has dismissed Imām Bakhsh and appointed Ḥasan Riẓā Khān to the charge of his affairs. (*AR 3, p. 132.*)

Aug. 15. **614.** News.—An European ship is coming with a cargo of salt and wines from Pondicherry where it had unloaded merchandise, guns, ammunitions, etc., brought from Europe. Will soon arrive at Chandernagore. Is manned with 10 sailors and about 125 Europeans. Is mounted with 14 guns on each side.

Another French ship is coming towards Chandernagore. It has some eight European sailors, five serangs and 35 Muhammadan lascars on board. There are also eight pieces of cannon on it. Is loaded with salt, coffee etc. (*CR 5, p. 86, no 81g.*)

Aug. 15. **615.** From Raja Gumān Singh. Transmits a list of fortresses and places which he wishes to make over to the Company. (*AR 3, p. 128.*)

Aug. 15. **616.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 608 above; and further commends Col. Leslie to his favour. (*CI 10, p. 1, no 1*; *TI 16, p. 50, no 55* ; *AI 3, p. 82.*)

[1] September 2 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Aug. 15. **617.** To Ḥasan Riẓa Khān. Congratulates him on his being confirmed as a *nāib* of the Vazir and obtaining a *khil'at* from his master. Hopes he will prove himself worthy of the station by a steady and uniform attention to the interests of his master and of the Company, which are inseparably united. Is glad to hear that a great friendship subsists between him and Mr Middleton and there is no doubt that through their joint endeavours the affairs of the Nawab Vazir will flourish. According to the rules of the service is unable to accept his *naẓr* but for his satisfaction has received it for the Company. (*TI 16, p. 49, no 53; AI 3, p. 75.*)

Aug. 15. **618.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 16, p. 50, no 54; AI 3, p. 75.*)

Aug. 16. **619.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Expresses how deeply he feels the good impression held of him by the Company. (*AR 3, p. 119.*)

Aug. 19. **620.** From Mīr Saidū's mother. Represents her distressed condition and hopes the Governor-General will help her out of it. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Aug. 25. **621.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests a letter to Munnī Begam asking her to interest herself in the *Niẓāmat* affairs as formerly. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Aug. 25. **622.** From the Raja of Cooch Behar. Requests that two companies of sepoys may be sent to him for his protection. (*AR 3, p. 126.*)

Aug. 25. **623.** From the *Teshū Lama's vakīl.* Notifies his arrival at Baro. (*AR 3, p. 131.*)

Aug. 25. **624.** From Qiwāmu'd-Din Khān. Requests a letter to the Patna Council to grant him some remission in the rents of Tappa. (*AR 3, p. 114.*)

Aug. 28. **625.** From Saiyid Ibrāhīm. Says that he went to Gopamau as directed by Nawab Wālājāh and that he has been staying for some months past in Calcutta. Requests some money to enable him to return to Madras. (*AR 3, p. 130.*)

Aug. 30. **626.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Repeats his former request that Munnī Begam should be appointed in charge of the *Niẓāmat* affairs. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Aug. — **627.** News.—Information has been received that five Government ships have been despatched from Europe (France) to Chandernagore and the French authorities here have appointed a gentleman to go to the Gulf in order to guide them.

There is afloat a rumour which the French authorities confirm that during the present year some eighty-five Government ships are coming to Bengal from Europe (France) and Mauritius.

A Danish ship came to Serampore with a cargo of merchandise, part of which it unloaded there and then it proceeded to Chandernagore. It will now go to some other part for the sale of its goods.

A French gentleman has bought a Danish ship at Serampore. He will employ it for trading purposes. (*CR 5, pp. 186-7, no 81h.*)

1777.

Sep. 1. **628.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Withdraws his previous request made to the Governor-General for an advance of Rs 50,000 to Mir Sulaimān Khān who has gone to Calcutta. (*CR 9, p. 29, no 19, AR 3, p. 132.*)

Sep. 1. **629.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has decided not to disband the battalions now engaged in collecting the money assigned to the English. Wants to place the battalions under Major Hannay and requests the services of the Major together with those of two or three other European officers to command them. (*CR 9, pp. 29, 30, no 20; AR 3, p. 132.*)

Sep. 2. **630.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter together with the will made out by him concerning his successors. Will take the first opportunity of sending it to England. A reply in detail will be sent later. (*CI 10, pp. 1, 2, no 2.*)

Sep. 3. **631.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Some time ago he transmitted a paper of news received from Poona relating to the arrival there of Monsieur Le Chevalier, a Frenchman, together with the copy of a letter which was written to Rāojī, his newswriter, desiring him to try to prevent the Poona ministers from paying any attention to this Frenchman who was an impostor. Encloses an abstract from the reply of the newswriter's letter addressed to his brother. Requests the Governor-General to keep the matter strictly confidential otherwise the life of his newswriter would be at stake.

Extract of the letter from Rāojī to Shish Rāo. Has received his two letters relating to the arrival at Poona of a French chief who is an impostor. Has represented all the particulars to the ministers (at Poona) through Mādhū Rāo Sadāsheo. Kishan Lāl Ballāl has been supporting the Frenchman and trying his best to gain him the favour of the ministers. The latter are playing trick with Mr Mostyn when they say that they will soon dismiss the Frenchman, for their real designs seem to be different. On several occasions they went to his residence to see him. It is heard that the Frenchman has promised to get them from Europe in the course of eighteen months a fully equipped body of troops and that he wants a place near the coast of the river for the forces to land. A small village has therefore been fixed upon near Rodanda for the encampment of the forces and the coast near it for the anchorage of the ships. The village will be given up to him as soon as a reply is received from Europe. The Frenchman has landed eighty pieces of cannon and 200 European cavalry with arms and ammunitions and is desirious of raising and disciplining an additional body of 10,000 sepoys. For this purpose he wants a grant of Rs 1,50,000 a month. But as he proposes to keep the command of this body to himself the ministers are reticent. They would rather have him train their own men. Is unable to make out whether Mādhū Rāo Sadāsheo is acquainted with these facts. When Sadāsheo was questioned as to the reason of landing the cannon and ammunitions and building store-houses at Rodanda, he answered that on account of stormy weather the ships had been unloaded and that as soon as the rainy season was over they would be again placed on board the ships and the Frenchman would be asked to

1777.

depart. Will communicate further intelligence later. (*CR 9, pp. 30-2, no 21; AR 3, p. 123.*)

Sep. 3. **632.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. In accordance with the directions contained in his letter has made all the arrangements for Mahābat 'Alī Khān. Refers him for details to Mīr Saiyid 'Alī. (*CR 9, pp. 32-3, no 23.*)

Sep. 3. **633.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complains that his repeated requests to place Munnī Begam in charge of the *Niẓāmat* have not yet been complied with. The appointment of a stranger as the controller of the *Niẓāmat* in preference to the Begam is detrimental to both his interests and those of the Company. Requests him therefore to appoint the Begam and write to her to exert herself in conducting the *Niẓāmat* affairs.— (*CR 9, p. 33, no 24; AR 3, p. 121.*)

Sep. 3. **634.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has learnt from the Resident at Malda that two of the Company's *dallāls* together with a peon and a coolie have been murdered and robbed of Rs 600 while proceeding from Narsinhpur to one of the adjacent villages. Desires him to give strict injunctions to the *Faujdārī* officers for tracing the murderers and to offer a reward of Rs 500 for the detection of each of the culprits. (*TI 16, pp. 50-1, no 56; AI 3, p. 76.*)

Sep. 3. **635.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 16, p. 51, no 57; AI 3, p. 76.*)

Sep. 4. **636.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary, requesting the Governor-General to write to him every now and then. (*CR 9, p. 34, no 25.*)

Sep. 4. **637.** Notification. Report having been received from the Chief of Malda that two *dallāls* of the Company while passing from Narsinhpur to an adjoining village were killed along with a peon and a coolie by robbers who plundered their property, it is hereby notified that any person who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers shall be rewarded with a sum of Rs 500 for each dacoit. (*CI 8, p. 50, no 49.*)

Sep. 8. **638.** To Sakharām Pandit. Has received his letter accompanying *khil'at*, jewels etc. from Srimant Rao Pandit Pardhan Peshwa through his [addressee's] *vakīl*, Lala Shewakrām. It is indeed surprising that the *vakīl* who appears to be a man of abilities has been sent to negotiate with the Governor-General without having been given any powers for that purpose. Will therefore enter into no negotiation with him until he is entrusted with full powers. In consequence of his complaint has written to the Governor and Council of Bombay directing them to force Raghūnāth Rāo to quit the Company's dominions, should he still persist in refusing to accept of the asylum and maintenance provided for him by the treaty concluded at Poona and to adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty in settling other points yet in dispute. For their further information has sent them copies of all the letters and papers received by Col. Upton from Fatḥ Singh Gaikwār respecting the country ceded by the latter to the English. Is determined to adhere

[1] Sep. 9 according to the vol. of Copies.

steadily to the terms of the treaty and hopes he will be equally ready to do so. (*CI 10, pp. 2, 3, no 3 ; TI 16, pp. 51-2, no 58 ; AI 3, p. 80.*)

Sep. 8. **639.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 2, 3, no 3 ; TI 16, p. 53, no 59 ; AI 3, p. 73.*)

Sep. 9. **640.** Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān to Mr Middleton. Acknowledges the receipt of letters from him, the Governor-General and Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Will set out for Lucknow as soon as Major Balfour arrives. Has sent Ashrafu'd-Daulah to Etawah in order to accompany the Major to Akbarabad. From the very beginning he is desirious of taking up his residence in the Company's territory. And lately the Governor-General has also signified his approval thereto. But since he wants him to go to Lucknow first he must needs obey. It must be understood however that the question of his *jāgīr* is not settled yet and should it be unreasonably delayed he would hold himself free to go away to the Company's dominions. He would further request permission to enter his brother's capital in company with Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain and Khwāja Ghulām Muḥammad Khān who are his faithful and trusted friends. Is postponing his departure till the receipt of his reply. (*CR 9, pp. 14-16, no 4 ; A R 3, p. 130.*)

Sep. 9. **641.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*CR 9, p. 34, no 26.*)

Sep. 9. **642.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received through Mr Middleton his letter asking him to return to Lucknow. Major Balfour has been deputed to accompany him thither. Having given him the assurance to send him to Calcutta he is now taking him to Lucknow. Leaving Akbarabad on 4 *Rajab* (Aug. 8) he has now passed Etawah. Will write to him after his arrival at Lucknow the particulars of his interview both with his brother Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Middleton. Will set out for Calcutta after he has obtained permission of his brother at Lucknow. (*CR 9, pp. 35-6, no 27 ; AR 3, p. 130.*)

Sep. 11. **643.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has received the Governor General's letter stating that two brokers of the Company, who were going from Narsinhpur to another village, have been murdered on the way and robbed of Rs 600 belonging to the Company. Has ordered the officers of the *Faujdārī* to conduct a local inquiry regarding the murders and robbery and to announce a reward of Rs 500 for information leading to the arrest of the murderers. (*CR 9, pp. 36-7, no 28 ; AR 3, p. 119.*)

Sep. 11. **644.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 9, pp. 37-8, no 29 ; AR 3, p. 121.*)

Sep. 11. **645.** From Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* (of Hooghly). Intimates that he returned to Hooghly and resumed his duty on 1 *Sh'abān* (Sep. 4). Says that in Hooghly there is an old mosque which badly needs repair. It was last repaired about 50 years ago by his grandfather the late Shujā' Qulī Khān. The Muslim population of Hooghly pray that the repair may now be attended to. The cost of the repair will come to about Rs 3,000. Solicits the orders of the Governor-General on this point. (*CR 9, pp. 38-9, no 30 ; AR 3, p. 117.*)

1777.

Sep. 11. **646.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Says that he has not received his stipend for the last six months and has therefore been put to much inconvenience and trouble. Requests that Mr Baber may be directed to see that in future his stipend is regularly paid to him in Murshidabad. (*CR 9, p. 39, no 31; AR 3, p. 133.*)

Sep. 11. **647.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Says that a stipend of Rs 500 has been granted to Saiyid Fatḥ 'Alī Khān but it has not as yet been paid to him. Requests the Governor-General to pass orders for the payment of the same. (*CR 9, pp. 39-40, no 32; AR 3, p. 133.*)

Sep. 11. **648.** From Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, son of Nawab Sādiq 'Alī Khān. Says that about nineteen months have elapsed since he returned to Murshidabad where Nawab Muẓaffar Jang under the orders of the Governor-General granted him a stipend of Rs 500 a month from the *Niẓāmat*. But he is not receiving the stipend of Rs 500 which was granted to him in Calcutta although at the time of his departure he was given to understand that in all he would get Rs 1,000 every month. Is in great trouble now owing to the pressing demands of his creditors, for with the *Niẓāmat* stipend he wanted to clear his debts and with the other to maintain himself. Requests orders of the Governor-General to pass his bills for the payment of the stipend which was granted to him in Calcutta. Any further delay will compel him to proceed to Calcutta with a view to telling the tale of his distress to the Governor-General. (*CR 9, pp. 40-1, no 33; AR 3, p. 116.*)

Sep. 16. **649.** Raja Chait Singh to Mr T. Graham. Encloses a representation to the Governor-General from the bankers of Benares expressing their inability to arrange for the payment of future instalments of Benares revenues on account of their gold having been detained at the mint in Calcutta. Hopes that the difficulties of the bankers will not be construed into an effort on his part to shirk his own obligation.

Representation of Rām Chand, Gokul Chand, Kashmirī Mal and other bankers of Benares to Raja Chait Singh. In compliance with the Maharaja's orders they have hitherto regularly issued drafts on their agents at Calcutta and the sums have promptly been paid. But they fear at in their present circumstances they would not be able to pay the amount of future instalments. For a considerable quantity of gold which they had sent to Calcutta for coinage has been held over and is not returned to them. It was later that they learnt of the Governor-General's notification that gold coins are no more to be struck there. Subsequently they sent down a quantity of silver and of course they had to pay the coinage charges. Moreover there is no fixed standard of exchange between Calcutta and Benares. Thus money is very tight and unless a speedy settlement is arrived at they cannot make any draft on their agents. (*CR 9, p. 1, no 1.*)

Sep. 18. **650.** From Arjunjī Nathjī. Has received his letter acknowledging the receipt of a bale of cloth and appreciating the services of his *gumāshta*, Aratrām Tewāri. Thanks him for his letter of recommendation to Mr Boddam (of Bombay) who did him honour and helped him in his banking concerns. The excellent qualities of this

1777.

gentleman have completely won the hearts of the people. Requests him to pay attention to his *gumāshta*. (*CR 9, pp. 41-2, no 34; AR 3, p. 113.*)

Sep. 19. **651.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*CI 10, pp. 3, 4, no 4.*)

Sep. 19. **652.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter of congratulation written on the occasion of his [the writer's] wedding. (*CI 10, p. 4, no 5.*)

Sep. 19. **653.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing (*CI 10, p. 4, no 6.*)

Sep. 19. **654.** To Bahū Begam. Has received her letter complaining of his long silence. Was very busy with other affairs and hence could not write to her. Hopes to hear from her every now and then. (*CI 10, pp. 4, 5, no 7.*)

Sep. 21. **655.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Has learnt from the *'arẓī* and statement of Mīr Shukrullah, *Faujdār* of Tirhut, that Mīr Imām Bakhsh, agent for saltpetre, went with 500 men to the court of the *Faujdār*, dragged him out, assaulted him mercilessly and then took him to his house on the other side of the river. Mīr Saiyid 'Alī will present to the Governor-General for his perusal the copies of Mir Shukrullah's *'arẓī* and statement. Says that such outrageous conduct of an agent would go to destroy the dignity of the *Faujdārs* if proper steps are not taken.

An account of the broil at the Faujdāri Court of Tirhut signed by Qāẓi Amānullah, Muharrirs of Qānūngo and Gopāl Chaudhrī of parganah Darbhanga. Mīr Shukrullah settled the purchase of a log of wood with Rāy Mohan Lāl, the *'āmil* of the *Niẓāmat*. Hearing that a man of Mīr Imām Bakhsh accompanied by a peon was chopping the wood Mīr Shukrullah sent for them and informed them of the transaction. The peon went away but the wood-cutter was there. After a while Mīr Imām Bakhsh appeared there with thirty or forty men, scattered the bags of saltpetre and began to abuse the *Faujdār* who sent Saiyid Wāriṣ 'Alī to ask him not to damage the property of the *sarkār*, but he paid no attention. Shaikh Karam 'Alī, *nāib* of *Qāzī* Amānullah, wanted to take the wood-cutter to the house of Rāy Mohan Lāl in order to ascertain the fact but he would not go. In the afternoon Mīr Khairāt 'Alī and Atma Rām attended by two *harkāras* came to tell the *Faujdār* that Mīr Imām Bakhsh wanted to see him but he refused to go there. Mīr Imām Bakhsh then himself came with four or five hundred armed men, pillaged the court, robbed the treasury, dragged out the *Faujdār*, beat him severely and took him to his house in an unconscious state. Seizing this opportunity all the prisoners escaped from the court. Madan Thakur, Ilahdād Khān and Thākur Sukh, *Havāladār* of Rāy Mohan Lāl, intervened, got the *Faujdar* back and brought him to his home. (*CR 9, pp. 42-4, no 35; AR 3, p. 119.*)

Sep. 21. **656.** From Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Information of his departure from Akbarabad was given to him before. Says that he arrived at Lucknow on 29 *Rajab* (Sep. 2) in company with Mr Balfour and

1777

expresses his gratification at the reception accorded to him by his brother Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Middleton. (*CR 9, pp. 45-6, no 36; AR 3, p. 130.*)

Sep. 21. **657.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*CR 9, p. 46, no 37*).

Sep. 21. **658.** To Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter stating that he has reached his destination and that after his arrival at Cuttack he will write a full account of his interview with the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla]. Says in reply that if there is any possibility of a delay in the accomplishment of the business he has been entrusted with, he should return immediately and see him. (*CI 10, p. 5, no 8.*)

Sep. 23. **659.** Saiyid Ālī Khān to Mīr Ṣāḥib (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān). Reports that on 17 September when he was sitting in his court at Jahangirnagar some men in the service of Mr Peat entered there, assaulted Diwān Jagannāth, called the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) and the members of the Dacca council names, broke open the main gate, destroyed the furniture and threw stones into his (writer's) house. Later on Mr Peat with a number of men himself came there and assaulted many respectable persons. Requests him to attend to the investigation of this case. (*CR 9, pp. 13-14, no 3.*)

Sep. 25.[1] **660.** To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Informs him that Col. Leslie, who has been appointed to the command of the troops which are to be transferred to the service of the Company, is on his way to Lucknow. Has directed the Colonel to wait upon him in order to discuss with him how to station the said troops for the security and tranquillity of his dominions and to receive such orders thereon as the Nawab may from time to time be pleased to give him. (*CI 10, pp. 5, 6, no 9; TI 16, p. 53, no 60; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Sep. 29. **661.** From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his two letters relating to the arrangement which he has made for the brigade adding that Col. Goddard will remain in its charge until Col. Leslie reaches Lucknow. The Governor-General also writes that he has not been able to comply with the Nawab's request in giving Rs 50,000 to Mīr Sulaimān Khān. Says in reply that the appointment of Col. Leslie to command the new brigade is very suitable. It was from Gorakhpur that he wrote to the Governor-General requesting him to pay Rs 50,000 to Mīr Sulaimān Khān. Mr Middleton was not there and so he was not consulted in the matter. If it is ever necessary in future to write to the Governor-General about money he will not do so without consulting Mr Middleton. (*CR 9, pp. 46-8, no 38; AR 3, p. 152.*)

Sep. 29. **662.** From Raja Chait Singh. Is not backing out of his engagement but the fact is that the bankers refuse to sign the drafts for instalments of revenues. They say that no standard of exchange has yet been fixed between Calcutta and Benares. Has represented the matter to Mr Graham and submitted the *'arẓī* of the bankers on this point to him. (*CR 9, p. 48, no 39; AR 3, p. 125.*)

[1] Sep. 24 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Sep. 30. **663.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General and Council for representing the true state of affairs obtaining in the Carnatic to the Court of Directors, for the latter seem to have taken great interest in the Carnatic question. This is a hopeful sign of defeating the designs of his enemies. Says that nobody can dare to point out a single instance in which he lagged behind in the discharge of the obligations which he owes to the English. Is now anxious to know the decision of the Court of Directors on the Carnatic question which the Governor-General has received from England. Encloses the copy of a letter from Mr John Whitehill giving details of the changes made in the Nawab's dominions. (*CR 9, pp. 48-50, no 40; AR 3, p 123.*)

Sep. 30. **664.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has received his letter intimating the arrival of a Dutch officer who claims an arrear of Rs 37,380 as 12[1] due from the mint of Murshidabad and says that an order was issued by the *Niẓāmat* to the officers of the mint in order to pay this amount to the Dutch but it was not carried out. In accordance with the directions of the Governor-General an enquiry has been made into the matter and it has been discovered that the arrears are of the time of Nawab Mahābat Jang (Alī Vardī Khān) and that all the people responsible for the same have either long been dead or absconded. Encloses from the officers of the mint a report giving an account of the money.

During his time Nawab Mahābat Jang once demanded a large sum of money due from the mint. The required amount being not available the officers of the mint in order to meet the demand of the Nawab used other people's coins which were being struck there and with this they also paid Rs 12,000 to *Rāy Rāyān* Ummīd Rām. When the *gumāshta* of the Dutch Company lodged a complaint against these officers, the *Nāẓim* directed the latter to pay to the Dutch one anna per cent of their earnings. Subsequently after the death of some of those responsible this was reduced to one half anna per cent which they continued to pay till 1183 *Bengali* (1776 A. D.) when the mint was abolished. The account shows that Rs 42,120 as 4 was due to the Dutch Company but Rs 4,733 as 8 has been paid. The balance of Rs 37,386 as 12, it seems, has been appropriated to the use of the mint. (*CR 9, pp. 50-3, no 41; AR 3, p. 119.*)

Sep.—. **665.** Treaty[2] of Purandhar concluded between the E. I. Company and the Mahrattas on 1 March 1776. The treaty gives the city and *pargana* of Broach together with a contiguous tract of land worth Rs 3,00,000 to the English who are required to give up the cause of Raghūnāth Rāo and withold from him such support and military assistance as they had been giving him. Raghūnāth has to disband his army but shall be allowed to retain 200 domestics and 1,000 horse to be paid and relieved by the Peshwa's government. He shall also receive a pension of Rs 3,00,000 annually but these privileges are subject to the condition that he takes up his residence permanently at Cooper Ganj and does not

[1] From the account given at the end of the letter the figure appears to be Rs 37,386 as 12.

[2] C. U. Aitchison. *A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. VI, pp. 27-32.

1777

leave the place without the Peshwa's permission. The Company get 12 *lākhs* as indemnity and are confirmed in its possession of the islands of Salsette, Elephanta, Hog and Caranja. If a ship of one of the contracting parties founders or is wrecked on the coast of the other the latter must render all possible assistance towards recovering the cargo and rescuing the crew, the incidental cost to be paid by the party thus assisted. (*CR 9, pp. 2-12, no 2.*)

Sep.—. 666. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Ẕulfaqār 'Alī Khān, *Ṣūbadār* of Allahabad and other *'Āmils*. Intimates the appointment of Ḥasan Riẓā Khān as his minister and directs them to follow his instructions. (*CR 9, pp. 17-18, no 5.*)

Sep.—. 667. Mr Middleton to Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter and is surprised to note his list of fresh terms after he has given the Governor-General full discretion to settle his affairs. Has already sent Major Balfour to Akbarabad to accompany him to Lucknow. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah strongly objects to Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān, Khwāja Ghulām Muḥammad Khān and others entering Lucknow. Is unable to accept his proposal to return in company with the attendants mentioned above without referring the matter to the Governor-General and Council. Asks him to send back the Major if he is not willing to part company with the said attendants. (*CR 9, pp. 18, 19, no 6.*)

Sep.—. 668. Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to (his *vakīl*, Benīrām Pandit). Has learnt from his previous letters that some English ships were wrecked at Kujang, that the *Zamīndār* of the place molested the crew and plundered the cargo and that if the authorities at Kujang are unable to cope with the situation the English might be allowed to take proper steps against the *Zamīndār*. Has already written a reply to the letter of the Governor-General received on the subject. It appears from the letter of Mahdājī Harī, the *Nāib Ṣūba* of Cuttack, that when he was engaged in making inquiries about the shipwreck and the conduct of the *Zamīndār* some men under orders of the English took away all the cargoes which were recovered. Desires him to bring home this fact to the Governor-General. The addressee has repeatedly written about the disturbed condition of Cuttack and Kujang. Will send his son Raghūjī Bhonsla to that quarter after his return from Purandhar where he with Devākar Pandit was engaged in concluding a treaty. Has much satisfaction to say that his son's mission has been successful. Will write to him the details after Raghūjī has returned. (*CR 9, pp. 19, 20, no 7.*)

Sep.—[1] 669. *Gumāshta* of the *'āmil* of Karikal to his *vakīl*. Intimates that Capt. Toone is on his way to Mahe from Devipatam and that 45 troopers together with transport animals have already arrived there with a view to procuring butter, milk and other provisions. Dated 10 August. (*CR 9, p. 32, no 22.*)

Sep.—. 670. News. The son of the French Chief at Chandernagore has been appointed to the command of 12,000 men at Mauritius. He has written to his father saying that he has been transferred to Pondicherry and

[1] This was an enclosure to the letter of the Nawab of Arcot.

1777

shall, therefore, send down his wife to live with his father till he can rejoin them. He has been ordered to prepare himself against eventualities. (*CR 5, p. 189, no 81.*)

Oct. 1. **671.** News. A ship is coming to Chandernagore with a cargo of salt. The crew number 88. (*CR 5, p. 188, no 81.*)

Oct. 5. **672.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Intimates that Dūndī, a servant of Mr Peat, and several others came to the house of Sayid 'Alī Khān, who was appointed *Faujdār* of Jahangirnagar on the death of 'Alī Naqī Khān, and insulted and assaulted the *Peshkār* of his court. The *tilangas* who wanted to oppose the intruders, were themselves threatened. The *Faujdār* closed the gate of his house and remained inside. Mr Peat then himself came and wounded several persons with pistol shots and destroyed many things. Requests the Governor-General to take steps in order to prevent the recurrence of such outrage and to uphold the dignity of the *Faujdārī* courts. (*CR 9, pp. 54-5, no 42; AR 3, p. 119.*)

Oct. 5. **673.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Sends a *khil'at* to the Governor-General requesting him to invest the Nawab's *vakīl*, Raja Gobind Rām, with it. (*CR 9, p. 55, no 43.*)

Oct. 5. **674.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 664 above. (*CR 9, pp. 55-9, no 44.*)

Oct 7[1] **675.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has issued orders to the 1st Brigade to march and relieve the 3rd Brigade now stationed at Bilgram. Col. Stibbart will continue in the command of the brigade stationed in the Nawab's country. With a view to protecting Allahabad and Kora desires that the station of the brigade should be removed from Bilgram to the other side of the Ganges in Allahabad. Requests him therefore to assign some convenient spot for the camp and to issue orders that the guns and other stores left by the 3rd Brigade be deposited by way of security in the fort of Allahabad till the arrival of the other. (*CI 10, pp. 6, 7, no 10; TI 16, pp. 53-4, no 61; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Oct. 8. **676.** To—[2]. The Governor-General in Council has entrusted Mr Mackenzie with the work of purchasing opium in the province of Bihar. The *gumāshta* of the said gentleman is going to the *parganas* and districts of that province to arrange with the cultivators and to advance them money for the cultivation of opium seeds. Directs him therefore to give his assistance to the *gumāshta* when it is desired by the latter. (*CI 10, pp. 6, 7, no 11.*)

Oct. 8. **677.** To Raja Khayālī Rām and Mirzā Ẓahūru'llah Beg. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 7, 8, no 12.*)

Oct. 9. **678.** To Sultān Da'ud Mirzā. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 8, no 13.*)

Oct. 10. **679.** News. A ship laden with different kinds of merchandise such as piece-goods, wines, etc., has arrived at Chandernagore, and is being unloaded. It is mounted with sixteen small guns. When the unloading

[1] Oct. 8 according to the vol. of Copies.
[2] Portion containing the name is worm-eaten.

1777

is completed it will be taken over by a French gentleman and utilised for the transport of private goods and merchandise. (*CR 5, p. 189, no 81.*)

Oct. 10.[1] **680.** To Mādhojī Harī, *Sūbadār* of Cuttack. Has learnt from Mr Marriott's letter that a sloop was driven ashore and wrecked at Narsingpatan and that the *Faujdār* of Jagannath has seized the master of the sloop and crew and thrown them into prison : also that another English vessel was wrecked on the coast of Malood and that some of its men managed to escape to the shore where Kamāl Muḥammad *Jamadār's* people seized them and kept them in confinement. This is certainly contrary to the friendship subsisting between Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and the Company. Desires him therefore to give such positive orders to the aforesaid *Faujdār* and *Jamadār* that the people in confinement may be instantly released and allowed to proceed without molestation wherever they please. Requests him also to give his support, when it is necessary to Mr Marriott who resides at Balasore on the part of the Company. (*CI 10, pp. 8, 9, no 14; TI 16, pp. 54-5, no 62; AI 3, p. 77.*)

Oct. 10. **681.** To Benīrām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing desiring him to despatch his own men to procure the immediate release of the unfortunate sufferers. (*CI 10, p. 9, no 15; TI 16, p. 55, no 63; AI 3, pp. 73-4, no 63.*)

Oct. 10. **682.** To Arjunjī Nāthjī. Is glad to receive his letter expressing that Mr Boddam of Bombay has shown him favour. Says in reply that necessary assistance will be given to his *gumāshta* who is now in Calcutta. (*CI 10, p. 13, no 21.*)

Oct. 10. **683.** To Bāla Rāo. From Ḥakīm Māsha Allah's letter it appears that he [the addressee] wants a *dastak* for a thousand men who will go on pilgrimage to Gaya. The *dastak* is being prepared and will be sent to him through the Ḥakīm. (*CI 10, pp. 13, 14, no 23.*)

Oct. 10. **684.** To Ḥakīm Māsha Allah. Has received his letter together with that from Bāla Rāo. The required *dastak* is enclosed in this letter. Directs him to make it over to Bāla Rāo. (*CI 10, p. 14, no 24.*)

Oct. 15. **685.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Is glad to receive his letter accompanying the presents of cloths, matchlocks, pistols, birds etc., through Raja Dayārām Pandit. Transmits a Royal *shuqqa* in reply to the Governor-General's letter. (*CR 9, pp. 61-3, no 45; AR 3, p. 122.*)

Oct. 15. **686.** From the King. Is glad to receive his letter accompanying some presents through Raja Dayārām Pandit. Asks the Governor-General to send the arrears of the tribute soon. (*CR 9, pp. 63-4, no 46; AR 3, p. 117.*)

Oct. 15. **687.** To the King. Congratulates him on his victory over Ẓābiṭah Khān and the Sikhs and sends him *nazr* of 101 gold mohurs. (*CI 10, pp. 9, 10, no 16; TI 16, p 57, no 68; AI 3, p. 75.*)

[1] Oct. 9 according to the vol of Copies.

T 1 - 5 - 3 (

1777.

Oct. 15. **688.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah Abdu'l Aḥad Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 10, no 17; TI 16, p. 57, no 69; AI 3, p. 73.*)

Oct. 15. **689.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received the *khil'at*, etc., forwarded by him for Raja Gobind Rām and invested the latter with the same. Has procured ten fowling pieces of different sorts and handed them over to Major Hannay who will shortly present them to him. (*CI 10, p. 11, no 18; TI 16, p. 56, no 66; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Oct. 15. **690.** To Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter desiring him [the Governor-General] to write to Mr Barton for the payment of the Nawab's salary which has been stopped for some months and for adjusting the accounts of Akbarnagar and seeking assistance of the Governor-General against the hill people whose depredations have obliged many of the inhabitants to desert. Says that on the subject of his salary and the adjustment of the accounts of his district has repeatedly written to Mr Barton to adopt such measures as might relieve him from his distress. Will now repeat his former instructions to that gentleman on this head. With respect to the hill people has given the necessary orders to remedy the present evil and to check their depredations in future. (*CI 10, pp. 11, 12, no 19; TI 16, pp. 57-8, no 70; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Oct. 15.[1] **691.** To Raja Gumān Singh. Is much pleased to receive his letter expressing his friendship for him as well as for the Company. Reciprocates the same and adds that nothing will be wanting on his part to promote it. His proposal for dividing Chatar Sal's country and for offering a part of it to the Company gives a strong proof of the sincerity of his heart. Is unable to accept his offer because the Company's orders forbid the further extension of their territories. Is ever ready to give him any assistance in his power. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton. (*CI 10, p. 12, no 20; TI 16, pp. 55-6, no 64; AI 3, p. 80.*)

Oct. 15.[1] **692.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Has received his letter accompanying a statement of facts of the disturbance which broke out in *sarkār* Tirhut, and has in consequence taken such measures as were necessary to put a stop to the repetition of such instances in future. (*CI 10, p. 13, no 22; TI 16, p. 56, no 65; AI 3, p. 77, no 65.*)

Oct. 15.[1] **693.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Is glad to receive his letter. Will never pay any attention to the reports of the designing men until they are confirmed. He need not be anxious on this account. (*CI 10, p. 14, no 25; TI 16, p. 56, no 67; AI 3, p. 74.*)

Oct. 17. **694.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed the Governor-General of his distress, the demands of his creditors and the alliance of Tuljajī with the French, the Dutch and Haidar Alī Khān Now there appear signs and indications of the renewed activities of

[1] Oct. 10 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777

the French who have despatched *vakīls* to the courts of Niẓāmu'd-Daulah and Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. A French officer with troops has also been deputed to the court of the *Peshwa* with a view to winning him over to their side. The French already consider themselves masters of Tanjore and are confident of its support in the event of a war. Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān with all his resources is allied with them. Is much grieved that in depriving him of his rights in Tanjore no regard has either been paid to his unflinching adherence to the Company or to the situation of affairs. Lord Pigot in taking his revenge upon the Nawab humiliated him much in the eyes of his people. Has now been forced to promise to his creditors that their debts which had been incurred for the expense in Tanjore should be realised from the revenues of Arcot. With the present income it has therefore become impossible for him to bear his own expenses, to repay his creditors and to meet the expenses of his troops, though he has considerably reduced the number of his staff. Not receiving their pay his troops have become incapacitated and unfit for any active service. As his interests are identical with those of the Company requests the Governor-General to adopt means in order to protect the revenues of Tanjore from dissipation until orders are received from the Court of Directors. He wrote to the Governor-General on 6 *Rabī'* I (15 Apr.) last requesting him to direct the Madras Government to save the surplus revenues of Tanjore, for if a war breaks out between the English and the French the money thus saved can be spent in meeting the military expenditure. If there is no war it may be given to his creditors who lent him money on the revenues of Tanjore. The revenues of Arcot in that case will be utilised in paying the Company, his other creditors and the wages of his soldiers. If this proposal is not entertained he will be unable to help the Company in any way and they will have to find money and troops from Bengal. The revenues of Tanjore are like a tray of sweets placed before a child, who is not wise enough to appreciate their relish while others are enjoying them to their heart's content. Tuljajī is determined to dissipate the revenues of Tanjore as did before. Requests him to direct the Madras Government immediately to take over the control of the revenues as the time of their collection is fast approaching. Encloses copies of two letters written to Mr Whitehill, Governor of Madras, and a translation of the intelligence received from Pondicherry, Karikal and Poona for the information of the Governor-General.

Intelligence dated 30 Rajab (*3 Sep.*) *received from Pondicherry.*—On 28 *Rajab* (Sep. 1) the French celebrated a great festivity. They fired guns and matchlocks on this occasion. There arrived from Europe about 1,500 men and considerable number of firearms. The men are being drilled twice a day. On 26 *Rajab*, Mons. Bellecome, the Governor, arrived Pondicherry from Karikal by sea and the French people there accorded him a warm reception. Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān wrote letters to the French Governor and in reply the latter sent him presents. A regular correspondence is now going on between them.

Intelligence dated 24 Rajab (*Aug. 28*) *received from the* 'āmil *of Valdour.*—Soldiers at Pondicherry are drilled daily. Bullets, gun

1777

powders, match-locks and liquor came in abundance from Europe. There exists a great friendship between Ḥaidar ʿAlī Khān and the French, and from their secret correspondence it has been discovered that the latter hold in readiness a good army and a number of ships at Mauritius. Mons. Bellecombe has left for Karikal and is expected to return in ten days.

Nawab of Arcot to Mr J. Whitehill, the Governor of Madras, dated 3 Shʿabān (*Sep. 6*).—Papers of intelligence received from Karikal have been sent to him. He will find in them that the French are sure to get assistance from Tanjore. Says that if the fort of Tanjore had been in his possession they could not have expected it.

The Nawab of Arcot to Mr J. Whitehill.—Is very glad to receive his letter stating that the Court of Directors have appointed him Governor of Madras. Says that during the course of his friendship with the Company he had the pleasure of seeing thirteen Governors including the addressee. It is indeed gratifying to note that at the time of his departure to this country the people told him that the Nawab had been a staunch supporter of the Company. Says that his ancestors were all friends of the English. Has inculcated the same teaching to his children. Hopes the existing friendship will go down to his progeny. The affairs of his State have gone out of order only on account of the loss of Tanjore. If the Company instead of making promises for the protection of his country would return Tanjore to him it would greatly appease his afflicted heart and spread the fame of the Company far and wide. Hopes the Governor will do his best for the safeguard of his interests. Encloses a letter from the *ʿāmil* of Valdour together with the papers of intelligence from Pondicherry and Tanjore.

Intelligence received from Karikal dated 6 September.—General Bellecombe received intimation that a ship had arrived at Pondicherry and that another under a French chief would soon reach there and on 30 August he left for that port. His ship sailed with 250 soldiers on board and many war materials. As he was approaching the port he was greeted with salutes of gun. He mistook them for hostility towards himself and opened fire. But soon he learnt the truth and the firing immediately ceased. He then inspected the fort of Pondicherry and returned to Karikal. The French have engaged Dāim Khān who was formerly in the service of Tuljajī, to recruit men for their cavalry. Tuljajī's *vakīl* supplies the writer with news. Tuljajī has made friends with the French and the Dutch and seeks their assistance for he has no confidence in the English.

Intelligence received from Rāojī dated 22 August.—Has already informed the Nawab of the negotiations made by Mr Thomas Mostyn. It is a long time since Col. Upton left for Calcutta but nothing has yet been heard of his arrival there. Bābū Rāo, an adherent of Raghūnāth Rāo, was in the *Peshwa's* court. Finding him a suitable person the ministers have detained him for the last seven months in order to carry on peace negotiations with Raghūnāth. Accordingly Bābū Rāo in consultation with Raghūnāth made several overtures but the mini-

1777.

ters rejected them. Finally he submitted that Raghūnāth should be given a *jāgīr* yielding 10 *lākhs* of rupees and three forts on the frontier of Konkan. This was acceptable to the ministers but Parbati Bāi who was not on good terms with Nānā Farnavīs, agreed to give only one fort and thus the proposal fell to the ground. The ministers apprehend that the settlement which is going to be made with Raghūnāth through the agency of the English will jeopardise their interest. For this reason Sakharām Pandit referred Mr Mostyn to Sadāsheo Rāo for particulars and asked him to go to Bombay and prevail upon Raghūnāth to agree to the terms offered to him. The ministers fear that if Mr Mostyn stays at Poona, he may join the bad elements and create disturbances, so they asked him to leave the place. Accordingly Mr Mostyn is making preparations for departure. It is not known who will accompany him to Bombay. Parbati Bāi is not well and has arrived at Poona. Takojī Hulkar fought several battles and conquered the fort of Karkamb. Only the dispute with Raghūnāth now remains to be accommodated. This will soon be accomplished. Harī Pandit with his forces is encamped between Haveli and Barkapur and his expenses are borne by the Peshwa. Sindhia and Hulkar will probably be deputed in Hindustan (Upper India). Ibrāhim Khān Dhonsa is not on friendly terms with Niẓāmu'd-Daulah and is therefore carrying on secret parleys with the Peshwa's ministers who have given him assurance of their support. Had written to the Nawab before that a French officer had promised the Poona ministers that in 18 months' time he would obtain military officers from Europe and train 10,000 men under them. Has informed the ministers of the contents of the Nawab's letter and told them that in taking the French into confidence they would forfeit the friendship of the English and the Nawab. It is said that the French Chief has sent a letter to the King of France on the subject and it is apprehended that the latter may comply with his request.

Intelligence received from the fort of Tanjore, dated 2 Sh'abān (*Sep. 9*).—Tuljajī received a letter from his *vakīl* at Chennappapattanam stating that a ship has arrived from Europe, with the news of the restoration of Lort Pigot and Mr Russel to their respective offices and that Mr Stratton will be going home soon. Being pleased at this news Tuljajī distributed sweetmeats and gave rewards to the *harkāras* who had brought the letter. Kanaksabha Pala, the accountant, who owes a large sum of money to the Nawab, has come to Tanjore. Proposes to put a guard on him otherwise he would escape towards Negapatam. Tuljajī has been sending large sums of money to the Dutch and the French. Although he is outwardly on good terms with the English he is secretly in league with the French, the Dutch, Ḥaidar Nāik and the Mahrattas and holds correspondence with them. If there takes place any disturbance in the Carnatic, Tuljajī will side with the French and their allies. Tuljajī is steadfastly attached to Kaland Mudlay, for this reason Madukush Mudlay is displeased with him. Tuljajī has sent his *vakīl* to Madukush Mudlay requesting him to see Mr Stratton on his behalf in order to settle his affairs. Major Brown, who is stationed in the fort of Tanjore, asked

1777.

Tuljajī to pay the wages of the *sihbandī* forces out of the present rice crops to which he agreed. The corps are nearly ready. If no arrangement is now made for the *sihbandī* forces they will be spent in giving bribes to the French, the Dutch, etc. There is a rumour that the people in England want to give back Tanjore to the Nawab. Tuljajī is therefore sending large sums of money to England in order to bribe the *sardārs* there with a view to confirming him in the possession of Tanjore. (*CR 9, pp. 66-82, no 47*; *A R 3, pp. 123-4.*)

Oct. 20. **695.** From Sakharām Pandit. Notifies the arrival of Mons. Chevalier at Poona with letters from the King of France and begs that no unfavourable construction be put upon his visit. (*A R 3, p. 129.*)

Oct. 21. **696.** From Sakharām Pandit. Is anxiously waiting to hear from him. Trusts that Col. Upton may have by this time reached Calcutta and delivered to the Governor-General the messages entrusted to him. Says that some competent *sardārs* have been deputed to chastise Ḥaidar Nāik who has encroached upon the Mahratta territories. Takojī Hulkar and Mahādājī Sindhia will be sent to Hindustan (Upper India) in order to look to the affairs in that quarter. Mr Thomas Mostyn, who under the orders of the Bombay Government has come to Poona, declines to abide by the treaty (of Purandhar) inasmuch as he refuses to accept Amod and other places yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees and to relinquish Chikhli and other places which were ceded to the Company by Fath Singh. The treaty further provided that Jambusar would be retained by the English till they had collected from it an indemnity of 12 *lākhs* of rupees. The assessment was to be determined by the *mutaṣaddī* of the Peshwa to whom the land was to revert as soon as the stipulated amount had been realised. But Mr Mostyn is not inclined to have the assessment determined by the Peshwa's *mutaṣaddī* and he also claims a *sihbandī* on the place. Requests the Governor-General to direct the Bombay Government to accept the places yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees, to relinquish Chikhli, etc., to agree to the assessment being determined by the Peshwa's *mutaṣaddī* and not to claim *sihbandī*. Refers for further particulars to Madho Rāo Sadāsheo and Sewakrām, *vakīls*. (*CR 9, pp. 82-4, no 48*; *AR 3, p. 129.*)

Oct. 21[1]. **697.** From Bālājī Pandit. Some time ago information was sent to the Governor-General of the arrival of a person at Poona from the King of France. Intimates that now Mons. Chevalier has also arrived there. As the rains have set in Mons. Chevalier is unable to proceed to France. Assures the Governor-General that nothing will in any way impair the friendship existing between the Peshwa and the Company. (*CR 9, pp. 84-5, no 49*; *AR 3, p. 113.*)

Oct. 21. **698.** From Mādho Rāo Sadāsheo. Complimentary, referring the Governor-General for particulars to Col. Upton. (*CR 9, p. 87, no 50*; *AR 3, p. 122.*)

Oct. 21. **699.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Complimentary, intimating that Capt. Moore will deliver to the Governor-General some messages from him. (*CR 9, p. 87, no 51*; *AR 3, p. 127.*)

[1] Oct. 20 is the date given in the Abstract.

1777.

Oct. 22. **700.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 15, no 27.*)

Oct. 24. **701.** To the Peshwa. In June 1776 the *Aurora* belonging to the merchants of Bombay was wrecked on the Mahratta coast near Ratnagiri. The persons who escaped to the shore were confined, ill-treated and despoiled of all the valuable effects in their possession. Mr Mostyn and Col. Upton made several representations to him, the latter having submitted a list of the plundered articles drawn up by the owners. In October 1776 it was promised that after suppressing the rebellion in Konkan the Peshwa would issue strict orders for returning the plundered articles, but now he refuses to do so on the ground that some of the rebels have taken protection in Salsette. Says that in order to save their lives from the close pursuit of the Peshwa's army some of the rebels had indeed taken shelter there but after a short time they again retired to their own habitations. The conditions on which the restitution was promised have now been fully accomplished—the disturbance occasioned by the rebels having been effectually put an end to—and the merchants therefore have reason to expect the recovery of their articles agreeably to his promise as well as by virtue of the treaty subsisting between him and the Company. Requests him therefore to cause instant reparation to be made to the merchants through the Government of Bombay either from his own *sarkār* or by recoveries from the offenders. (*CI 10, pp. 15-17, no 28; TI 16, pp. 58-9, no 71; AI 3, p. 78.*)

Oct. 24. **702.** To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 15-17, no 28; TI 16, p. 60, no 72; AI 3, p. 80.*)

Oct. 24. **703.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp. 15-17, no 28; TI 16, p. 60, no 73; AI 3, p. 73.*)

Oct. 26. **704.** Dāyānāth Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Intimates that he arrived at Poona on 15 June and that he wrote him a letter from Aurangabad. The Peshwa and Nānā Farnavīs are residing in the fort of Purandhar and Poona respectively. Harī Pant Phadke with his troops is encamped on the banks of the Tungabhadra and Sakharām is with him. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān has taken up his position on the banks of the Kistna; Sindhia and Hulkar are staying at Pandharpur near Sholapur with a view to marching to Upper India after the rains. An Englishman has come to Poona in order to settle the affairs of Raghūnāth Rāo. The ministers of the Peshwa do not want the Rāo and offer him an income of 4 *lākhs* of rupees for his expenses to induce him to give up his pretensions. The English are anxious to make peace but are not working seriously towards that end. A Frenchman has arrived at Poona with two or three hundred men to establish a factory there but the ministers propose to give him some other place for the purpose. The work of the Peshwa's government is in confusion. Will inform him of future occurrences. (*CR 9, pp. 22-3, no 10.*)

Oct. 27. **705** Raja Chait Singh to Mr Thomas Graham. Has understood the purport of the Council's despatch to him on the subject of sending drafts. Has not in any way deviated from his engagements and will send a draft in payment of the instalment that is due, in a couple of days. (*CR 9, p. 21, no 8.*)

1777.

Oct. 27. **706.** Dīwān Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter on the subject of shipwrecks at Kujang. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General has sent a present of attar to Raghūjī Bhonsla. Hopes that the addressee being an old and faithful servant of the *Rāj* will try his best to strengthen the ties of friendship between the English and the Bhonsla. (*C R 9, pp. 21-2, no 9.*)

Oct. 27. **707.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that papers relating to the working of the *Nizāmat* establishment for the last year are ready. Requests instructions how to forward them to him. (*C R 9, p. 88, no 52; A R 3, p. 119.*)

Oct. 27. **708.** From Mirza Najaf Khān. Intimates that he accompanied the King in his march against Ẓābiṭah Khān who had rebelled against His Majesty. Ẓābiṭah Khān was defeated and took refuge in the fort of Ghausgarh. On 11 *Sh'abān* (14 Sep.) there was a severe battle in which the Rohillas and their confederate, the Sikhs, were totally defeated. Ghulām Qādir Khān, Ẓābiṭah's son, Afẓal Khān, Sulṭān Khān and other Rohilla chiefs surrendered. Ẓābiṭah fled for his life across the Jumna. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*C R 9, pp. 88-9, no 53; A R 3, p. 124.*)

Oct. 29. **709.** From Mīr Saidū. Intimates that he has appointed Kishan Chand, his *vakīl*, in place of Shaikh Muḥammad 'Aẓīm who fell ill and returned to Murshidabad. It is very well known to the Governor-General that Mian Jān Chela is a great mischief-maker. He has been the cause of dissension between him and his mother and brothers. Requests him to direct Mr Martin to turn him out of Murshidabad and send him away beyond the Karamnasa. (*C R 9, p. 89, no 54; A R 3, p. 120.*)

Oct. 29. **710.** From Rajā Baijnāth. Has learnt from his *vakīl*, Sadānand, that Mr Christus has occupied 2,800 *bighās* of land more than what was actually granted to him for cultivation. He has ejected many people from the land which he has illegally acquired making them homeless. He has not yet paid the revenue for 1182 *Bengali*. Sends a paper showing the assessment of the lands made by Shibrām Majmū'adār, *amīn*. (*C R 9, p. 90, no 55; A R 3, p. 125.*)

Oct. 29. **711.** From the King of Egypt. Complimentary. (*C R 9, pp. 90-1, no 56.*)

Oct. 29.[1] **712.** From Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Is awaiting a reply to his letter written to the Governor-General. It is believed that the messages sent through Major Hannay must have been delivered to him. Expresses his gratitude to Mr Middleton. Shām Rāo is deputed in Calcutta to act as *vakīl* in the place of Venkat Rāo who left for Poona. (*C R 9, p. 93, no 57; A R 3, p. 116.*)

Oct. 29. **713.** From the Begler Beg of Egypt. Says that the former differences are now at an end and that all English ships may now pass through his territories without dread of molestation. (*C R 3, p. 114.*)

[1]October 30 is the date given in the Abstract.

1777.

Oct. 30. 714. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Intimates that he has asked Gopāl Rāo Ganesh to depute a competent man in Calcutta in order to act in the place of Venkat Rāo who has left for Poona. (*CR 9, p. 95, no 58*; *AR 3, p. 127*).

Oct. 30. 715. From Gopāl Rāo. Notifies Shām Rāo's being nominated to attend the Governor-General on the part of Raghūnāth Rāo. (*AR 3, p. 116*).

Oct.—. 716. News relating to Chandernagore—A French ship arrived here on 10 October. The French Chief has now decided that it will sail only between Kistna and Maldive. The old officers have been replaced by new ones. Four travellers came on this ship. One of them is staying at Murghihatta in Calcutta and three at Chandernagore.

Report has been received that a ship which came here some time ago has been bought by the Danish Company and sent to Serampore on 26 October.

Report has been received here that the *Faujdār* of Hooghly summoned the *beopārīs* of Shahganj and Chinsura and asked them to execute a *muchalka* engaging themselves not to sell their river-borne merchandise at any port except the one specified in their *dastak*. They complied with his order and have discontinued transporting their merchandise, such as oil, wheat, rice and sugar by the river. This gave rise to the rumour that the supply of provision to Chandernagore had been cut off. Enquiries show, however, that the *beopārīs* are doing immense business in the town: only they are bringing their goods by the land route.

A French ship left Chandernagore for Mauritius on 28 September. Its cargo consists mainly of food-stuff such as rice, wheat, ghee, mustard oil, sheep, goats, fowl, etc.

Another ship left Chandernagore on October 10. It is taking all sorts of merchandise, such as saltpetre, silk, alkali, and provisions like rice, *dāl*, ghee, mustard oil, sheep, goats, fowls, etc. (*CR 5, pp. 189-92, no 81*).

Nov. *1.*[1] 717. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. In compliance with his request Major Hannay has been allowed to take the command of the three battalions which have been appointed to collect the *tankhwāhs* of the English troops in Oudh. The Major will shortly wait upon him with this letter. Has great pleasure to say that his choice fell upon a gentleman who will undoubtedly give him much satisfaction. Agreeably to his request sends him through the Major ten fowling-pieces of different sorts. (*CI 10, pp. 14, 15, no 26*; *TI 16, pp. 61-2, no 75*; *AI 3, p. 82*).

Nov. 1.[2] 718. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has learnt from Mr Graham that the difficulties made by the shroffs to furnishing bills for the Raja's remittances are said to proceed from their ignorance of the customs of the Calcutta Mint, of the coining charges and of the parti-

[1] October 22 according to the vol. of Copies.
[2] November 4 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777

cular species which should best answer the purpose of remittance, and from their having a considerable quantity of gold which they cannot get coined as formerly at the Mint of Murshidabad. The whole thing is a mere pretext of the shroffs to cover some self-interested design, for the regulations of the mint and its tables of rates are well known to most of them. Mr Graham will again explain to him the regulations of the mint which will be found not only equitable but beneficial to the holders of the bullion. The quantity of gold coined in the Mint of Murshidabad during the last three years did not exceed 30,000 gold mohurs. It is therefore highly improbable that the shroffs would be subjected to any difficulties from the discontinuance of the gold coinage, as so small a sum could not have any influence on the general currency. Further says that it is the Raja's duty to pay the amount of his tribute regularly into the treasury at Calcutta, that it rests with him to find the means of doing it and that he is expected by the Company to conform to the tenor of his engagement for that purpose. (*CI 10, pp. 17, 18, no 29; TI 16, pp. 60-1, no 74; AI 3, p. 79.*)

Nov. 3. **719.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Sets forth a string of complaints against Lord Pigot, represents his want of funds, his expenses and his debts and encloses a paper of news respecting Tanjore. (*AR 3, p. 124.*)

Nov. 3. **720.** From the Raja of Arakan. Says that he did not carry away any of the Company's subjects and that he shall reduce the duty hitherto levied on articles of merchandise. (*AR 3, p. 127.*)

Nov. 5.[1] **721.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. During the conference at Benares the late Nawab [Shujāu'd-Daulah] was requested to grant Gopamau to Nawab Wālājāh who was very keen to have it as an *altamgha*. The late Nawab had consented to comply with the request but his immediate death left this question unsettled. Nawab Wālājāh has been asking for the said grant in the most earnest terms ever since. Wālājāh is one of the most ancient and steady allies of the Company. Requests him therefore to grant in his name an *altamgha sanad* for the *pargana* of Gopamau, etc., in consideration of which he will pay a sum equal to the rent thereof for five years. On hearing his assent will procure from Nawab Wālājāh an order for the payment of the money. (*CI 10, pp. 18, 19, no 31; TI 16, pp. 62-3, no 76; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Nov. 6. **722.** From Khān Jahān Khān. (1) Requests instructions as to how Mr Clinton is to be compelled to pay 1,025 rupees which he owes on bond. (2) Requests orders with respect to a *band-o-bast* of Muhammad Aminpur. (*AR 3, p. 117.*)

Nov. 6. **723.** To Raja Bishan Singh. Is much pleased to receive his two congratulatory letters accompanying *nazrs* and to see that he is devoted to the affairs of the Vazir and the Company. Has read all that was written in his letter which was enclosed in that of Raja Gobind Rām. Has directed Ruknu'd-Daulah to see to his claims and asks him therefore to lay his case before that gentleman. (*CI 10, p. 18, no 30.*)

[1] Nov. 7 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Nov. 8. **724.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his letter stating that Mr Clinton refuses to pay Rs 1,025, which he owes to Nand Parshād by virtue of a bond, that for which the latter has obtained a decree from the law court and that as the defendant is an Englishman nothing can be done without reference to the Governor-General. Says in reply that the decree granted by the court cannot be interfered with. If the court has found that the money is actually due from Mr Clinton he must pay it. (*CI 10, pp. 19, 20, no 25.*)

Nov. 17. **725.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is not at all satisfied that Muẓaffar Jang rather that Munnī Begam should hold the administration of the *Niẓāmat* affairs. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Nov. 18. **726.** From Raja Kishan Chand. Encloses a general statement of the expenses of the students of the Hindu College in Nadia. (*AR 3, p. 126.*)

Nov. 19. **727.** From the *Teshū Lama.* Returns thanks for the English doctor that was sent to him. (*AR 3, p. 131.*)

Nov. 19. **728.** To Devākar Pandit. Has learnt from Benīrām Pandit that the Bhonsla will chastize the Raja of Kujang for what he has done in such a manner as will leave no room for further complaints from the Company. Says that the chastizement of the Raja is the least object of his views. All that is wanted is to establish the means of preserving the vessels that may be driven to that coast by an unfavourable wind and of saving the lives of men on such vessels. Proposes therefore that he should draw out an effective plan in consultation with the experienced merchants of his country in order to gain this end. Of course in doing so care must be taken to safeguard his own interests. (*CI 10, pp. 20-1, no 33; TI 16, p. 66, no 79; AI 3, p. 74.*)

Nov. 19. **729.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 21-2, no 34; TI 16, p. 65, no 78; AI 3, p. 75.*)

Nov. 19. **730.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The orders of the Board for relieving the several brigades and their suggestion for removing the military station from Bilgram to Allahabad had already been communicated to him. Has now learnt from Mr Middleton's letter that the Nawab does not like the removal of the brigade to Allahabad but, on the contrary, desires it to continue in its own station. Says that Allahabad is thought to be the most convenient situation to oppose the invasion of the Mahrattas. It will be left wholly undefended if the troops stay in Bilgram, for both Kora and Allahabad may be ravaged and laid waste before the brigade can march there to protect them. Requests him therefore to reconsider his decision. (*CI 10, pp. 22-3, no 36; TI 16, pp. 63-4, no 77; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Nov. 22. **731.** From Mādhojī Harī. Has procured the release of the persons saved from the wreck of an English ship. (*AR 3, p. 122.*)

Nov. 22. **732.** From Raja Gobind Rām. (1) States his difficulties and requests that some permanent allowance may be fixed for him. (2) Notifies the vazir's having honoured him with a *khil'at.* (*AR 3, p. 128.*)

1777

Nov. 24. **733.** From the Nawab of Arcot. (1) Requests permission to purchase arms from the Danish Government at Tranquebar which came from Denmark expressly for him. (2) Sets forth his rights to the revenue and possession of Tanjore. (*AR 3, p. 124.*)

Nov. 25. **734.** To Mādhū Rāo Peshwa. Lala Sewakrām has delivered the Peshwa's letter written to the King of England with the request that it may be forwarded to the latter. Observes that the address on and the appearance of the letter are greatly objectionable but as it bears on an important subject, has decided to despatch it to its destination by a ship which is about to sail. Encloses an address to be made use of in future if he has occasion to write to him. Further adds that he should send copies to the Council of all letters which he is desirous of transmitting through their channel either to the King or to the Company. (*CI 10, pp. 23-4, no 37; TI 16, pp. 66-7, no 80; AI 3, p. 78.*)

Nov. 25. **735.** To Sakharām Pandit and Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 23-4, no 37; TI 16, p. 67, nos 81 & 82; AI 3, pp. 73 & 80.*)

Nov. 25. **736.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 609 above. Adds that it is thought desirable to appoint an officer of rank to the command of his bodyguard. Recommends therefore Capt. John Mordaunt to fill that place. (*TI 16, pp. 67-9, no 83; AI 3, p. 82.*)

Dec. 11[1]. **737.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Desires him to make secret enquiries and see if any private mint has been established within his jurisdiction. If he discovers any person forging coins he should immediately arrest them and bring them to justice in the *Faujdārī* court. (*CI 10, p. 22, no 35; TI 16, p. 74, no 90; AI 3, p. 77.*)

Dec. 1. **738.** To Sakhārām Pandit. Has received his letters professing adherance to the terms of the treaty, complaining against the Governor and Council of Bombay and reporting the arrival of a Frenchman at Poona to whom he accorded reception. Has already given him convincing proofs in his last letter of 8 Sep. no 638 above that his government is also determined to keep the treaty inviolate. It is indeed surprising that he not only accommodated the said Frenchman in the neighbourhood of Bombay but entered into engagements with him. This conduct is undoubtedly inconsistent with the treaty and friendship concluded between them. Hopes he will refrain from doing such things as may lead to a breach between the two states. (*CI 10, p. 25, no 39; TI 16, pp. 69-70, no 84; AI 3, p. 80.*)

Dec. 1. **739.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 25, no 39; TI 16, p. 70, no 85; AI 3, p. 73.*)

Dec. 1. **740.** To Sadāsheo Rāo. Has received his letter expressing friendship for the Governor-General and for the English nation. Will be glad to cultivate, increase and strengthen his friendship. It gave him much satisfaction to learn that he was employed in negotiating the treaty between the English and the Mahrattas. (*CI 10, p. 26, no 40; TI 16, p. 70, no 86; AI 3, p. 81.*)

[1] Nov. 22 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777.

Dec. 1. **741.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. Informs him of the arrival of his *vakīl*, Shām Rāo, sent by Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. Will show him every mark of attention due to his rank. (*TI 16, pp. 70-1, no 87 ; AI 3, p. 80.*)

" Dec. 1. **742.** To Gopāl Rāo Ganesh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 26, no 41 ; TI 16, p. 71, no 88 ; AI 3, p. 74.*)

Dec. 11 **743.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Recapitulates the contents of his several letters and says that pressure of work prevented him from sending a reply earlier. Is much affected to read his letters containing the causes of his distress. Assures him that he is never inattentive to his interests, as will be seen from the fact that when a dispute broke out between the Nawab and Mr Wynch, he acted as mediator and had it settled, and that again when there arose another dispute between the Nawab and Lord Pigot, he even exceeded the line of his prescribed duty and intervened in order to prevent the evil consequences which might result therefrom. Is now glad to learn that the representations made to the Company for settling the question of the Carnatic have had the desired effect. As the Nawab's case is well known both to the Company and to the King [of England] himself he is sure to receive ample justice at their hands, and it would be therefore improper and indecent on the part of the Governor-General to interfere further. Is fully sensible of the propriety of the measures which he desires the Governor-General to take with a view to securing the revenue collections of Tanjore from embezzlement and dissipation, but regrets that his Council is invested with no authority to give orders to the Council of Madras on such subjects. Encloses for his inspection that part of the Act of Parliament which relates to the authority of the Governor-General in Council over the other settlements together with its translation in Persian. Says that there cannot be any objection to the Nawab's receiving the arms supplied to him by the Danish Company for the use of his troops. The Governor and Council of Madras will readily give their assent if he applies to them. Requests to be supplied with another copy of his will, for the one that was received before has through an oversight been sent to the Company.

Extract from an Act passed by the English Parliament.—The Governor-General and Council by a majority of votes are authorised to exercise their power in controlling the political and administrative affairs of Madras, Bombay and Bencoolen. None of the Governors of these provinces should wage war against the grandees or ruling chiefs of Hindustan without the permission of the Governor-General in Council nor should he make negotiations for peace or treaties with them. In short they are to be guided by the latter in all such matters. The Governors can of course exercise this power at their own responsibility only when they apprehend any danger in waiting for the Governor-General's permission or when they have any definite order from the Company to that effect. If any Governor acts against these orders he will be liable to be removed from his post. (*CI 10, pp. 26-9, nos 42-3 ; TI 16, pp. 71-4, no 89 ; AI 3, p. 78.*)

[1] Dec. 8 according to the vol. of Copies.

1777

Dec. 2. **744.** From Lāla Sewakrām. Requests that 300 rupees ordered for his house-rent may be paid into his hands. (*AR 3, p. 118.*)

Dec. 2. **745.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks the Governor-General for investing Raja Gobind Rām with a *khil'at* and for the present of ten fowling-pieces to himself. (*AR 3, p. 132.*)

Dec. 2. **746.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. Has received his letter stating that Gopāl Rāo Ganesh has been directed to appoint a *vakīl* in the place of Venkat Rāo, who after taking permission from the Governor-General is on his way home. Replies that Shām Rāo having been appointed *vakīl* has arrived to fill the vacancy. Will show him every mark of attention due to his rank. (*CI 10, pp. 24-5, no 38.*)

Dec 3.. **747.** From Dhirendhar Chaudhri's widow. Hopes she may be continued in the *zamīndārī* held by her late husband. (*AR 3, p. 115.*)

Dec. 4. **748.** Almās 'Alī Khān to Colonel (Goddard). Has received his letter desiring him to apply personally to the Colonel for the supply of troops and guns. Says in reply that if he leaves the station the consequence will be disastrous. The *chakla* of Etawah has been assigned to the English and if the Colonel does not comply with his request the work of collection will greatly suffer. Requests him to send immediately two battalions and four big guns in order to enable him to quell the disturbances. (*CR 9, pp. 27-8, no 17.*)

Dec. 8. **749.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Notifies Mīr Kamālu'd-Dīn Ḥusain being appointed *Faujdār* of the 24-Parganas in place of Muḥammad Riẓa Beg. (*AR 3, p. 119.*)

Dec. 8. **750.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests that seven or eight large English dogs may be sent to him. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Dec. 8. **751.** From Raja Chait Singh. Hopes that such an exchange may be established as will satisfy the bankers. (*AR 3, p. 125.*)

Dec. 8. **752.** To Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter asking for the payment of his allowance which the Company have granted to him for his maintenance. Sends a letter in English accompanying an order from the Council to Mr Martin directing him to settle his dues after deducting Rs 4,000 already received by the Khān. Mr Martin will also pay him Rs 500 regularly every month. (*CI 10, pp. 29, 50, no 44; TI 17, p. 1, no 2; AI 4, p. 43.*)

Dec. 8. **753.** To Muẓaffar Jang [Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has received his letter requesting instructions as to the disposal of *Niẓāmat* papers which are ready. Asks him to forward them to the Council in Calcutta. (*CI 10, p. 30, no 45.*)

Dec. 9. **754.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Hopes that no attention will be paid to the slander of his enemies. (*AR 3, p. 115.*)

Dec. 10. **755.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah Khān Zamān Khān desires to pay his respects to him. He is going to undertake this journey for a change of climate. Requests him therefore to pay attention and show favour to Munīru'd-Daulah who is a very wise and intelligent man. (*CI 10, p. 30, no 46.*)

1777.

Dec. 12. **756.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Is delighted to hear that he has returned to Oudh and that a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Nawab Vazir. Has learnt from Mr Middleton that the Khān with the consent of the Nawab Vazir has decided to live in Bengal and that he has already set out for that purpose. Says that Calcutta or its neghbourhood will not prove comfortable to him. Recommends Patna or Monghyr as the most suitable places for his residence, particularly the latter which has a fort and many spacious buildings to accommodate him and his household. The climate is fine and the country delightful. Will give the necessary orders for his reception at such place as he will choose to reside in and depute a gentleman to attend him and confer with him on his affairs. Promises to maintain his dignity and promote his interests and happiness. (*CI10, pp. 31-2, no 47 ; TI 16, pp. 74-5, no 91 ; AI3, p. 77.*)

Dec. 13. **757.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Concerning the robbery committed in the house of Shaikh Aḥmadī, a *parwāna* was issued for the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of the stolen articles but nothing has yet been done. Writes to him again on the same subject and desires to be supplied immediately with an inventory of the plundered articles. (*CI 10, pp. 32-3, no 50.*)

Dec. 15. **758.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (1) Requests to know what measures he is to pursue when Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān passes through Murshidabad on his way to Calcutta. (2) Complains of Lieut. Anderson's behaviour to the *Faujdār* of Rajmahal. (3) States the aggression committed by mountaineers near Rajmahal. (*AR 3, p. 119.*)

Dec. 16. **759.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Is glad to learn that he arrived safely at Benares. Is desirous of having an interview with him but the affairs of his government do not permit him now to do so. Has ordered Capt. Palmer to wait upon him at Benares immediately and to explain to him all that could not be appropriately put down in writing. Assures him that he will have his residence suitable to his wishes in the Company's territories. (*CI10, p. 32, no 48 ; TI16, pp. 75-6, no 92 ; AI3, p. 77.*)

Dec. 16. **760.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Agreeably to the Nawab's desire has procured Saiyid Ibrāhīm Khān a passage to Madras and sent him on board the *Valentine*. The delay in the Khān's departure was not due to any neglect on his part but to the absence of such ship as could carry him to Madras. (*CI10, p. 32, no 49 ; TI16, p. 76, no 94 ; AI3, pp. 78.*)

Dec. 16. **761.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has despatched Capt. Palmer to wait upon Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān at Benares. Requests him to show every civility to the Captain whilst he remains there. (*CI10, p. 33, no 51 ; TI16, p. 76, no 93 ; AI 3, p. 79.*)

Dec. 18. **762.** From Devākar Pandit. Sets forth his friendship for the Governor-General, his wish of increasing the friendship subsisting between Mudhoji Bhonsla and the Company, and of bringing about a peace between the Company and the Peshwa. Declares his resolution of punishing the *Zamīndār* of Kujang for his cruel conduct towards the crew of a wrecked English ship. (*AR 3, p. 115*).

1777

Dec. 18. **763.** From Maharaja Mūdhojī Bhonsla. Complimentary. (*AR3, p. 122.*)

Dec. 21. **764.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complains of the consequences of a warrant being issued by the Supreme Court against Mr D'Cruz, one of his employees. (*AR 3, p. 121.*)

Dec. 22. **765.** From Arjunjī Nāthjī's *vakīl*. Requests orders to Raja Chait Singh about coining some copper of his master. (*AR 3, p. 113.*)

Dec. 22. **766.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āsaf'ud-Daulah] Acknowledges the receipt of ten fowling-pieces through Major Hannay and notifies his having gone on a hunting excursion. (*AR 3, p. 133.*)

Dec. —. **767.** Diwan Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Has already written to the Governor-General and also sent him a letter from his master (Maharaja Mūdhojī Bhonsla). Is now forwarding two more letters. Is very happy to receive the Governor-General's comlimentary letter. Has heard from the bankers of Nagpur that the Governor-General intends to sail for England. Is however surprised not to hear anything from him personally. Asks him to write on this subject. (*CR 9, pp. 23-4, no 11.*)

Dec. —. **768.** Maharaja Mūdhojī Bhonsla to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letters together with one from the Governor-General. These were sent to Raghūjī Bhonsla and Diwān Devākar Pandit who are now at Purandhar and were much appreciated by them as well as by the Poona ministers. Has learnt from the Pandit's letter that he proceeded to Cuttack and spoke to Madhojī Hari, *Ṣūbadār* of that place about the *Zamīndār* of Kujang. The *Ṣūbadār* has also written that he will punish the *Zamīndār*. Directs him to assure the Governor-General that no ground for complaints will be given to him in future. Says that the Poona ministers and other Mahratta chiefs conferred with Raghūjī Bhonsla and strengthened the existing friendship. (*CR 9, p. 24, no 12.*)

Dec. —. **769.** Diwan Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C R 9, pp. 24-5, no 13.*)

Dec —. **770.** Diwan Devākar Pandit to (Benīrām Pandit). Has received a complimentary letter from the Governor-General. Desires him to do his best to cement the friendship between the English and the Bhonsla. (*C R 9, p. 25, no 14.*)

Dec. —. **771.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Major Marsack. Asks him to raise a cavalry regiment. For the cost of equipment an assignment will be granted to him on the *nagrāna* of Farrukhabad. Will write soon to 'Abdullah Beg on this subject. No further assignment will be made on Farrukhabad until the expenses of the regiment and the loan of Rs 51,170 are paid up. (*C R 9, pp. 25-6, no 15.*)

Dec. —. **772.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Major Marsack. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C R 9, pp. 26-7, no 16.*)

1778

Dec. —. **773.** Almās ʿAlī Khān to the Colonel (Goddard). Has already informed him of the disturbance in his (writer's) district. Fighting has been going on for the last four days with Ummid Singh of Deohatta. Requests that he may be supplied with two big guns and one regiment, for his own men and guns are not equal to the situation. If the Colonel cannot despatch troops immediately, he is requested to supply guns at once. In case the Colonel fails to comply with his request the work of collection at Etawah, which has been granted to the English, will greatly suffer. (*C R 9, p. 28, no 18.*)

Jan. 1.[1] **774.** To the widows of Dhiren Dhar Chaudhrī. Acknowledges the receipt of their *ʿarẓī* which was received on 3 December and encourages them to apply with assiduity to the business of the collections. (*T I 17, p. 1, no 1.*)

Jan. 1. **775.** To Fatḥ Alī Khān. Has received his several letters containing an account of the Khān's situation and requesting that the pension formerly granted by the Company may be paid to him with the arrears due to him. As the prosperity of all the family of the late Nawab Mīr Jaʿfar Alī Khān is the Governor-General's ardent wish he has directed Mr Martin to pay him the balance of his pension of Rs 500 a month up to date. In future he will discharge it month by month. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*T I 17, p. 1, no 2; A I 4, p. 43.*)

Jan. 3. **776.** To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Is pleased to receive his letter through Mīr Sulaimān Khān, who arrived in Calcutta and saw him. Having finished his business the Khān is now going back to him. He is an intelligent man and deserves all the attention from the Nawab. (*C I 10, p. 33, no 52; T I 17, p. 1, no 3; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Jan. 3.[2] **777.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, pp. 35-6, no 55; T I 17, p. 1, no 4; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Jan. 3.[3] **778.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter asking for some hounds. Regrets his inability to meet his request at present. Will write to England asking for the despatch of some hounds for him by the first available ship. Will always be happy to have an opportunity of contributing to his pleasure. (*C I 10, pp. 39-40, no 60; T I 17, p. 2, no 6; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Jan. 3.[3] **779.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that in compliance with the request contained in his letter, necessary orders have been given to repress the depredations of the hill people at Rajmahal. (*C I 10, p. 40, no 61; T I 17, p. 2, no 8; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Jan. 3.[3] **780.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that Mirzā Saʿādat Alī Khān has arrived in Benares and is proceeding to Murshidabad *en route* to Calcutta and asking his permission to accord him proper reception when he reaches there. Says in reply that it is not yet definitely known whether the Mirzā is coming

[1] A marginal note in the vol. of Translations says 'The above (this and the following letter) were written in December but through mistake were not entered'.

[2] Jan. 9 according to the vol. of Copies.

[3] Jan. 16 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

to Calcutta; but if he reaches Murshidabad every mark of attention and hospitality due from one person of rank to another should be shown to him. (*C I 10, p. 40, no 62; T I 17, p. 2, no 7; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Jan. 3. **781.** [1] To the Governor of Egypt. Is very glad to receive his letter informing him of the favour and courtesy shown to Mr Robinson and expressing his desire to assist and encourage the English merchants in carrying on trade in his country. Mr Robinson whom he had treated so well spoke very highly of him. It cannot be denied that there is a mutual benefit in establishing commercial relations between the two countries. Accordingly Mr Robinson and Mr Skiddy have laden the *Alexander* with merchandise and are leaving for his country. Hopes he will help them in the purchase and sale of merchandise as he has always done in the past. (*C I 10, pp. 33-5, no 54; T I 17, pp. 1, 2, no 5; A I 4, p. 41.*)

Jan. 3. **782.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Mr Balfour, who is stationed at his court, is a very capable man. He is well-versed both in medical science and in military arts. Commends him, therefore, to his favour. (*C I 10, p. 33, no 53.*)

Jan. 12. **783.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Commends to his favour Mr James Anderson who is going out towards his country for a change of climate. (*C I 10, p. 36, no 56.*)

Jan. 13. **784.** To Raja Chait Singh. Informs him that on 6 January the Governor-General in Council passed orders that two *amīns* should be nominated one by the Azimabad Council and the other by the Raja in order to settle with each other the dispute concerning the survey of the neighbouring villages of Rajpur. (*C I 10, p. 36, no 57.*)

Jan. 14. **785.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter. The repeated assurances of his friendship for and attachment to the English have been confirmed by the representations of Benīrām Pandit. Is pleased to receive his concurrence to the measure which was proposed to safeguard the interests of such unfortunate people as suffer shipwreck on the coast of Kujang. This will indeed redound to his honour and testify to his friendship for the English. For further particulars refers him to Devākar Pandit to whom a letter in detail has been written. (*C I 10, pp. 36-7, no 58; T I 17, p. 3, no 9; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Jan. 14. **786.** To Devākār Pandit. Is delighted to receive his letter. His integrity and faithful attachment to his master has confirmed his [the writer's] confidence in his friendship. Commends his acute discernment which had suggested the utility of an alliance between Mudhoji Bhonsla and the English, and is flattered to note what a high opinion he holds of the working of the English constitution, particularly his remarks on the principles and qualities which are the source of its strength and durability. He has rightly observed that the power of the King of England is derived from the influence of an established and well-constituted system. Says that the strength and greatness of the states of Hindustan depend on the happy concurrence of events and on the wisdom of their chief ministers. Consequently the welfare and

[1] There is also an Arabic version of this letter.

1778

prosperity of the house of Rāghūjī Bhonsla rest entirely with his wisdom and statesmanship. Had a conversation on this subject with Benīrām Pandit whose whole ambition is to consolidate his master's power and enhance the ministers' reputation. Has learnt that orders were given to Mādhojī Harī to punish the *Zamīndār* of Kujang, but that the latter expressed his sorrow for his past conduct, restored all the plunder which he had seized, released those whom he had captured and entered into a firm engagement. Says that it was not his desire to punish the *Zamīndār* of Kujang, but to form an establishment for the aid and protection of shipping on that coast. Requests his consent on this point. (*C I 10, pp. 37-9, no 59; T I 17, pp. 3-6, no 10; A I 4, p. 42.*)

Jan. 14. **787.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has already given him assurances of his support in so far as it is consistent with the terms of the treaty concluded between him and the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Da'ulah]. As the English took no part when the treaty was drawn up it is for the Nawab to judge how far the Governor-General can interfere in it. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton. (*C I 10, pp. 41-2, no 65; T I 17, p. 6, no 11; A I 4, p. 43.*)

Jan. 15.[1] **788.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter desiring him to effect the recall of a warrant issued against Mr DeCruz. The letter which was enclosed for Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice, has been forwarded to him. Says in reply that the Governor-General has no authority to interfere in such cases with the Supreme Court of Justice whose jurisdiction extends over all persons who are or have at any time been British subjects. Mr DeCruz, though now in the Nawab's service, is a British subject and falls under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It is believed that he would certainly not wish to screen him from justice. Would, therefore, advise him to get somebody in Calcutta to stand bail for Mr DeCruz and answer to the claim preferred against him. Will give instructions to his agent if he needs them. (*C I 10, pp. 40-1, no 63; T I 17, p. 7, no 12; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Jan. 16. **789.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*C I 10, p. 41, no 64.*)

Jan. 20. **790.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The Board have sanctioned the adoption of a plan which was formulated and placed before them for the defence of that part of the Nawab's dominions in the Doab which has not been granted in *tankhwāhs* to the Company. Mr Middleton will fully explain the matter to him. Should he think fit to adopt the plan, he will do well to employ Mr Osborne in order to put it into execution. Being an officer of merit, valour and experience Mr Osborne will undoubtedly conduct himself entirely to the Nawab's satisfaction. (*C I 10, p. 42, no 66; T I 17, pp. 7, 8, no 13; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Jan. 21. **791.** To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Has been informed that a dacoit named Kirpā Rām resides in the *pargana* of Halishahr within his district. Directs him to arrest the dacoit and send the information to the Governor-General when this is done. (*C I 10, pp. 42-3, no 67; T I 17, p. 8, no 14; A I 4, p. 44.*)

[1] Jan. 16 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

Jan. 21. **792.** To the *Shiqdār* of Ulubaria. Directs him to give every assistance in his power to Mr Playdell's peons in arresting the two dacoits named Gopī and Rāmā. (*C I 10, p. 43, no 68; T I 17, p. 8, no 15; A I 4, p. 47.*)

Jan. 21. **793.** To Maḥbūb Alī Khān. Replying to his letter advises him to continue his attachment to Mr Middleton. (*C I 10, p. 43, no 69; T I 17, p. 8, no 16; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Jan. 28. **794.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr Henchman reports that a gang of dacoits has plundered a boat carrying Rs 89,500 from Dinajpur to Malda, killed three men and wounded the rest. It is strange that such a daring act should take place in spite of all the endeavours to root out these villains. It seems very likely that this robbery has been committed through the encouragement and support of some petty officer in the *mufaṣṣal*. Desires him, therefore, to send orders to the *Faujdārs* of Dinajpur, Rajmahal, etc., to investigate the robbery and to arrest the perpetrators with their booty. (*C I 10, pp. 43-4, no 70; T I 17, p. 9, no 17; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Jan. 28. **795.** To Raja Baijnāth. Sends an account of the robbery mentioned in the foregoing letter and directs him to use his best endeavours in arresting the culprits. (*C I 10, p. 44, no 71; T I 17, pp. 9, 10, no 18; A I 4, p. 41.*)

Jan. 30. **796.** To Maulavī Ghulām Yaḥyā Khān. Has learnt that he has completed the translation of the *Hidāya* into Persian. He may now take up the translation of some other book. Meanwhile the *Hidāya* will be rendered into English. Desires him to convey the Governor-General's thanks to the other *Maulavīs* who assisted him in his work. (*C. I 10, p. 44, no 72.*)

Feb. 2. **797.** From Bahū Begam. Some time ago she wrote to the Governor-General stating the situation of her affairs. Says that on hearing from him that a ship would be available to her when she should require it, she began to make preparations for going on a pilgrimage to Karbala and taking there the coffin of her late husband. Mr Middleton then came to Fyzabad and asked her to defer her departure for eight months. But after the termination of this period she was directed to obtain the permission of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah for her journey to Karbala. She then invited the Nawab who after the entertainment which lasted for two or three days shelved the consideration of all affairs as unworthy of his attention, wanted to take possession of some houses and proposed a renewal of the existing engagement. The Nawab's proposal was not agreeable to her; but partly in deference to the advice of Mr Middleton, and partly with a view to cutting short the discussion, she yielded. Alī Akbar Khān, who is now going to the Governor-General, will lay the new agreement before him for his approval and explain fully the subject to him. Declares solemnly that she depends solely on the support of the Governor-General for the adjustment of her affairs. Requests him to put his seal to the agreement, in case he approves of it, and send it back to her. Desires him to direct the English officers at Fyzabad to see that no one interferes in her affairs. If the Governor-General approves she will send the coffin of the late Nawab to him in Calcutta in order to make arrangements for its despatch to Karbala. (*O R 1.*)

1778

Feb. 13. **798.** From Muḥammad Ālī, Sulṭān of Riou. Requests that a trade may be established between their respective dominions. (*A R 4, p. 35, no 29.*)

Feb. 13. **799.** From Muḥammad Isrā'īl, Sulṭān of Sulu. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*A R 4, p. 36, no 30.*)

Feb. 17. **800.** To Nawabs Saiyid Ālī Khān, Saiyid Aḥmad Ālī Khān and Saiyid Muḥammad Ālī Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of their complimentary letters accompanying *nazrs* on the occasion of Christmas. Thanks them and returns their *nazrs* for the practice of receiving presents has now been abolished. (*C I 10, p. 45, no 73.*)

Feb. 17. **801.** To Sulṭan Dā'ūd Mirzā. Replying to his letter received through Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim says that pressure of business had prevented him from writing to the Mirzā earlier. (*C I 10, p. 45, no 74.*)

Feb. 17. **802.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, p. 46, no 77.*)

Feb. 17. **803.** To Raja Baijnāth. Is glad to receive his *'arẓī* accompanying a few baskets of oranges through his *vakīl* Sadānand. All that the Raja's *vakīl* will represent on his behalf will be duly considered. (*C I 10, p. 45, no 75.*)

Feb. 17. **804.** To the Seths. Complimentary, in reply to their letter accompanying a present of woollen cloth received through their *vakīl*. (*C I 10, pp. 45-6, no 76.*)

Feb. 17. **805.** To the Nawab of Arcot. A few Malays intend to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They are going to Madras as there is no ship available in Calcutta. Requests the Nawab to despatch them to Jedda in his ship bound for that port. (*C I 10, p. 46, no 78; T I 17, p. 12, no 23; A I 4, p. 41.*)

Feb. 17. **806.** To Muḥammad Ālī, Sulṭān of Riou. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Congratulates him on his accession to the *masnad*. Informs the Sulṭān that his people have been sent to Madras with a letter of recommendation to the Nawab of Arcot for giving them a passage to Mecca in his ship. (*C I 10, p. 46, no 79; T I 17, p. 11, no 22; A I 4, p. 47.*)

Feb. 17. **807.** To Muḥammad Isrā'īl, Sulṭān of Sulu. Is pleased to receive his letter inviting the English merchants to trade in his country. Says in reply that his desires will be accomplished. Captain Watson, who is now sailing to his port, will see him. Hopes he will give both assistance and attention to those merchants who go to his country. (*C I 10, p. 47, no 80; T I 17, p. 12, no 24; A I 4, p. 47.*)

Feb. 17. **808.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Representations have been made to the Governor-General that the guard of sepoys stationed with the Khān are employed by him as orderlies in consequence of which there has been much desertion. Directs him, therefore, to put a stop to this practice and to employ the sepoys solely in the execution of the duty for which they have been sent to him. (*C I 10, p. 47, no 81; T I 17, p. 10, no 19; A I 4, p. 44.*)

1778

Feb. 17. **809.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Fáujdār* of Hooghly. Is surprised to learn that the Khān has paid no attention to the repeated letters of the Calcutta Committee desiring him to give assistance to Mr Perring in the performance of the duty for which the latter has been deputed. It has also been reported that he is responsible for Rs 1,50,000 and Rs 53,000 being the balances of the quinquennial settlement and the present form of [annual] settlement respectively and for Rs 17,000 on account of the cash balance due from the Khān when he was removed from office and that he is taking no steps to discharge them. Calls for an explanation. Says that no support will be given him so long as he withholds the payment of the just dues to government. Desires him to settle every point satisfactorily and to give effectual assistance to Mr Perring in the discharge of his duties. (*C I 10, p. 48, no 81 a; T I 17, pp. 10, 11, no 20; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Feb. 17. **810.** To Jasārat Khān and his grandson. Complimentary reply. (*T I 17, p. 11, no 21; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Feb. 19. **811.** To Gopāl Rāo, *Nāib Ṣūba* of Allahabad. While coming from Nagpur to Calcutta Benīrām Pandit was robbed at Arwal of Rs 250 by Bikarmājīt, *Zamīndār* of that place and his *Dīwān*. Desires him to punish the *Zamīndār* and compel him to restore the money to the Pandit and thus to obtain a *rāẓīnāma* from the latter. (*C I 10, p. 48, no 82; T I 17, p. 12, no 25; A I 4, p. 43.*)

Feb. 19. **812.** To Mr Middleton. A letter in English to the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, p. 49, no 84.*)

Feb. 19. **813.** To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Benīrām Pandit is going towards Benares. Commends him to his favour. (*C I 10, p. 48, no 83; T I 17, p. 12, no 26; A I 4, p. 42.*)

Feb. 20. **814.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain visited England in company with an English officer. He had also been to Portugal and France. Having seen the wonderful things of those places he returned to India after a year by way of Egypt. Is highly pleased with the Mīr's wisdom and intelligence. Now sends him to the Nawab and commends him to his favour. (*C I 10, pp. 49-50, no 85.*)

Feb. 22. **815.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has learnt through various channels that the French are carrying on an intrigue at Poona partly to secure an advantageous alliance for themselves and partly to destroy the friendship subsisting between the English and the Mahrattas. Has even heard that the French Agent, St Lubin has received great encouragement at the hands of some of the Mahratta chiefs and that the port of Chaul and an arsenal have been granted to him in order that he may collect stores and make warlike preparations there and finally attack the English unawares whenever the opportunity should present itself. The Governor-General has nothing to fear from the exertions of a nation who have no sure footing in India and who must transport every soldier that they are to bring into the field from a distant country across a wide ocean. And the conduct of those chiefs who have joined the French excites more pity for their short-sightedness than anger for their presumption. But it is the duty of the

1778.

Governor-General to safeguard the interests of the Company against the future effects of their intrigue and to make necessary provisions against all emergency. Has therefore resolved to send a strong military force to reinforce the Bombay settlement and has directed a large detachment with a well-appointed artillery and commanded by experienced officers to assemble at Kalpi. Now, there are two roads through which they may proceed to Bombay—one by Malwa and the other through Berar. The road through Malwa is the shorter of the two but as the Governor-General has formed no friendship with the rulers of that territory and as the interests of the Company are the interests of the Maharaja, has resolved that the forces should proceed through Berar. The brigade will be ready to march in less than a month's time from now. Requests him therefore to give it his sanction to a free passage before that time. It would be better if he should also send a trustworthy person and part of his army to accompany the English forces. In case the Maharaja should not elect to comply with these requests he is desired to send a timely intimation of the same to the commander of the English brigade. (*T I 18, pp. 1-6, no 1.*)

Feb. 22. **816.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. The Pandit should use his influence with Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to obtain his ready compliance to the Governor-General's request. (*T I 18, p 6, no 2; A I 4, p. 11.*)

Feb. 23. **817.** To Nawab Muḥammād Riẓā Khān. Is surprised to learn from his letter that some of the *zamīndārs* are backward in assisting the *faujdārs* in the apprehension of robbers and that some of them even obstruct the latter in their business. Desires him to give the names of those *zamīndārs* who have acted in this manner so that they may be properly dealt with. (*C I 10, p. 50, no 86; T I 17, pp. 12, 13, no 27; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Feb. 25. **818.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. The day before yesterday the Governor-General despatched to him a letter requesting permission for the English forces to proceed through Berar on their way to Bombay. Has since had a conversation with the Maharaja's *vakīl*, Benīrām Pandit, who strongly dissuaded him from sending the detachment through Malwa and assured him that the Maharaja would gladly give it a passage through his country and send a detachment of his own forces to accompany it to its destination. In consequence of this assurance the Governor General has written to Col. Leslie, the Commander of these forces, saying that he should repair with all expedition to Kalpi and march from there by the way of Bundelkhand to Berar and on to Bombay and that he will receive every kind of assistance from the Maharaja in his march. The Maharaja should, therefore, immediately on receipt of this letter, write to the Colonel signifying his compliance with the Governor-General's request, and, should at the same time issue necessary instructions to his own officers. In case the Maharaja should not think it proper to give his consent to these proposals he is requested to inform the Colonel of his sentiments who will in consequence take some other route. (*T I 18, pp. 7-9, no 3.*)

Feb. 25. **819.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 9, no 4; A I 4, p. 11.*)

1778

Feb. 26. **820.** To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as no 788 above. (*C I 10, pp. 50-1, no 87; T I 17, p. 13, no 28; A I 4, p. 47.*)

Feb. 26. **821.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, pp. 50-1, no 87; T I 17, p. 13, no 29; A I 4, p. 41.*)

Feb. 26.[1] **822.** To Sadāsheo Rāo. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*C I 10, p. 55, no 94; T I 17, p. 13, no 30; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Feb. 26. **823.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat Ali Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his several letters and congratulates him on his safe arrival at Monghyr. Is earnestly desirous of seeing him but is prevented at present by a number of important business in which he is engaged. (*C I 10, pp. 51-2, no 88; T I 17, p. 13, no 31; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Mar. 1. **824.** From the Raja of Arakan. Requests that a trade may be established between their respective dominions. (*A R 4, p. 21, no 45.*)

Mar. 2. **825.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt from his letter as well as from the report of Mr Barwell that the Governor-General is not pleased with his *vakīl*, Bhāi Rām. This news has so upset him that he feels as if his soul had left his body. Has dismissed his *vakīl*, for the highest ambition in his life is to win the goodwill of the Governor-General. Solicits a letter couched in such terms as may convince the people that he still enjoys his favour. Desires to send another *vakīl* in order to wait upon him. If the Governor-General finds any fault with him, he will be recalled and punished. Holds his present position through the favour of the Governor-General who condescended to call him his 'son'. Will hereafter send his letters only through his *vakīl*. Mr Barwell has clearly explained to him what the Governor-General wanted him to do for Ausān Singh. Will make such arrangements for him befitting his position as may be satisfactory to the Governor General. (*O R 2; T R 13, pp. 1-4, no 1.*)

Mar. 3. **826.** To Bāl Kishan, *vakīl* of Raja Prithī Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and sends him a *dastak* to enable him to proceed to Calcutta. (*C I 10, pp. 52-3, no 90.*)

Mar. 3. **827.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*C I 10, p. 52, no 89.*)

Mar. 3. **828.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.] Has received repeated and authentic intelligence that the French are now carrying on secret intrigues at Poona with a view to forming an advantageous alliance for their own nation to enable them to acquire power and dominion in Hindustan and also that their agent St Lubin has met with great encouragement from some of the Mahratta chiefs. If the French are suffered to gather strength they would certainly use it in attacking the English and their allies. It is incumbent on the latter therefore to nip their efforts in the bud. The Vazir's own interests independently of any obligations of friendship or alliance require that he should heartily concur in any measure that is adopted to gain this end. It is well known that the French can never attack Bengal by sea with any prospect of advantage; should they be suffered to form an alliance and become formidable they would undoubtedly march from the westward

[1] Mar. 9 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

and make their first attempt against the Vazir's dominions. To prevent the possibility of this and to ensure future peace and tranquillity the Governor-General has determined to send a large military force with a view to reinforcing the Government of Bombay and enabling them to crush immediately the French power in that quarter. Col. Leslie has accordingly been ordered to march without delay at the head of a large detachment to Kalpi and from there overland to Bombay. Mr Middleton will more fully explain to the Vazir the nature of the plan. Is confident that, knowing how essentially the future prosperity of his own dominion depends on a rigorous opposition to the common foe, the Vazir will cheerfully comply with every application which Mr Middleton might make to him for military and other assistance to effect the desired end. (*T I 18, pp. 10-13, no 5; A I 4, p. 17.*)

Mar. 5. **829.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Relies for the prosperity of his family on the favour of the Governor-General who is always anxious to promote its interests. Will not deviate an inch from the path prescribed by him for his welfare. (*O R 3; T R 13, p. 11, no 3.*)

Mar. 5. **830.** From Munnī Begam. Says that it is a well-known fact that she does not expect any favour from any person, nor has she anything to do with anyone save the Governor-General and it is her conviction that he alone can maintain her rank, honour, interests and happiness and in this belief she has entrusted all her affairs to him. This has been represented to him by means of her letters, as well as verbally by her trustworthy deputy, Lāla Mānik Chand. She however ventures to propose that the Governor-General should draw up a scheme for the regulation of her affairs, so that her interests as well as those of her son, Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, may not suffer. Approves of the appointment of Raja Gurū Dās to the *Dīwānī*. Asks the Governor-General to communicate in private his opinion respecting her affairs to Lala Mānik Chand who will inform her by letters. (*T R 13, pp. 11-13, no 4.*)

Mar. 7.[1] **831.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. His letter desiring to take upon himself the management of his own affairs was received and laid before the Board for their consideration. As the Nawab has now arrived at years of maturity the Board decided that the control of his own household and that of the *Niẓāmat* and *Fauʾdārī* courts be placed in his hands. An intimation of this resolution has been given to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān who will accordingly resign his authority to him. As an immediate change might disturb the peace and order of the country requests that the Nawab will permit the present judges and officers of the *Niẓāmat* and *Faujdārī* courts to continue in office until a new arrangement is made. Desires him to prepare a plan for the re-adjustment of the offices and send it to the Governor-General for his information and opinion before it is carried into effect. (*C I 10, pp. 53-4, no 92; T I 17, p. 14, no 32; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Mar. 7.[1] **832.** Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, p. 53, no 91; T I 17, p 15, no 34; A I 4, p. 46.*)

[1] Mar. 5 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

Mar. 7.[1] **833.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. In consequence of repeated applications from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, who has now arrived at years of maturity, the Board have resolved that the control of his household and that of the *Niẓāmat* and *Faujdārī* courts be placed into his own hands. Directs him, therefore, to resign his authority to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah who will, of course, allow him and all the present judges and officers of the *Niẓāmat* and *Faujdārī* courts to continue in their respective offices until a new arrangement is made. (*C I 10, pp. 54-5, no 93; T I 17, pp. 14, 15, no 33; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Mar. 10. **834.** From Babu Ausān Singh. Says that on having been honoured with a *khil'at*, he left Murshidabad, and as advised by the Governor-General arrived at Benares. From here he has been informing him of everything relating to his (the writer's) affairs, the particulars of which he must likewise have learnt from the papers of news. When he first arrived at Benares he heard from the *Rāy Rāyān* that it was contemplated that a monthly salary of Rs 4,000 together with a landed property yielding a revenue of three *lākhs* of rupees would be granted to him (the writer). But this report was altogether baseless. Is quite satisfied with the Governor-General's assurance that he would protect his life and honour but that he would not say anything regarding his being taken into employment. Is solely engaged at present in effecting a reconciliation with the Raja and prevailing upon him to come to an understanding with him. The thought that the Governor-General is favourably disposed towards him will continue to sustain him whether he succeeds or not. When through his favour and the efforts of the gentlemen at Benares he received a *khil'at*, he flattered himself that this was but a prelude to the gratification of all his wishes. But things turned out differently. The Raja's officials proposed to execute with the writer an engagement which while not conceding anything substantial would yet be effective in furnishing them with a show of having made an honest attempt at reconciliation. The proposal meeting with the approbation of the gentlemen at Benares the writer reluctantly executed in their presence a deed conformable to the draft prepared by the Raja's officials. But he did not receive the corresponding draft proposed to be executed by the Raja. Encloses the draft of a deed to be executed between him and the Raja, to the Governor-General and requests that in case he should approve the terms the gentlemen at Benares may be directed to get the Raja to confirm it. The Raja had settled the *sarkār* of Jaunpur on the writer, but at the instigation of his officials he revoked the grant and in lieu thereof fixed on him the *pargana* of Saidpur, yielding an annual *jam'a* of Rs 65,000 out of which he is required to pay him Rs 15,000. The balance of Rs 50,000 is to be retained by the writer for his own support. The writer, in obedience to the order of the gentlemen at Benares agreed to the arrangement repaired to the *pargana* and took up his residence their. He passes his time there in praying for the happiness and prosperity of the Governor-General whose favour will secure subsistence for him wherever he may be. Says that he has not been able to collect the money from his debtors and his expenditure exceeds his income. Conse-

[1] Mar. 5 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

quently he feels it very difficult to make both ends meet. Requests the Governor-General, therefore, either to grant him in farm the *parganas* of Chainpur and Sasaram in the *sarkār* of Shahabad in Bihar or to favour him with a letter to Mr Middleton in order to grant him the farm of Azamgarh for a term of ten years.

(1) *Copy of an Engagement which Raja Chait Singh caused Babu Ausān Singh to execute.*—Ausān Singh does hereby declare and give in writing that he will, with the utmost sincerity of heart and soul, be obedient to the Raja, and work for his welfare and the prosperity of his country. He shall regard the Raja's enemies as his enemies and will not breathe a word against his pleasure. Is satisfied with the annual allowance which the Raja of his own free will and accord granted him and will not demand anything further. Has written these few lines in the nature of a *rāẓīnāma*. Will not deviate therefrom or raise any dispute concerning it. Cites God as witness to the deed.

(2) *Draft prepared by Babu Ausān Singh for the Governor-General's approval and his orders for ratification.*—(*a*) *On the part of Raja Chait Singh.*—Whereas Babu Ausān Singh who had left the Raja's service was restored to his office on the Governor-General's recommendation and whereas malicious persons again caused a rupture between him and his master an agreement has been brought about between the two by the mediation of Messrs Graham and Barwell and the Raja declares that during his lifetime he will not fail to support Babu Ausān Singh with honour, that he will not covertly or overtly deceive him in any matter and that he will consider Babu Ausān's friends and enemies as his own friends and enemies. Has written these few lines as a treaty to be referred to when necessary. Lachmi Nārāyan, the Ganges and other deities are witnesses to it. (*b*) *On the part of Ausān Singh.*—Whereas Babu Ausān Singh was by the caprice of fortune removed from the service of Raja Chait Singh and went away from Benares eastward whence he returned by the order of the Governor-General, who recommended him to the Raja, and whereas ill-natured persons becoming jealous effected a still wider breach between him and his master, consequently by means of Messrs Graham and Barwell a mutual engagement is hereby executed that during his lifetime he will never be lacking in the duties of fidelity and zeal to the Raja and will be guilty of no improper action or attempt to deceive him openly or secretly. Will consider the friends and enemies of the Raja as his friends and enemies. Has therefore executed this engagement and cites deities as witnesses. (*T R 13, pp. 13-27, no 5.*)

Mar. 10. **835.** To Birj Kishor Rāy, *Dīwān* of Burdwan. Is glad to learn from his letter that the marriage ceremony of Babu Nand Kumār Rāy will be held on 10 *Phāgun*. Congratulates him on the occasion. (*C I 10, pp. 59-60, no 104.*)

Mar. 10.[1] **836.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat Alī Khān. Captain Palmer arrived and delivered his letter. Is happy to learn that he is well and pleased with his situation. Has an earnest desire of an interview with him but has

[1] Mar. 11 according to the vol. of Copies.

1778

little time for it as he is engaged in some important business at present. Will see him as soon as he can make time for it. (*C I 10, p. 56, no 97 ; T I 17, pp. 15-16, no 35 ; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Mar. 11. **837.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*C I 10, p. 55, no 95.*)

Mar. 11. **838.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter accompanying the papers of news concerning the 'west'. Was too busy to reply to them earlier. (*C I 10, pp. 55-6, no 96.*)

Mar. 11. **839.** To Khān Zamān Khān [Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah II]. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*C I 10, pp. 56-7, no 98.*)

Mar. 12. **840.** To Raja Ḥuẓūrī Mal. Desires him to send his reply concerning the case of Mr Bright, who, it is said, is coming to Calcutta shortly. If no reply is received before his arrival the gentleman will be put into the jail. (*C I 10, p. 57, no 99.*)

Mar. 17.[1] **841.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. As the management and control of the business of the *Niẓāmat* and *Faujdārī* are now vested in him Mr Martin will attend the Nawab's *darbār* on the part of the Company. Requests him to treat that gentleman as a friend and to confer with him without reserve. The Nawab may safely entrust to him for communication to the Governor-General such matters as he may not have occasion to write himself. (*C I 10, pp. 57-8, no 100 ; T I 17, p. 16, no 36 ; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Mar. 17. **842.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Complimentary. (*T I 17, p. 16, no 37 ; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Mar. 18. **843.** To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Informs the Governor-General that he has deputed Muḥammad Zamān and Kishan Chand Misar at the head of a few sepoys to arrest those robbers who have settled in his *zamīndārī*. Desires him therefore to direct the *'amalas* in the *mufaṣṣal* to give them their best assistance in the apprehension of the robbers and in the recovery of the money and articles which they have plundered and to supply them with escorts when they are successful in their mission. (*C I 10, p. 58, no 101.*)

Mar. 18. **844.** To Bahū Begam. Is sorry to learn from her letter as well as from the report of her *vakīl*, Akbar Alī Khān, that she has experienced much trouble by the evil designs of wicked men. Has directed Mr Middleton again to pay a particular attention to her commands and to see that no trouble is given her. Hopes that she will find that gentleman ever ready to promote her interest and happiness.

Regarding her proposal to accompany the coffin of Nawab Shujā'ud'-Daulah to Karbala, says that it is a long journey and attended with many difficulties and dangers, particularly for ladies, and dissuades her from undertaking it. However in spite of this if she is determined to go and if the Nawab [Āṣafu'd-Daulah] has no objection to it, he will procure every possible accommodation for her, but only desires to be informed of this a few months before she sets out. Has asked Mr Middleton to apply to the Nawab for his consent in this affair.

[1] Mar. 7 according to the vol. of Abstracts. This is evidently a mistake.

1778

Her *vakīl*, Akbar ʿAlī Khān, is now going back to her with this letter. (*C I 10, pp. 58-9, no 102*; (*T I 17, pp. 17, 18, no 38*; *A I 4, p. 9.*)

Mar. 18. 845. To Shugūn ʿAlī Khān. Is glad to receive his letter. Has sent back Akbar ʿAlī Khān with a reply to the Begam's [Bahū Begam's] letter. He will learn particulars from it. (*C I 10, p. 59, no 103.*)

Mar. 20. 846. From Mirzā Saʿādat Alī Khān. Has asked Capt. Palmer to communicate certain things to the Governor-General on his behalf. Seeks his permission to wait upon him in Calcutta. (*O R 4*; *A R 4, p. 36.*)

Mar. 23. 847. To the Peshwa. In consequence of repeated and circumstantial intelligence of hostile designs forming against the Company's settlements on the other side of India the Governor-General has judged it expedient to send reinforcements for their defence. As their march may probably lie through a part of the Marhatta dominion, requests the Peshwa to direct his officers to give the troops a free passage and such assistance as they may require on their way. The Commanding Officer of the forces has been strictly enjoined to observe such a conduct in all respects as is consistent with the peace and friendship subsisting between the two states. Is determined to adhere scrupulously to all the terms of the treaty contracted between the Peshwa and the Company. (*T I 18, pp. 13-15, no 6.*)

Mar. 23. 848. To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 15, no 7.*)

Mar. 23. 849. To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (*T I 18, p. 15, no 8*; *A I 4, p. 9.*)

Mar. 25. 850. To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Thanks them for their present of horses and *do-shālas*. Owing to pressure of work, was unable to correspond with them. (*C I 10, p. 60, no 105.*)

Mar. 25. 851. To Maḥbūb Alī Khān. Complimentary. (*C I 10, p. 60, no 106.*)

Mar. 31. 852. To Moharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has already informed the Maharaja of his intention of sending a reinforcement to Bombay. Has entrusted the command of this detachment to Col. Leslie, an officer of approved abilities and possessed of the Governor-General's entire confidence. The Colonel has been directed to correspond with the Maharaja and it is probable that he will have many occasions in the course of his journey to write to him. Requests that his representations may receive the same attention as those of the Governor-General himself. (*T I 18, pp. 15-17, no 9.*)

Mar. 31. 853. To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 17, no 10*; *A I 4, p. 11.*)

Mar. —. 854. *Extract from a letter of Sambhūnāth to Maharaj Misar.* Is glad to hear of his (Maharaj Misar's) safe arrival at Benares, and informs him of the occurrences that have taken place since his departure.

The Rani's *ʿarẓī* has been recovered through the agency of Mr Francis. The Governor-General intended to appoint an officer

1778

on his own part to the command of the Raja's [Chait Singh's] forces, but being opposed by Messrs Francis and Fowke gave up the idea. The *khil'at* granted by the Governor-General has been lost. The grant of the *Fārigh-khaṭī* has particularly been due to the exertions of Messrs Francis and Fowke. The Governor-General is not satisfied with them, as they have taken the affairs of the Raja under their own supervision and have prohibited Hulāsī Rām, the Raja's *vakīl* from attending his *darbār*. The Governor-General knows that these gentlemen support the Raja and help Hulāsī in the transaction of his master's affairs. This is proved by the fact that he remarked more than once that Hulāsī Rām was the medium of a correspondence kept up between Raja Chait Singh and Messrs Francis and Fowke. These gentlemen advise the Raja that he should go on acting in his own way and must not fear the Governor-General, for his enmity towards him will have no effect in the Council. He should not pay the least attention to the Governor-General's recommendation, be it in favour of any person or otherwise. Their strength has further been increased, as Mr Wheler has also joined their party. The latter expects a bribe from the Raja in order to support his cause. But he does not like to break openly with the Governor-General. Munshī Ṣadru'd-Dīn who exercises a great influence with the Governor-General is a staunch partisan of the Raja. Once when the Governor-General was offended with Raja Nobkishan on account of a *ta'lluq*, the Munshī intervened and saved the Raja from being prosecuted in a law court.

General Coote who set out for Bengal six months ago will arrive in the course of a month. The affairs of Kanta Bābū are as formerly. The Governor-General makes pretences for not answering Raja Chait Singh's letter received by him. Assures Mahārāj of his attachment to him and asks him to convey his compliments to Raja Chait Singh. It is reported that Messrs Graham and Barwell requested Raja Chait Singh to grant Jaunpur to Ausān Singh, but the Raja did not comply with their request. After some discussion between them and the Raja, it was decided that Saidpur be settled on him and that out of the gross income of Rs 65,000 he shall be required to pay Rs 15,000 to the Raja and retain the remaining Rs 50,000 for his own use. (*T. R 13, p. 5, no 2.*)

Apr. 1. **855.** To Rajas Anrodh Singh, Sarampat (Srināth) Singh, Kamān Singh, Gumān Singh and the Nawab of Bhopal. Has resolved to despatch a body of troops for the reinforcement of the Bombay garrison. These will march by the way of Kalpi through a part of the addressees' respective countries. Requests them therefore to afford Col. Leslie, the Commander of the detachment, every assistance that he may stand in need of and to supply him with provisions and other necessaries. Has likewise instructed the Colonel to observe the strictest regularity in his march through their territories so that their subjects may not suffer any inconvenience on this account. It is advisable that they should send accredited representatives to attend on Col. Leslie in order to know his requirements and also with a view to obtaining redress, should any stragglers from his army be found to have committed disturbances. Hopes that these

1778

requests will meet with a ready compliance. (*T I 18, pp. 18-20, nos 11-15; A I 4, pp. 9, 10, 17.*)

Apr. 1. **856.** To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 22, no 17.*)

Apr. 1. **857.** To Benīrām Pandit. Transmits to him letters for Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and *Diwān* Devākar Pandit and requests that these may be forwarded with all expedition. Desires that if the addressee has finished the business for which he went to Benares he should immediately proceed to join Col. Leslie who is very desirous of consulting with him on many points relative to his march—an object which can be much better effected by an interview than by any other means. (*T I 18, pp. 21-2, no 16; A I 4, p. 9.*)

Apr. 3. **858.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received information through a variety of channels that the Nawab has deprived the two Begams [Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam and Bahū Begam] of even the bare necessities of life. It has likewise been confirmed by letters from Mr Middleton and by the report of those who live in his dominions. In view of the friendship existing between the Nawab and the Company he is obliged to interfere in a matter of so delicate a nature and to give his sentiments thereon with the least reserve. His grandmother 'Alia Begam and his mother Bahū Begam complain that he has stopped the allowance fixed by the late Nawab for the maintenance of the family he left behind and has withheld the *jāgīrs* and emoluments of all their servants and immediate dependants; that he has made no suitable provision for the late Nawab's ladies and children and has entirely neglected the education of the latter; that he connives at and even appears secretly to encourage his favourities to infringe the Begam's rights and to insult his own relations. By these means they are subjected to great mortifications and indignities. Similarly his treatment of the late Nawab Sher Jang was very unkind. He resumed the grants made to him by the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, seized his private property and estate after his death, left his family unsupported and deprived even of the means of conveying the corpse of the deceased to Lucknow. Judged from the Nawab's kind disposition, these reports seem to be exaggerated, yet he should give them no opportunity to generate at all, for the people in general will take them as true facts and censure his conduct. The dictates of nature are supposed to influence relations to seek support from each other in preference to that from strangers and women particularly look for protection from their relations of the other sex who possess the necessary powers. It must have been the experience of the most unkind and mortifying treatment which has reduced the Begams to form the resolution of withdrawing themselves from the Nawab's dominions. The duty of children towards parents is enjoined by all laws and the breach of it is condemned by all nations. Bahū Begam exclusive of her maternal right has a particular claim to the Nawab's affection and kindness, for it was she who interceded with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Dau'ah and had him raised to the *masnad*. Desires him to follow the example of his late father who was so very kind to the Begams that he made a handsome provision for them. Bahū Begam has a public title to the Governor-General's

1778

interposition for the due maintenance of all the rights which she holds by virtue of the treaty executed between her and the Nawab, as Mr Bristow at the latter's request pledged the honour of the Company for the performance of it. Requests him not to deviate from the terms of the treaty. In conclusion recommends to him most strongly to abandon the resolution that he has formed to the prejudice of the late Nawab Sher Jang's family and to abstain in future from every act by which individuals may be aggrieved and the affections of his subjects alienated. It is perhaps well known to him that the stability of every government depends greatly on the attachment and confidence which it can command in its subjects by the equity and moderation of its ruler. The sentiments here proffered to him are those of the collective body of his government and not of his alone. Hopes the Nawab's prudence will not fail him to comply with them. Refers him also to Mr Middleton to whom these points have been explained more fully. (*C I 10, pp. 61-4, no 108; T I 17, pp. 18-22, no 39; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Apr. 2. 859. From Benīrām Pandit. Reached Benares safely on Thursday evening (19 March) and on the following day visited Mr Thomas Graham. Hopes that the Governor-General has received the letter written to him from Motijhil. Will write to him in detail after he has received a reply from Nagpur. (Partly worm-eaten.) (*O R 5; A R 4, p. 23.*)

Apr 4. 860. To Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter informing the Governor-General of his arrival at Benares. Understands from his letters to his brother that Col. Leslie has desired the Pandit to join him at Kora and that he (the Pandit) is much alarmed by the reports communicated to him by Dūndī Pandit. Says that he must not give any credit to the reports of Dūndī. The object of the expedition to Bombay has already been explained to him in a confidential manner and he can have further details from Mr Graham and Mr Middleton, if he so desires. Asks him to proceed instantly to Col. Leslie and assist him with his advice. (*T I 18, pp. 22-4, no 18; A I 4, p. 10.*)

Apr 6. 861. Muḥibbu'llah Khān to Mr Francis. Says that his cash and property having been seized by the Nawab Vazir, he has become utterly ruined. It is a well known fact that those who receive the protection of the English are immune from every danger. Being a dependant of the English he hopes that the addressee will exert his influence with the Vazir to restore his old dwelling house to him and to grant him a subsistence allowance. (*O R 6; A R 4, p. 33.*)

Apr. 6. 862. Muḥibbu'llah Khān to Mr Barwell. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 7; A R 4, p. 33.*)

Apr 7. 863. To Raja Chait Singh. In compliance with the request contained in his letter the Raja is allowed to send a *vakīl* in order to stay with the Governor-General on his behalf. If the *vakīl* does not perform his duties satisfactorily he will have no favour from the Governor-General. (*C I 10, p. 64, no 109.*)

Apr. 9. 864. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of fifteen maunds of ice and thanks the Nawab for the present. (*C I 10, p. 64, no 110.*)

1778

Apr. 9. 865. To Nawab Iḥtirāmmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that he is in great difficulty because his stipend has been stopped on account of some deficit in the revenue of the *chakla* of Akbarnagar which is in his lease. Says in reply that in order to afford him relief the *chakla* was farmed out to Muḥammad Nāṣir Qulī (the sub-lessee) for two years on the same rate in which Debī Singh (the former sub-lessee) had held it for three years without falling into arrears. But what Nāṣir has so far paid falls short of Rs 54,546 from the revenue. Mr Barton has therefore been directed to examine the accounts of receipts from Nāṣir Qulī and to recover what is still due from him. (*C I 10, p. 65, no 111.*)

Apr. 9. 866. To Khān Zamān Khān[Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II]. Is glad to receive his letter. In compliance with his request has written a letter to the Chief of Azimabad, who it is believed, will pay attention to his case. [*C I 10, p. 65, no 112.*)

Apr. 9. 867. To Fatḥ Alī Khān. Has received his letter stating that the stipend granted to him for his maintenance is not in keeping with his dignity. Has written to Mr Martin to give him Rs.... ....[1] which he will undoubtedly continue to receive in future. (*C I 10, pp. 65-6, no 113.*)

Apr. 9. 868. To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has learnt that the Committee of Revenue repeatedly wrote to the Khān to settle the payment of the money due from him on account of the collection of the revenue and to come to Calcutta but he neither gave them any reply nor saw them. Now he is called upon to leave for Calcutta immediately on receipt of this *parwāna*. (*C I 10, p. 66, no 114.*)

Apr. 9. 869. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Thanks him for his present of Kabul fruits and pickles which have been received through his *vakīl*, Majlis Rāy. (*C I 10, p. 66, no 115.*)

Apr. 9. 870. To Lala Khush Ḥāl Chand. In reply to his *'arẓī* grants him permission to see the Governor-General. (*C I 10, p. 66, no 116.*)

Apr. 9. 871. To Babbū Begam. Complimentary reply to her letter. (*C I 10, pp. 66-7, no 117.*)

Apr. 9. 872. To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing (*C I 10, p. 67, no 118.*)

Apr. 14. 873. From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter intimating that as he is always interested in his (the Nawab's) affairs he has represented his case to the Court of Directors in England and reminding him how he and his Council stood by him when he was being harassed by Mr Wynch and Lord Pigot. Says it was indeed the Governor-General and his Council that supported him at the critical time and gave him as it were a new lease of life. Is astonished to hear that the will, which he (the Nawab) had executed, has been, through the carelessness of the *Munshī*, sent to the Directors. Sends a fresh copy of the document to him with the request that the one that has been sent to England may be taken back and returned to him (the Nawab).

[1]This portion is worm-eaten.

1778

Mr Rumbold and General Munro arrived here on 8 February and took over the charge of Government from Mr Whitehill. The former often professes friendship for the Nawab. Assures the Governor-General that he always remained aloof from taking part in any quarrel, as he and his government avoid such a detestable thing. Was highly pleased to see in the copy of the Directors' letter received through Mr Rumbold that they intend to protect his (the Nawab's) rights and restore whatever they had taken from him. He thought to himself that having discovered their mistakes his friends were now willing to make amends for the injuries done to him. He anxiously looked forward to the arrival of the ship carrying orders from the Directors that would dispel suspicion from his mind and compensate for the injuries inflicted on him. While he was indulging in these fond hopes he received the news of the arrival of the ship. Does not like now to speak any more, as he is afraid his language will fail to describe adequately the tale of his sorrow. For, to his utter surprise and disappointment he now learns that the Directors have written to Tuljajī, his disloyal subject, a letter professing friendship to him and intimating that they are pleased to see that he depends on them for the protection of his rights and interests; that when a chief like him who is a well-wisher of the Company will seek protection at their hands, they will grant it to him so far as it may lie in their power and be consistent with the rules of administration; that his prosperity is their object and that whoever will apply for protection to them they will extend it to him. Prays to God that if he is to be punished on account of his failings, he may be punished by his enemies and not by those with whom he has been on terms of friendship for years and for whose sake—it may be—he failed in his duty to God and to his people.

Has forwarded to the Governor-General for his information a copy of the letter which he addressed to Governor Rumbold in this connection. Will also send him a copy of the reply when it is received from him. While holding the rights of the Nawab to be perfectly legitimate, the Directors are corresponding with his subject without making any reference to him. Such is the treatment of the Directors towards a subject of the Nawab, while some time ago they were seriously discussing whether the Nawab was competent to correspond directly and without reference to them, with the King of England. Asks the Governor-General to think how this sort of procedure is likely to wound his feelings.

The Governor-General knows that Tuljajī sold a portion of Negapatam, etc., to the Dutch, the French and the Danes. All the people and particularly the English knew that the transaction was inconsistent with his position as a subordinate Chief. The Company were ready with their army to assist the Nawab in order to take it back from the European purchasers. But they themselves returned it before any force was employed. The Nawab paid them back the money they had advanced on the said portion of the land.

It is said that the Directors have thanked Tuljajī on his making the magnanimous offer of presenting to them a bit of land near Devikottai and expressed their desire to accept it. Feels ashamed in disclosing

1778

the conduct of his old friends who have discarded all the feelings of honour, justice and truth. But they ought to think whether their conduct will bring them any good, or any other Indian Prince will ever repose his confidence in them; seeing how they behaved towards the Nawab, the only Indian Prince who enjoys the privilege of being a friend of the King of England. If the Company are competent to take the land from Tuljajī, then why the Dutch, the Danes and the French who are in secret alliance with him cannot do the same. The fact is that without the consent of the Nawab, neither Tuljajī can give it nor can anyone take it. Asks the Governor-General who is acquainted with the customs of Hindustan and its chiefs, whether it is possible for the Raja of Burdwan in Bengal to transfer his *zamīndārī* to the French or the Dutch? Similarly the English will never agree to the transfer of a proprietory right in the Circars, if it were to be made in favour of the French. The Company can expect anything from their old friend, the Nawab, if it be in his possession; while he in return will expect that so long as the English use their hats in their own way they should in all fairness allow him to use his turban after his own fashion. The English will not find a man more anxious for their prosperity than the Nawab who expects them to safeguard his religion, rights and interests. The relation of Tanjore to its *Sūbadārs* and the position of its *Zamīndārs* are well-known to the people. They also realize that because of the friendship existing between the Company and the Nawab for thirty-five years, Tanjore has become an integral part of the Carnatic and rightfully belongs to the Nawab. Notwithstanding all this, Lord Pigot, on his return from England, took it away by force from him and made it over to his disloyal subject. Encloses for his perusal a copy of the agreement entered into with his late father by Admiral Boscawen and Governor Floyer in respect of Tanjore. (*O R 9; A R 4, p. 21.*)

Apr. 14. 874. The Nawab of Arcot to the Governor of Madras. The Governor must be acquainted with the contents of the Company's letter which he delivered to the Nawab. They have stated in it that they will protect his rights, for the rights of a Prince are in their opinion of a permanent nature. For a long time past he had hoped that in return for his friendship, the Company will uphold his authority and maintain his dignity. But since the seizure of Tanjore which is an integral part of the Carnatic, he is not certain whether his rights have been protected. Other Indian chiefs also have grown suspicious and have written to him saying that the Company have done gross injustice to an old friend and prejudiced his interests. The writer, however, believed that the Company had not usurped his right intentionally. They must have been imposed upon by false and malicious reports of designing men. Under this impression he represented his case to the Company and expected that they would do justice to him and direct the Governor to restore Tanjore to him. While he was reflecting on the conduct of the Company with mingled feelings of astonishment and perplexity, he learnt to his great humiliation, that they had, contrary to their practice, written to the *Zamīndār* of Tanjore, who is only one of his vassals, a letter and had transmitted it to him through the Governor. If the subject of a suzerain chief be encouraged in holding correspondence independently of his master with another chief, it is evident that he

1778

will disown the authority of the supreme power. Others will be inclined to follow his example and thus the peaceful administration of the country will be disturbed. By corresponding directly with Tuljaj the Directors have reduced the importance of their own letters and encroached upon the writer's supreme authority. Requests the Governor to move the Company that they should not deviate from their declared course of action. Tuljajī is a subject of the writer and as such is not entitled to receive letters from the Company direct. The Governor from his personal experience of this country must have been convinced that the procedure of the Company has been very improper and unjust and that in the opinion of the people it is as bad as the seizure of Tanjore itself. The Company have by this single act encroached upon the rights of the writer, damaged his honour and lowered him in the public estimation. The silly boy (Tuljajī) distributes the revenue from Tanjore like sweets, and sends it under the advice of certain persons to England to buy supports there for his cause. Hence it is that in order to help Tuljajī to represent his case in a suitable manner to the Governor, the Council and the Company drafts of English letters are prepared for him by interested parties and he gets fair copies of these made out and then transmits them under his own seal to their respective destinations. As he has no right to do all these things, he endeavours to acquire some semblance of it by distributing money lavishly. The writer is the master of the whole of the Carnatic and his right to it is well-known to the world. Nobody excepting Lord Pigot and some of the time-servers can assert that Tuljajī has any right to the Carnatic. Asks the Governor to watch well where all the collections of the country go. Surely, the money does not come to the Nawab's pocket; nor is it deposited with the Company to be used on the occasion of an emergency; nor is it with Tuljajī who is supposed not to spend more than what has been fixed for him. The Nawab's only concern is that it is he alone that is entitled to make collections from Tanjore. Usurpation of this right cannot constitute proprietorship. Time will soon bring to light the real situation of affairs. (*O R 10*).

Apr. 14. 875. From the Nawab of Arcot. The following agreement was concluded in 1748 by Admiral Boscawen and Governor Floyer on behalf of the Company with Nawab Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān, the writer's father.

'Whereas Nawab Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān rendered military assistance to Governor Morse at Chennappapattanam, furnished Admiral Boscawen with a suitable army to co-operate with Governor Hinde in defending Devipatam (Fort St David), and, at the seige of Pondicherry, supplied him with troops, provisions, coolies, etc., and whereas by these acts he conferred an obligation on the King of England, the Company and the English nation, it is hereby declared that the English on behalf of their King will always support him and his descendants. Admiral Boscawen and Governor Floyer accordingly agree that should the Nawab send an expedition on Tanjore against Pratāp Singh, the usurper of the principality they shall help the Nawab in the following manner. The Admiral will despatch by water two ships carrying men and ammunitions while Governor Floyer will send English troops by

1778

land. In return for this service the Nawab shall make over Devikottai to the Company. And it shall be at his option to appoint Khalka [Sāyājī] as his deputy at Tanjore.'

Accordingly the said Admiral got ready two battleships furnished with men while the Governor despatched a land force under the command of General Coote for the reduction of Tanjore. After several engagements with the army of Tanjore, Mānājī, the commander, was defeated. Devikottai was captured by Admiral Boscawen. All this happened in the presence of Mr Pigot. Nawab Anwaru'd-Dīn, however, did not like that the English should co-operate with him in the reduction of the fort of Tanjore as he thought that he could accomplish the work single-handed. He said that he did not require anybody's help in punishing his own subjects. He proceeded with his own force as far as Salem where Mānājī waited on him and presented him a large sum of money. At this time the Nawab heard repeatedly of a combination between Hidāyat Muḥīu'd-Dīn Khān and Chanda and also of their designs against the Carnatic. So he deferred the reduction of Tanjore to some future time and returned to Arcot.

During the *subadārī* of ʿAlī Dost Khān the dominion of Trichinopoly which was more powerful than that of Tanjore was reduced. Ṣafdar 'Alī Khān reduced Tanjore without any other's assistance, appointed Shaikh Lutfu'llah Khān, commandant of the Tanjore fort and threw Pratāp Singh into prison, granting him a daily allowance of a few rupees for his maintenance. It was Ṣafdar 'Alī Khān's intention to turn Pratāp Singh out of Tanjore. But soon ʿAlī Dost Khān was slain and Safdar 'Alī Khān died. This gave Pratāp Singh his opportunity and he regained the possession of Tanjore. When Nawab Asaf Jāh Niẓāmu'l-Mulk marched upon the Carnatic and invested the fort of Trichinopoly, the French offered to help him. The Nawab, however, refused to accept their offer and reduced the fort himself.

When Nawab Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān returned to Arcot Admiral Boscawen and Governor Floyer recalled their forces from Tanjore. In the same year (1748) Hidāyat Muḥīu'd-Dīn Khān and Chanda caused a great disturbance in which the Nawab was slain; otherwise he was determined to reduce Tanjore. The particulars of these events must be found in the Company's records of that time and many eye-witnesses are still alive.

On account of the improper behaviour of Tuljajī, Governor Du Pré with the assent of Sir John Lindsay, the King of England's plenipotentiary in the Carnatic, thought it advisable to send an expedition against Tanjore. But as time was not opportune, the plan was abandoned. Afterwards under the advice of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, also an English representative in the Carnatic, Governor Wynch sent the Company's forces to capture the fort of Tanjore. Now, when two representatives of the King of England, one Admiral and three Governors recognised the subordinate position of Tuljajī to the Nawab of Arcot and attempted to reduce Tanjore, what on earth can further be needed to prove the Nawab's right? But men of sense will not be long in finding out why this question has at all been raised.

1778

After the death of Nawab Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān it may be added, Hidāyat Muḥīu'd-Dīn Khān and Chanda marched with a French force against Tanjore and besides seizing a huge booty of money, jewellery and elephants, they extorted from Pratāp Singh a bond for seventy *lākhs* of rupees. (*OR 11.*)

Apr. 14. 876. From Amīru'l-Umarā, son of the Nawab of Arcot. Says that before this he repeatedly informed the Governor-General of the situation of affairs in his quarter. But since the arrival of Mr Rumbold and General Munro, he could not find time owing to multiplicity of work to write to him. The same cause has likewise obliged his father to put off answering the Governor-General's letters till this time. Cannot describe how disappointed his father has been to hear that the Company have written a letter to Tuljajī. His father's regard for the Governor-Goneral whom he considers to be his patron will appear from his letter sent to him through Capt. Wooley. Mr Rumbold makes professions of friendship, and tells the writer that he (Mr Rumbold) is much liked by the Governor-General, who has written to him expressing his pleasure at his arrival at Madras. Encloses an English translation of his father's letter to the Governor-General which will enable him to understand the subject easily. Will send copies of Mr Rumbold's replies to the representations of his father on the subject of the Company's letter to Tuljajī. Will also send such other papers as will interest him. His father looks up to the Governor-General for the amelioration of his affairs. Pays his compliments to Mrs Hastings. (*OR 12; TR 13, pp. 27-35 و ۹.*)

Apr. 16. 877. From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah (brother of Mīr Ja'far, late Nawab *Nāẓim* of Bengal). Thanks him for the remission of Rs 72,000 from the balance due from him on account of the *chakla* of Akbarnagar [Rajmahal].

The writer receives his *madad-kharch* of Rs 1,00,000 annually from which a deduction is made on account of the depreciation of coins of a certain description. As most stipendiaries receive their allowances without any deductions made from them, the writer naturally expects the same treatment in his own case. Requests the Governor-General to pass orders that his (the writer's) *madad-kharch* from 1778 may be paid to him without any such deductions so that he may continue to receive about Rs 8,333-5-0 every month at Murshidabad. Does not possess a *jāgīr* nor has he any other source of income. Cannot describe the hardship, he underwent for about fourteen months from *Phāgun* 1183 to *Chait* 1184 during which he did not receive his stipend and had to incur debts in order to maintain himself. Requests him to direct Mr Barwell who has set out to visit him, to pay the writer the arrears of his stipend without delay so that he may be enabled to liquidate his debts. The amount still due from him in respect of his *chakla* may of course be deducted before payment. Excepting the Governor-General he has no other friend to whom he can express his sorrow or from whom he can seek advice. Hopes that he may be favoured with an explicit answer as soon as possible. (*O R 13; A R 4, p. 40.*)

1778

Apr. 17. 878. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Says that on the strength of a *sanad* granted by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, he holds the office of *Nāib Nāzim* of Bihar. Two years ago the department of *Faujdārī* having been separated from the *Niẓāmat* was placed under the control of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang who filled with his own men the vacancies in the *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* of Azimabad. The writer did not at that time offer his services for he was not willing to serve under the said Nawab. Now that the administration of the *Faujdārī* department for Bengal and Bihar has been assumed by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, the writer hopes that through the kindness of the Governor-General he may be given the control of the departments of *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* in Bihar. Requests the Governor-General to write a letter of recommendation, in terms of the enclosed draft to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munnī Begum asking them to grant him a *sanad* to that effect. On obtaining the *sanad* he will appoint just and intelligent men in those departments so that people may enjoy peace and order and pray for the prosperity of the Governor-General.

Proposed draft of the letter to Nawab Mubāraku'd Daulah and Munnī Begam.—Raja Kalyān Singh holds under the Nawab, the office of *Nāib Nāzim* of Bihar. Two years ago when the *Faujdārī* establishment was put under the charge of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang, the vacancies in the departments of *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī* were filled up by his nominees. The Governor-General will be greatly pleased if the Nawab will kindly delegate the power of making arrangements in these departments to Raja Kalyān Singh who shall regularly submit to the Nawab reports on the working of those departments. The Governor-General will be glad if the *sanad* of appointment is issued to Raja Kalyān Singh. (*OR 14; AR 4, p. 25.*)

Apl. 17. 879. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. From the 'arẓī of Muḥammad Isḥāq Khān it appears that the stipend granted to him is not adequate to meet his expenses and he is, therefore in difficulty. The Khān being a descendant of Alī Vardī Khān has a particular claim to his favour and attention. Requests him therefore to raise his stipend to a reasonable amount so that he may live comfortably upon it. (*C. 10. p. 67, no 118.*)

Apr. 18. 880. From Muḥammad Eraj Khān. Complains that Nobinda Rāy, who made certain allegations against the *Niẓāmat* which he failed to substantiate was employed for a long time as a *vakīl* in charge of the accounts of the writer's cavalry. He has neither submitted any accounts of the receipts and disbursements, nor has he explained the receipts and acquittances of the men in the cavalry and now for fear of being called on for the large sum of money which he had embezzled, is constantly shifting from place to place. In Hindustan the *vakīls* enjoy the confidence of their masters and are invested with certain powers. Nobinda Rāy had accordingly such sealed vouchers with him as were necessary for the performance of his duties. He now produces those vouchers as bonds and makes accusations against him. Solicits a letter from the Governor-General to the gentleman in 'this' quarter asking him to have the account settled by the *Niẓāmat mutaṣaddīs* (the case being a *Niẓāmat* affair) and to place Nobinda in custody till the case

is finally adjusted. The writer on his part agrees to bind himself by the decree of the arbitrators even if it should go against him. Suggests that a similar undertaking should be exacted from Nobinda and that he should be compelled to disgorge any amount that he may be found to have misappropriated. (*O R 15; T R 13, pp. 35-7, no 7.*)

Apr. 20.[1] 881. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. A few days ago it was written to him that the Board had approved of a plan laid before them for the defence of his possessions in the Doab and the Nawab was at the same time requested to adopt it and to appoint Mr Osborne, a brave and experienced officer to carry it into execution.

Now that a considerable force has been detached from the brigade at Allahabad and in order to supplement it two battalions have been removed from the Nawab's brigade, it seems absolutely necessary that the approved plan should be adopted. Has therefore directed Mr Middleton to renew his application to him on the subject. Hopes he will give it a due consideration. (*C I 10, pp. 67-8, no 119; T I 17, p. 23, no 40; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Apr. 20.[2] 882. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Saiyid Ḥasan Khān's father[3] enjoyed a monthly stipend of Rs 400 in lieu of his *jāgīr*. After his death the stipend was continued to his son at the recommendation of the Governor-General. From the Khān's *'arzī* it now appears that out of the allowance Rs 150 was apportioned to his half-brother and that the latter having died his share has been stopped. The Khān is now embarrassed because with his small sum of Rs 250[4] he finds it difficult to maintain his family and that of the deceased. Requests him therefore to continue the full stipend to the survivor, Saiyid Hasan Khān. (*C I 10, pp. 60-1, no 107; T I 17, pp. 23-4, no 41; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Apr. 20. 883. To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, pp. 60-1, no 107.*)

Apr. 26. 884. From Ḥalīmu'n-Nisā Begam, wife of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah I. Complains that Daulat Afzun, an eunuch who was brought up from his childhood at her household and who during the life-time of the late Nawab was his agent and cashier, managed all his affairs and signed documents for him, wasted a large amount of money in giving bribes and now brings false imputations against her son, Muḥammad Shujā' Khān. It is known to the Governor-General that formerly he accused her son in the same manner, but failed to prove his charge. A slave was never heard to have adopted a course of wickedness and ingratitude like this against the son of his master! Her son formerly represented all these things to the Governor-General and has done so now. Hopes that on becoming aware of the particulars he will in consideration of the friendship that existed between him and the late Nawab inflict deterrent punishment on Daulat Afzun; for, in

[1] Apr. 19 in the vol. of Copies and Apr. 30 in the vol. of Abstracts.

[2] Apr. 1 according to the vol. of Copies.

[3] The vol. of Copies gives mother.

[4] Rs 150 in the vol. of Translations is evidently a mistake.

1778

Sharī'at a slave is the property of his master and his ungrateful behaviour towards him is unlawful. It is strange that under the very eyes of the Governor-General who is the highest authority and is endowed with justice and equity and is looked upon by her as her patron in the place of the late Nawab, her son should be annoyed and harassed by an ungrateful slave. She has troubled the Governor-General only because she finds that her honour and dignity are at stake. She intended to lay the whole thing before the Governor-General personally, but was prevented from doing so by her son, who advised her to wait till she heard from the Governor-General on the subject. It is well known to all and to the Governor-General that relying on the support of the English the late Nawab chose this country [Patna] for his home and settled down 'here' with his family. His son, Muḥammad Shujā' Khān, likewise has no connection with anyone save the Governor-General. Calls Heaven to witness that on the hope of support from the Governor-General she maintains herself and her relations from the proceeds of her *jāgīr*. Under the circumstances it is necessary that he should protect the honour and dignity of one who depends on him. This will spread his name far and wide. Her prayer in brief is this that positive orders may be issued to the gentlemen 'here' that they should not listen to the malicious representations of her enemies against her son, rather they should help him in his affairs. Refers for further particulars to her son's letter to the Governor-General and trusts that agreeably to his request he will bestow favours on him. (*O R 16; A R 4, p. 32*).

Apr. 26. 885. From Bū'Alī Khān. Says that it is known to the Governor-General how Qāsim 'Alī Khān, the late Ṇawab of Bengal disagreed with him in matters of administration of the province of Bengal and treated him with discourtesy. On his downfall, the writer went to Farrukhabad where he passed twelve years with the late Nawab Aḥmad Khān Ghālib Jang. On his demise he went to the Royal Court at Delhi, and passed two or three years with Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khān Bahadur. But from all these wanderings he could not derive any particular advantage; on the contrary he incurred large expenses and suffered a good deal besides. Having been baffled in his efforts to ameliorate his condition he was obliged to return from Delhi to Farrukhabad. As Providence has entrusted the reins of care and protection of the people of Hindustan to the hands of the English, the writer is resolved to wait upon the Governor-General in order to seek protection and relief at his hands and thus pass the remaining portion of his life under his benevolence. Has represented his case in a previous letter and hopes to be favoured with a reply. Also hopes that from time to time he may be favoured with letters until he is admitted to the pleasure of a personal interview. (*O R 17; A R 4, p. 34.*)

Apr. 28. 886. From Munnī Begaṃ. Says that it is well-known to all that the Governor-General is always anxious to promote her interests and exalt her honour and dignity. Fully conscious that such is the case, she too from the very beginning left all her affairs to his direction. Does not like to say anything respecting her interests and prefers his pleasure to that of her own. Has just come to know that the question

of her stipend and the salaries of the *Niẓāmat* servants is under consideration. As the Governor-General has been pleased to attach more importance to her honour and dignity than those of the other relations and dependants of the late Nawab, he will, it is to be hoped, maintain the same distinction in respect of her stipend also. Should she be levelled down with the others, which God forbid, she will be put to great shame and disgrace. As it was necessary just to draw his attention to this point, she has ventured to lay her case before him. Otherwise she considers all her affairs safe in his hands. The Governor-General is the highest authority and she will submit to whatever decision he may arrive at regarding her stipend. Mānik Chand will make a further representation to him in her behalf on this subject. (*O R 18; T R 13, pp. 38-40, no 8.*)

Apr. 28. **887.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter, intimating that he has prepared a scheme for the protection of the Doab, and that if the Nawab will agree to give effect to it, he will recommend Mr Osborne to him for the execution of it. Says that by the blessing of God his territories are well governed. Besides the friendship that exists between him and the English is so close and intimate that their respective interests have become identical. Under the circumstances he is quite satisfied with the affairs of his countries and does not think it at all necessary to depute military forces to that quarter. Should the occasion for it arise in future or any other important event take place, he will inform the Governor-General of it without any reserve or formality. (*O R 19; A R 4, p. 39.*)

Apr. 28. **888.** From Muḥammad Eraj Khān. Is sorry that he has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time and hopes he will favour him with letters. Has already represented his case to him by means of letters as also through his *vakīl* who is now waiting on him He may remember that he so kindly promised to consider his case. Is passing his days in great difficulty and anxiously awaits his orders. (*O R 20; A R 4, p. 26.*)

Apr. 28. **889.** From Muḥammad Eraj Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 21.*)

Apr. 28. **890.** Intelligence from the Deccan. An engagement took place between the chiefs of Poona and Ḥaidar Nāik. Niẓām Alī Khān assisted the former with troops under Harī Pandit and Dhonsājī. Bālā Rāo, a friend of Ḥaidar Nāik and a well-wisher of Raghūnāth Rāo, formed a conspiracy with Mānājī Bhangra, a companion of Harī Pandit, and with a Mughal colleague of Dhonsājī. The conspiracy being discovered the Mughal was killed but Mānājī escaped. Proposals of peace on behalf of Ḥaidar Nāik are going on and his army is encamped on the banks of the Tungabhadra.

Peace negotiations have been opened by Raghūnāth Rāo with Sakharām and others of the ministerial party through the agency of Morābā, the son of Bābū Rāo Farnavīs. Raghūnāth wants to be installed in full sovereignty at Poona. But a fair share in the administration will be allowed to the ministers who must in turn engage themselves to support him loyally and to do nothing without first consulting

1778

him. They must also produce ten pious Brahmins to stand guarantee for their good faith. The ministers have no objection to Raghūnāth's return to Poona but they want full discretionary powers in the various branches of administration. They are agreeable to leaving the finances entirely to his management but in respect of all executive measures they must be given a free hand. Of course they would regularly submit to him reports of their daily transactions. No final agreement has, however, been arrived at. Dated 22nd March. (*O R 22.*)

Apr. 28. **891.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Saiyid Sharfu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān deceased was the *Bakhshī* of Bengal during the administration of Nawab Sarafrāz Khān. In the time of Nawab Ja'far 'Alī Khān the deceased contracted friendly relations with the Governor-General. The son of the deceased, Mīr Raḥīmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān, has now approached the Governor-General for maintenance and support. Sends him to the Nawab and commends him to his favour. (*C I 10, p. 68, no 120.*)

Apr. 28. **892.** To Raja Kalyān Singh. Permits him to add in his seal the title of *Intiẓāmu'l-Mulk Tahawwur Jang* (the administration of the Empire, brave in war) granted to him by the King. (*C I 10, p. 69, no 121.*)

Apr. 30. **893.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received through Benīrām Pandit the Governor-General's letter announcing the departure of the Pandit to see his family and at the same time to pay a visit to the Raja and asking him to see that his requests are complied with and his needs are supplied to him. Says that he considers it his good fortune to execute the orders of the Governor-General. The Pandit came to his place, saw him and was provided with whatever he had asked for. Hopes the Governor-General will often favour him with similar orders, for he considers it a proud privilege to carry out his commands. (*O R 23; A R 4, p. 24.*)

Apr. 30. **894.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he has a great reliance upon the Governor-General's friendship for he takes so much interest in him. It was he who came to the rescue of the Nawab when Governor Wynch began his frivolous disputes with him and Lord Pigot commenced to oppress him. But as fresh troubles made their appearance soon after he addressed him a letter on 24 January 1777, soliciting that such a treaty might be concluded with him as could give security to his power and protection to his rights. The Governor-General in answer thereto informed him on 15 April 1777 that he had addressed the Company on the subject, and that he was sure that they would send positive orders regarding it. Trusts that the Company have sent thier orders by this time. As he is being subjected to fresh difficulties which cannot be put a stop to until the treaty is concluded, he solicits the Governor-General to find out some means for expediting the execution of it, so that he may be thereby secured from the unjust interference of other people in his affairs. Although the Nawab is an independent prince, yet he is an ancient ally of the English and has great confidence in them on account of their fidelity. The amicable relations which commenced in the time of his grandfather were adopted by his descendants and now in his time they have received additional strength and firmness. Prays that the friendship existing between them

1778

may continue unimpaired from generation to generation. It is only the Governor-General to whom the Nawab opens the secrets of his heart and unreservedly communicates his feelings. He does this not because the Governor-General exercises supreme authority over all English affairs in Hindustan but it is a knowledge of his fine gentlemanly qualities which impels him to do so. Viewed from this point, it is easy to understand, how he values the friendship of the Governor-General and what importance he attaches to his opinion regarding his own affairs. His silence therefore occasions misgiving and renders the Nawab's position helpless. Has suffered so many reverses of fortune and encountered such difficulties that nothing in the world can now animate him with hope. His mind has become very much perplexed under the influence of fear and apprehension which were formerly unknown to him. He was expecting letters from the Governor-General but he has been disappointed. In his anxiety he sometimes wonders if his freinds have forsaken him in the time of adversity or have his enemies succeeded in poisoning their minds against him. But these suppositions fall to the ground when he recalls to his mind the support he so recently received from him. Says he finds nothing as valuable as his friendship, and therefore esteems it so highly and sticks so firmly to it. In fact, he regards it as the mainstay of his life. While at Madras, the Governor-General assisted him in the regulation of his affairs. Expects still greater assistance now that he is once more beset with difficulties. Should he be so fortunate as to receive it he will remember the obligation to the end of his life and pass it on to his posterity to be cherished in their memories. Is convinced that when the Governor-General will go back to England he will influence his friends there in his (the Nawab's) behalf. The Nawab has on so many occasions received friendly assistance from the Governor-General that he owes his existence to his favour and looks up to him for the prosperity of his affairs in future. From the very beginning the Governor-General is his steadfast and sincere friend and his tongue is always eloquent and loud in his praises and his heart is grateful for his goodness. Is very anxious for not hearing from the Governor-General for such a long time. His letters give him great pleasure in time of his affliction and misery. He looks up to him for relief from his troubles and for the attainment of his wishes. In the midst of his enemies he cherishes the friendship of the Governor-General as carefully as a man surrounded by thieves watches a precious jewel. Is convinced that his friendship with him will not end by his death but shall be transmitted to posterity. Has written this letter in an embarrassed state of mind. (*O R 24; T R 13, pp. 40-51, no 9.*)

Apr. 30. **895.** From the Nawab of Arcot. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 25.*)

Apr. 30. **896.** From Maharaji Mudhoja Bhonsla. Received the Governor-General's letter on 21 *Safar* (21 March) stating that he has been authentically informed that the French are carrying on intrigues at Poona with a view to destroying the friendship which has for some time subsisted between the English and Mahratta Government, that the French envoy at Poona has been in touch with the ministers and has been receiving encouragement from them, that the Mahrattas have granted the port of

1778

Chaul in the neighbourhood of Bombay for the residence of the French and empowered them to make warlike preparations and collect military stores, that evil consequences might arise if the Governor-General still continued inactive, that though the French are weak and have no firm footing in India still it is a folly to ignore them, that as a precautionary measure he wanted to send reinforcements to Bombay and has accordingly directed a detachment to assemble at Kalpi ready to march towards Bombay and that although the direct route was *via* Malwa yet having no acquaintance with the chiefs of that place, has decided to send it through Berar which is the Bhonsla's territory and requesting that he may give orders to his *ta'lluqdārs* to give free passage to the detachment and send information thereof to the English officers at Kalpi. Has also learnt these particulars from Benīrām Pandit. Says that ever since the English came to India there has subsisted a friendship between them and the Bhonsla but during the regime of the Governor-General this has been greatly strengthened. Repudiates the charges brought against the Mahratta Government of Poona. Says that when the French *vakīl* arrived at Purandhar the Poona ministers saw him in the usual course and entered into a correspondence with him but at the same time they zealously preserved their faith to the English envoys. Depending implicitly on the treaty of the Company's chiefs and being freed from the fears of domestic dangers, the Mahratta Government sent a large army under the command of Harī Pandit to wage war against Ḥaidar Nāik. From the letters of the Poona ministers to the Bhonsla no signs of estrangement from the English nor of intrigue with the French can be discovered. Justifies the measures taken by the Governor-General saying that the French have never been friends of the English and that the constant residence of the French *vakīl* at Poona cannot be without some design. Has no objection to the marching of English troops through his territories, and has accordingly appointed a trustworthy person to wait for the English General and his detachment on the bank of the Narbada and furnish them with provisions and other necessaries. Has also written to the General that every assistance will be afforded him. It is advisable that the Governor-General should send Benīrām Pandit with the commander of the forces. (*T R 12, pp. 1-12, no 1; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Apr. 30. 897. From Devākar Pandit. Has received the Governor-General's letter accompanied with a *kharīṭa* for his master Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. His master has understood all the particulars contained in the *kharīṭa* regarding the Poona ministers' intercourse with the French *vakīl* and the despatch of the troops to Bombay by way of Kalpi. A trustworthy person will be deputed as soon as the English officer reaches Kalpi. The Bhonsla's officers will furnish the troops with necessaries of every kind as long as they remain in his territory and conducting them to the borders will give them directions for their journey onward. It is therefore advisable that Benīrām should accompany the commander of the detachment. (*T R 12, pp. 12-15, no 2; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Apr. 30. 898. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Received on 24 *Safar* (24 March) the Governor-General's letter of 26 *Muharram* (25 February) on the subject of dispatching a body of troops through Berar. Says

that, in his three different letters, he has already stated his sentiments. When the detachment arrives at Kalpi and from there marches to the banks of the Narbada, the Bhonsla's agent will render it every assistance necessary. It will be highly satisfactory if Benīrām accompanies the commander of the troops. (*T R 12, pp. 15-17, no 3 ; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Apr. 30. **899.** From Devākar Pandit. Has received the Governor-General's letter saying that St Lubin, the French *vakīl* at Poona, is receiving encouragements from the Mahrattas, that the French are seeking an opportunity to destroy the Company's settlement in Bombay which is in an unprepared state and that he has therefore decided to reinforce the settlement by despatching through Berar a body of troops under the command of Col. Leslie. Says that two letters from the Governor-General on the same subject were duly received and replied to. All the affairs of Poona have already been communicated to him without reserve in the Maharaja's letter. A trustworthy person has been deputed to the banks of the Narbada, and when the commander of the English forces arrives at Kalpi and proceeds thither the Maharaja's agent will furnish him with everything necessary for the journey and will conduct him safely out of the Maharaja's territories and give him instructions about the route he should take from there to Bombay. Refers the Governor-General for further particulars to the letter addressed to Benīrām Pandit. It is highly proper that Benīrām should accompany the commander of the detachment. (*T R 12, pp. 17-20, no 4 ; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Apr. 30. **900.** To the son of the Nawab of Arcot. Is thankful to him as well as to his father for the great attention they paid to Sir John Cock, deceased. Is much pleased to learn from Capt. Wooley that it was he (the addressee) who persuaded his father to take interest in Sir John and to look after him. This generous act of his will ever remain fresh in his memory. (*C I 10, pp. 69-70, no 122.*)

Apr. 30. **901.** To Mādhojī Harī. Capt. Wooley with his men and articles is leaving Calcutta and going overland to Madras. Requests him to direct his officials not to obstruct him on the way but to conduct him safely out of his [the addressee's] province. (*C I 10, p. 71, no 124.*)

May 4. **902.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that formerly when Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān was the *Nāib Nāẓim* of Bengal, he used to conduct all the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* without consulting the writer. Now that the Governor-General has been pleased to invest the Nawab himself with full power to administer the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* and those of the civil and criminal departments Riẓā Khān does not want to relinquish any of his pretensions to conduct those affairs. This is a slur on the dignity of the writer and tends to create obstruction in the administration of the affairs in general. Intends, therefore, to remove Muḥammad Riẓā Khān from his post and perform his duties himself. Proposes to appoint Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, a well-wisher of the *Niẓāmat*, to the post of *Nāib Nāẓim*, entrusting him with the charge of the civil and criminal courts. Also desires to give the office of the *Dīwānī* to the *Niẓāmat* to Raja Gurū Dās. Hopes that on approving his proposal the Governor-General will kindly send Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān and Raja Gurū Dās to Murshidabad in order to take charge of their respective posts, so that he may with their aid put the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* and those

1778

of the civil and criminal courts in order. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān is receiving a salary of Rs 2,40,000 annually. The Nawab proposes on his dismissal to redistribute the sum as follows :

To Munnī Begam . . .	Rs 72,000 annually
To Babbū Begam . . .	Rs 36,000 „
To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān . .	Rs 78,000 „
To Gurū Dās	Rs 72,000 „
	Total Rs 2,58,000

It will be seen that under the new arrangement an additional sum of Rs 18,000 will have to be provided for. Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān is at present receiving this very amount as his salary for the post of *Dārogha-i-Ādālat*. If this sum is utilised to meet the deficiency in the present arrangement the question of money will have been solved. Requests the Governor-General's sanction therefore to all these proposals. Dated 25 April. (*O R 26 ; A R 4, p. 31.*)

May 4. **903.** From Nawab Diler Himmat Khān. Says that before this he sent a letter to the Governor-General through Saiyid Ṣibghatu'llah Khān, who was further entrusted with a verbal message explaining the particulars of his situation. But the writer has not yet been favoured with a reply although a long time has elapsed. Hopes that the Governor-General will soon extricate him from his unhappy position as it has become unbearable now. The object of this persecution is simply to insult and disgrace the writer. The sooner the Governor-General delivers him from his sad situation the greater will be his obligation. The opposite party does not derive any advantage from the destruction of the writer. (*O R 27 ; A R 4, p. 27.*)

May 4. **904.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Is sorry to read in his letter the inconvenience and the trouble he has been put to by the recent orders of the Company. The Governor-General and Council have repeatedly written to the Directors requesting them to revoke their orders respecting Tanjore. Has also in his own letter fully represented to them what appeared to him to be just and equitable on the same point. Hopes that these letters will have the desired effect and bring him relief. It behoves him in the meantime to await the result with patience. (*C I 10, pp. 70-1, no 123 ; T I 17, pp. 24-5, no 42.*)

May 6. **905.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's very friendly letter intimating that it was with the motive of providing for the safety and protection of merchants, travellers and wayfarers that he insisted on the punishment of the *Zamīndār* of Kujang as the measures adopted for their benefit will contribute to the prosperity of the State. Has informed the Governor-General that Raghūjī Bhonsla and Devākar Pandit visited Mādhū Rāo Pandit Pardhan and his ministers last year at Poona and stayed there for two months. There they met with several English and French gentlemen and had a talk on the improvement of the affairs of Pandit Pardhan which pleased the ministers and all present. This the Governor-General may have come to know through the medium of papers of news

1778

also. Is highly pleased with the goodness of the Governor-General as it is through him that he is favoured with letters from His Majesty the King of England.

Of all the events that are now taking place in the Deccan the activities of Ḥaidar Nāik are the most important. In order to oppose his progress, armies of the Peshwa and Niẓām Ali Khān under the command of Harī Pandit and Nawab Mubārizu'l-Mulk have proceeded as far as the banks of the Tungabhadra and the Nāik with his forces is also ready to give battle. The result of this encounter remains to be seen. Has received letters repeatedly from the Peshwa and Niẓām Alī asking for military assistance and in compliance with their request has sent an army.

Regarding the punishment of the *Zamīndār* of Kujang who is responsible for seizing the men of the wrecked vessels and whose conduct is in every way reprehensible, says that he has directed Mādhojī Harī, *Ṣūbadār* of Orissa, to send a force to arrest him, and feels sure that the result of the expedition will be satisfactory. The culprit will either be killed or his life be spared on his becoming penitent. Refers him for further particulars to the letter of Benīrām Pandit. Hopes to hear from the Governor-General about his health and other affairs frequently.

PS.—In deference to the direction of the Governor-General to punish the *Zamīndār* of Kujang and also with a view to providing for the protection of the travellers, etc., against his wickedness, he wrote repeatedly to Mādhojī Harī. But as the latter could not do anything in this connection, the writer who is a friend of the Governor-General cannot exonerate himself from the responsibility of the task. Has therefore recalled Mādhojī Harī to his presence and committed the administration of the country together with the task of punishing the *Zamīndār* to the charge of Rājarām Pandit who is a brave and capable man. He has been directed to reorganize the army, to expel the *Zamīndār* of Kujang and occupy his place and to strengthen the friendship with the English and increase the population of the locality. It is possible that the Pandit will inform the Governor-General of the particulars of that quarter. The interests of both the Governments being identical, what is considered just and right by one must be viewed in the same light by the other. Is sure that Rājarām Pandit will acquit himself well of his task and win the applause of the Governor-General. (*O R 28* ; *A R 4, p. 34.*)

May 6. **906.** Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān to Mr D. Barwell. Intimates that he has received two agreements, one bearing the seal of Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and the other that of Mr Middleton on behalf of the Company and both the documents were witnessed by Mr Chandler. This the writer considers to be the result of the particular favour of the Governor-General and Council. The writer is not, however, satisfied with the documents, for though reliable in all other respects they do not bear the seal of the Company. On a former occasion when a similar agreement was delivered to him under the seal of Col. Champion he had accepted it as duly guaranteed by the Company. But subsequent events soon proved that he was utterly mistaken. The Colonel's seal was no substitute for that of the Company. The English officers are subject to constant changes. Neither the writer nor his friends can rely on a

1778

document which does not bear the seal of the Company. With regard to this particular document his mind is not free from doubt. He rather apprehends that this document will give rise to altercations and disputes in future. It is his ardent desire that the seal of the Company may be put on the document. Will consider it a great favour if the addressee will represent the matter to the Supreme Council. Is confident that in view of the writer's sincerity and honesty the Governor-General and Council will accept his recommendation. It is necessary that he should postpone his departure till a reply is received from Calcutta respecting this question, for he is not at all satisfied with the agreement without the Company's seal on it. Besides should the Nawab come to know that the writer hesitates to accept the agreement he will be displeased and his displeasure will go hard against him, particularly in the absence of the addressee. Requests him therefore to stay a few days more and to prevail upon Mr Middleton to write to the Governor-General and Council on this subject. Dated 14 April. (*O R 29.*)

May 6. **907.** Mr Nathaniel Middleton to Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has learnt from Mr Barwell that the Khān is not satisfied with the writer's seal and signature on the treaty which has been concluded between him and Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and to which the Company stand guarantee and that he insists on the Company's seal being affixed thereto alleging that in a similar case in the past he had suffered by reason of having accepted Col. Champion's seal as sufficiently authoritative. This sort of argument does little credit to the Khān's usually sound judgment. He knows very well that Col. Champion had attested the treaty in his private capacity as a witness while the writer has expressly signed it in a representative capacity acting under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. How he came to cast suspicion upon the writer's *bonâ fide* is beyond all comprehension. The Governor-General and his Council can never tolerate such an insult to their deputy which in fact amounts to a reflection on themselves. If he is so suspicious the proper course for him was not to have applied at all to the Company for guarantee. Since having asked and obtained it he is disposed to trifle with it the writer has peremptorily directed Mr Barwell to return to Lucknow if the Khān should still continue to raise objections and refuse to exchange treaties. A complete account of all these transactions has been forwarded to the Governor-General and Council for their information[1]. Dated 20 April. (*O R 30.*)

May 10. **908.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that whenever he has to make a reference to the Governor-General he should communicate the case to Mr Martin for transmission. Says that so far no disagreement has occurred between him and

[1]Before this letter reached Rampur, Mr Barwell had succeeded in prevailing upon Faiẓu'llah Khān, under the promise of procuring him the final ratification of the Board, to receive the treaty and guarantee in the manner they were first presented to him. A letter (no 1104 below) was shortly after sent to the Khān under the Governor-General's signature confirming the obligation of the Company as guarantee to the Treaty. *Vide* Sec. Proc. 21 May 1778.

Mr Martin. Should any arise in future the Governor-General's direction would be duly carried out. (*O R 31 ; A R 4, p. 32.*)

May 10. **909.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his three letters intimating that in view of the impending war with the French with whom the Mahrattas of Poona have made a common cause it has been decided to send an English brigade under Col. Leslie to the assistance of the Government of Bombay and proposing that this brigade should march in the first instance to Kalpi whence it would proceed across Berar to its destination. To this proposal the Governor-General solicits the sanction and co-operation of the writer for obviously the march cannot be accomplished successfully unless an officer is deputed on his part to receive this army on the banks of the Narbada in order to look to its requirements and lead it safely across his dominion. Says that he has already despatched an explicit answer on this subject and presumes that on receiving it the English may have taken measures to send the army. As no report has yet been received of the arrival of the army at Kalpi, has sent a trustworthy officer to the bank of the Narbada to await its arrival and when it has come to furnish it with necessaries and conduct it safely out of his jurisdiction. Where friendly acts are reciprocal the question of danger or risk does not arise; and in the history of a dominion events like these are of common occurrence and constitute a test of friendship. Asks the Governor-General to send back Benīrām and to favour him with an account of his own health. (*O R 32; A R 4, p. 34.*)

May 10. **910.** From Devākar Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's fourth letter on the subject of the overland march of English troops to Bombay and says that in compliance with his request an officer has been dispatched to the Narbada with instructions to supply the brigade with provisions when it arrives there and to lead it safely out of his jurisdiction. Refers for particulars to the letter of Mudhojī Bhonsla. (*O R 33 ; A R 4, p. 26.*)

May 11. **911.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received the Governor-General's letter alluding to the affairs of the *Zamīndār* of Kujang. His letter to Devākar Pandit also explains his meaning. It is only through the inattention and neglect of Mādhojī Harī that the chastisement of the *Zamīndār* has been so long delayed. Has therefore suspended him from his office and entrusted the settlement of the *Sūba* [of Cuttack] to Rājarām Pandit who is a man of valour and sound judgment. He will undoubtedly put an end to the troubles to their mutual satisfaction. Rājarām will transmit intelligence to the Governor-General and the latter should have no cause for apprehension respecting those who have the misfortune to be wrecked on that coast, for they will always receive assistance and support. Refers the Governor-General for further particulars to Devākar Pandit's letter. (*T R 12, pp. 20-3, no 5 ; A R 4, p. 4.*)

May 11. **912.** From Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing (*T R 12, p. 23, no 6 ; A R 4, p. 3.*)

1778

May 11. **913.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is glad to receive his letter signifying his assent to the Governor-General's proposal to send reinforcements to Bombay by way of Berar and intimating that he has written to Col. Leslie to proceed with confidence and security and has deputed an agent to receive the Colonel on the banks of the Narbada. The Maharaja writes that when the French *vakīl* arrived at Purandhar the Mahratta chiefs received him graciously in order to obtain French support in their war with Ḥaidar Alī and that from what the Maharaja has been able to learn he can discover no signs of their estrangement from the English, yet as the continued residence of the *vakīl* at Poona cannot be without some design, it is prudent to be circumspect. Appreciates these remarks of the Maharaja and says that his views are precisely the same and that is why he resolved to reinforce Bombay. As desired by the Maharaja, has directed Benīrām Pandit to accompany the commander of the detachment. (*T I 18, pp. 25-9, no 19.*)

May 11. **914.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 29, no 20; A I 4, p. 11.*)

May 13. **915.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 4 May, no 902 above. Informs him that the Board are ever desirous of promoting his interest and maintaining the honour of his family and they have accordingly given their consent to all the proposals contained in the Nawab's letter referred to above and have directed Raja Gurū Dās and Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān to proceed to Murshidabad. (*C I 10, pp. 71-3, no 125; T I 17, p. 25, no 43; A I 4, p. 45.*)

May 13. **916.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 17, p. 25, no 44; A I 4, p. 46.*)

May 15. **917.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect as no 913 above. (*T I 18, p. 29, no 21.*)

May 15. **918.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as 913 above. (*T I 18, p. 29, no 22; A I 4, p. 11.*)

May 16. **919.** Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to Col. Leslie. Has received several letters from the Governor-General stating that he intends to despatch a military detachment under the Colonel's command to reinforce the Bombay garrison and that it is expected to reach Kalpi in a month's time whence it would proceed through the Bhonsla's territories by the bank of the Narbada and desiring him to appoint a trustworthy agent in order to conduct it in safety and supply it with necessaries. Intimates that he has already sent a man to the bank of the Narbada for the purpose and requests him to also send his own agent there. Dated 28 *Rabī'* I = 1 May. (*T R 12, pp. 38-40, no 8; A R 4, p. 5.*)

May 18. **920.** News of the Deccan. Morāba, Sakhārām and Takojī Hulkār are all in disagreement with Nānā Farnavīs and have written to Raghūnāth to come to Poona. Nānā Farnavīs on his part is in secret alliance with the French, Niẓām Alī Khān and other powers and has sent an army to Harī Pandit and Ẓābiṭah Jang Dhonsā to fight with Ḥaidar Nāik. Accepting the invitation of Morāba and his party Raghūnāth Rāo is coming towards Poona. On hearing

1778

of his approach Morāba slipped out of Poona on pretence of visiting his place of worship and joined Takojī. The latter went out to receive Raghūnāth and waited on him at Mangaon on 4 *Rabī'* I [3 April]. Nānā Farnavīs fled from Poona to Lohogarh. Sakharām stayed at Poona and wrote a letter to Raghūnāth Rāo asking him to come there. Accordingly the latter accompanied by Takojī proceeded thither. Raghūnāth has been proclaimed Raja at Poona and his wife, Anadā Bāi, Rani at Ujjain. Horsemen have been despatched to fetch Sindhia who is engaged in fighting with Ḥaidar Nāik. Niẓām 'Alī Khān stays outside the city of Hyderabad. Harī Pandit and Ẓabiṭah Jang Dhonsā, *Bakhshī* of Niẓām 'Ali Khan are encamped on the banks of the Tungabhadra opposite the forces of Ḥaidar Nāik. Desultory fighting is going on. Niẓām 'Alī is in secret alliance with Raghūnāth and Ḥaidar. The army of the latter does not encroach upon the countries of Niẓām 'Alī. Dated 6 April. (*OR 34.*)

May 20. 921. *The following letters were received as enclosures from Col. Leslie.* (1) *Rana Chhatar Singh to Col. Leslie.* Has received the Colonel's letter accompanied by one from the Governor-General. Is in complete agreement with the latter's views and wants to know what particular services he (the writer) is to perform and is therefore sending his *vakīl*, Saiyid 'Alī, to him. Requests him to inform the *vakīl* of every particular and send him back without delay. Sends a separate answer to the Governor-General's letter and requests that it may be transmitted to him. Dated 10 *Rabī'* II=8 May.

(2) *Rana Chhatar Singh to the Governor-General.* Is happy to receive his letter desiring him to show attention to Col. Leslie when he passes through his country. Says that he will cheerfully comply with the request and manifest his friendship by every means in his power. The Governor-General must have learnt from the papers of news how he was encumbered with a heavy burden of expenditure on account of Babu Hulkar and Sīvājī Upitul's hostilities against him. The attempts of his enemies however provod fruitless and they quitted his territories in disgrace and went southward. Requests him to write to the *Nāẓims* of this quarter to look to his interests and the suceess of his affairs.

(3) *Raja Anrodh Singh to Col. Leslie.* Has received the Colonel's letter accompanied by one from the Governor-General informing him of the Colonel's design to march through his territories. Will shortly send Gajpat Rāy to make the Colonel acquainted with his (the writer's) sentiments. Asks him to communicate his views to Gajpat Rāy. Has no objection to the Colonel's march through his (the writer's) territories. Recd. 10 *Rabī'* II=8 May.

(4) *Raja Anrodh Singh to the Governor-General.* Is very happy to receive his letter. Has understood all the particulars explained in Col. Leslie's letter. Agreeably to the Governor-General's direction he has sent Munshī Gajpat Rāy to the Colonel in order to attend on him and thereby give every proof of the sincerity of his friendship.

(5) *Gangādhar Gobind to Col. Leslie.* Acknowledges receipt of his letter. Has already sent a trustworthy person to wait on the Colonel and communicate all particulars to him. Recd. 10 *Rabī'* II=8 May.

1778

(6) *Bālāji Gobind to Col. Leslie.* To the same effect as the foregoing. Recd. 10 *Rabīʿ* II=8 May.

(7) *Raja Gumān Singh to the Governor-General.* Has received his letter stating that Col. Leslie having been directed to proceed to Bombay might probably pass through his country and that he should be ready to supply the Colonel with provisions and render him all the assistance he might require. Says in reply that he will ever deem it a happiness to be of any service to the Company. Will therefore despatch a confidential agent to the Colonel to receive his orders and learn what route he intends to take.

(8) *Raja Kamān Singh to the Governor-General.* Has received his letter. Expresses his satisfaction at the friendship which subsists between the Governor-General and his brother, Raja Gumān Singh. Will send a trustworthy person to Col. Leslie in order to render him every assistance. (*T R 12, pp. 23-38, no 7; A R 4, p. 5.*)

May 22. **922.** From Jasārat Khān. As he is much advanced in age, intends to relinquish all worldly concerns and devote the remainder of his days to the service of God and religion. From the favours and patronage which he has uniformly received at the hands of the English he is confident that a last request which he is going to make will meet with the usual favourable consideration. The request is that his eldest son Saiyid Muḥammad Khān who has been brought up and educated as a child of the Company and is warmly attached to them may be appointed to succeed him (the writer) in the office of the *Nāib Nāẓim* of Jahangirnagar. A *khilʿat* and a *sanad* may be granted to him for this office. Judging from the aptitude and talent which his son displayed while acting as his *nāib* last year the writer believes he will make a more successful officer than he (writer) ever was. Also prays that Rām Kānhū may be confirmed in the post of *Dīwān* to the *Nāib Nāẓim.* Shall retire as soon as his prayers are granted. (*T R 13, pp. 52-6, no 10.*)

May 23. **923.** From Munnī Bagam. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter of 17 Rabīʿ II [15 May] announcing the sanction accorded to the scheme of Nāwab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and saying that permission has been granted to Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān and Raja Gurū Dās to return to Mursidabad. As soon as the Nawab received his letter addressed to him separately on the same subject he came to her and expressed his gratitude to the Governor-General in elequent terms for this favour which is calculated to enhance the honour and dignity of the Nawab's family. In fact the Governor-General has done all that could be desired to uphold the dignity of the Nawab. May God preserve him for a long time to come! Is confident that the Governor-General will continue to show the Nawab his favour as he has done hitherto. Hopes to hear frequently from him about his health. Dated 20 Rabīʿ II=18 May. (*OR 35; A R 4, p. 33.*)

May 24. **924.** From Devākar Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that he was pleased with the writer's spontaneous tribute to the foresight and statesmanship of the English which have

1778

won them a firm footing in Hindustan and the Deccan; and complimenting the writer on his acute discernment and sagacity. and his efforts to effect a greater degree of union between the family of the Bhonslas and the English. The writer is greatly flattered by this compliment. It is only a jeweller who can estimate the worth of a jewel. Similarly, only those people can recognise the merits of a statesman who are themselves thoroughly conversant with the art of government. The writer strives day and night to promote the prosperity of his master and so whatever counsels he gives him especially with respect to the different chiefs meet with his entire approbation. There is, however, no lack of counsellors in this world. What is required is not so much good counsel as men capable of carrying them into effect. The counsellors and the executive authorities are the two pillars that support the roof of the state. Wherever these two cooperate the state prospers and the desired object is attained. Such is the case with the administration of the Bhonslas and they have preserved their dominion intact in the midst of all strife and turmoil. Similarly it is owing to this harmony between the two wings of administration that the English have been able to hold their own in Hindustan and their territory has expanded by leaps and bounds. Equally evident is the fact how the rest of Hindustan once the envy of Iran and Turan is at present being torn as under by confusion and disorder on account of the lack of wise counsellors. The state of Satara rose to occupy the most pre-eminent position in the course of the last sixty years simply because the rulers acted up to the advice of the Brahmin ministers and the officers of the army zealously carried out the orders that were given to them. The Maharatta cavalry overran the whole of Hindustan and carried their arms to such remote places as Lahore, Kashmir, Khaibar, Kabul, Tibet, Gujrat, etc. At last their fortune fell into evil days. They began to neglect their peculiar methods of warfare which consisted in completely surrounding the enemy on all sides with a view to cutting of their supplies and then by a sudden sweep to carry away the palm of victory. The result was that when they met face to face with the Persian army [at the battle of Panipat] they suffered a crushing defeat. Confusion followed and for want of skilful guidance and judicious management this powerful state fell a prey to internal dissensions. Nārāyan Rāo was treacherously murdered and Raghūnāth Rāo created great disturbances. At last the God-fearing and far-sighted English intervened and settled the whole affair by taking Raghūnāth in their own protection and installing the infant Mādhu Rāo [Nārāyan] in his father's place and finally by concluding a firm treaty in order to impart stability to the new arrangements. The moral of the whole story is this that not everyone is qualified to accomplish great things. It has now fallen to the lot of the English to exert their beneficial influence on the interrelations of the different states. The ministers of Poona are highly satisfied with the firm engagement of the English, the particulars of which will appear from the writer's previous letter. He alone can govern a country well who is God-fearing, truthful and far-sighted at the time of peace and firm and resolute on the occasion of war. The English are endowed with these qualities and so the Raja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] is anxious

1778

to cultivate their friendship. The writer is always endeavouring to the best of his ability to strengthen the friendly relations between the two governments. Refers him for further particulars to the letter of Benīrām Pandit.

PS.—Among the events that are now taking place in the Deccan the activities of Ḥaidar Nāik are the most important. The Peshwa has despatched against him a body of 60,000 horse under the command of Harī Pandit and Niẓām Ali Khān has appointed Mubārizu'l-Mulk to co-operate with the Pandit and is himself taking active interest in the operation. At the request of the Poona government, the writer's master has also sent a suitable force to assist Harī Pandit. Irregular fighting is going on and Ḥaidar is watching for an opportunity when in a single engagement he could bring the fight to a finish.

Is happy to report that necessary action has been taken on the representation of the Governor-General against the *Zamīndār* of Kujang for his cruelty to the shipwrecked persons. Mādhoji Harī who had been commissioned to chastise the *Zamīndār* having failed to put an effective check on his wickedness has been recalled. Rājarām Pandit who is a highly capable and efficient officer has been appointed to take his place. It is hoped that in a short time he will be in a position to report to the Governor-General that his mission has succeeded, the *Zamīndār* has been subdued and the shipwrecked persons are taken care of and their goods and effects are restored to them. (*O R 36.*)

May 24. **925.** From Benīrām Pandit. Says that he has received from the Maharaja (Mudhojī Bhonsla) a *khaṛīṭa* for the Governor-General and a *parwāna* for himself. He is now sending the *khaṛīṭa* to him. Says that Gangā Rām Pandit, Jagdish Rām Pandit, a chief of rank and experience, and Mādho Rāo, a person of credit, have been detailed on the banks of the Narbada where they are now awaiting the arrival of Col. Leslie's detachment. When it arrives there every attention will be paid to its wants. Requests him to have an arrangement made for the transport of his baggage so that he may go to the Colonel. According to the direction of the Governor-General Mr Graham has paid Rs 10,000 to him. Dated 7 May. (*T R 12, pp. 40-1, no 9; A R 4, p. 1.*)

May 24. **926.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received on 27 *Rabī'* I (26 Apr.) his letter of 3 *Rabī'* I (2 Apr.) intimating that he had appointed Col. Leslie, a trustworthy and competent man, to the command of the detachment going to Bombay and that he had directed the Colonel to apply to the Bhonsla for assistance and support when he should need them. Has already replied to his several letters on this subject. It is some twenty days since he sent trustworthy agents to the Narbada where they are awaiting the arrival of the Colonel. Assures him that the latter will find there all that he needs. Has heard nothing yet from Col. Leslie. As soon as he does he will send him a satisfactory reply. (*T R 12, pp. 42-4, no 10; A R 4, p. 4.*)

1778

May 24. **927.** From Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T R 12, p. 45, no 11; A R 4, p. 3.*)

May 25. **928.** To Rājarām Pandit, *Sūbadār* of Cuttack. From a letter of Mr Marriott it appears that a ship which was bound for Madras was driven ashore near Balasore and considerable damage was done to her on account of the *Faujdār's* withholding his assistance. Requests him to issue immediately on receipt of this letter a mandatory *parwāna* to the *Faujdār* of Balasore asking him to render any help that may be required of him for the safety of the cargo. (*C I 10, p. 73, no 126.*)

May 25. **929.** To Devākār Pandit. Is glad to receive a reply to his letter and to learn that pursuant to his request a trustworthy person has been deputed to the bank of the Narbada to await the arrival of the troops who will be safely ferried over and supplied with the necessaries of transport. Is indebted to the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] and his officers for their friendly support. (*C I 10, p. 73, no 127.*)

May 25. **930.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has already sent a reply to his letter. Is highly pleased to have received a letter communicating that a trustworthy person has been deputed at the Narbada to await the arrival of the [English] troops with a view to helping them with the necessaries of transport and requesting that Benīrām Pandit may be permitted to return to the Bhonsla. In compliance with his request permission for departure has been given to the Pandit who will accordingly proceed to him. (*C I 10, pp. 73-4, no 128.*)

May 25. **931.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is glad to receive his letter bearing on the subject of the chastisement of the *Zamīndār* of Kujang. The Bhonsla writes that as Mādhojī Harī had been found negligent in the matter of providing for the safety of the shipwrecked persons he has been replaced by Rājarām Pandit who is endowed with wisdom and military skill. It is hoped that the Pandit will immediately take measures to punish the offending *Zamīndār*. Regrets to say that although this matter has repeatedly been brought to the Bhonsla's notice and that although the latter has himself given assurances over and over again in respect thereof, no successful results have yet been achieved. Has pressed the matter so frequently from the sole consideration of public good which it is the duty of every ruler to promote. But the addressee does not appear to be in a complying mood. Hopes he will do what appears to him reasonable and just. (*C I 10, p. 74, no 129.*)

May 25. **932.** To Devākār Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, p. 74, no 129.*)

May 25. **933.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. In consequence of Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān's repeated requests and also of the Vazir's earnest desires he intervened to effect a reconciliation between the two brothers. The result was satisfactory. The Khān returned to the Vazir and received from him the grant of an annual stipend of three *lākhs* of rupees for his maintenance and with his consent he now resides at Monghyr under the protection of the Company. Now it has been brought to the Governor-General's notice that the Khān is finding it difficult to realise the rents from the lands granted to him and has been accordingly reduced to the necessity of borrowing money to meet his

1778

expenses. The kindness shown to the Khān is therefore of no good to him. Is confident that generous and benevolent as he is, the Vazir will never tolerate the affliction of one who is his own flesh and blood. Actuated partly by the sincere regard he bears to every member of the family of the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] and partly by the consideration for maintaining the good name and reputation of the Vazir he suggests that the charge of the *maḥāls* granted to the Khān be made over to Mr Middleton in the same manner as those granted in *tankhwāhs* to the Company have been made over to him. Instructions have already been sent to that gentleman. Should the Vazir agree to the proposal Mr Middleton will take charge of the *maḥāls* and send the collections to the Khān. (*C I 10, p. 75, no 130; T I 17, pp. 25, 26, no 45; A I 4, p. 49.*)

May 25. **934.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khan. Capt. Palmer informed the Governor-General of all the particulars the Khān had entrusted to him. There is no doubt that the Khān earnestly desires an interview but some private reasons render his visit to Calcutta at this time inopportune; nor is it possible for the Governor-General to leave his station. Desires him therefore to wait for a favourable opportunity in order to bring about a meeting. The Khān's inability to collect the rents and the consequent distress of his situation have given the Governor-General the greatest concern. As his well-being is the foremost object of his heart he has directed Mr Middleton to apply to the Vazir for an assignment equivalent to the *tankhwāh* he allotted to the Khān to be added to the other *tankhwāhs* assigned to the Company and managed by that gentleman. Should the Nawab consent and most probably he will, Mr Middleton will take upon himself the collection of the revenue and the amount thus realised will be paid to the Khān from the Company's treasury at Bhagalpur. (*C I 10, pp. 75-6, no 131; T I 17 pp. 27-8, no 47; A I 4, p. 48.*)

May 25. **935.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. The Board have appointed Mr Daniel Barwell to manage the Company's *tankhwāhs* in Rohilkhand. Mr Middleton has accordingly been directed to give over charge of the said business to that gentleman. Has a great regard for Mr Barwell who is a very capable man. Commends him therefore to the favour of the Vazir. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton. (*C I 10, pp. 76-7, no 132; T I 17, p. 27, no 46; A I 4, p. 49.*)

May 25. **936.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, p. 77, no 133; T I 17, p. 29, no 48; A I 4, p. 43.*)

May 26. **937.** From Rani Bhawānī. Says that with a view to protecting the crops, the Company spend every year a large sum of money over the construction of bridges in the various *chaklas* but that they are not made sufficiently strong and durable consequently they do not stand even for a single year but break down causing destruction to the crops and entailing a considerable loss on the Company. Requests that the contract for the construction of the bridges may be given to her. She will make them strong and durable. The crops will no longer be destroyed nor will the Government revenue suffer in any way. Solicits orders of the Governor-General on this subject.

1778

Pran Bose and other *taḥṣīldārs* who made collections in the *zamīndārī* during 1184 Bengali (1777 A. D.) have embezzled a large sum of money and they refuse to produce their accounts. The matter is receiving the attention of Mr Baber, Chief of the Council of Revenue at Murshidabad. The *taḥṣīldārs* assert that an examination of their papers will reveal nothing as they contain mixed accounts of her *zamīndārī* and the *khās mahāls*. Requests therefore that Mr Baber may be supplied with full particulars of the terms of the *khās mahāls* farms in order to enable him to ascertain the exact amount due to her from the *taḥṣīldārs*. (*O R 37.*)

May 28. **938.** Agreement of Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah dated 19 *Rabī'* I, 1192 A. H. (18 April 1778). To the same effect as the one he concluded with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah[1] in 1774 with an additional clause stipulating that the English stand guarantee for a due observance of the terms on both sides. (*O R 38.*)

May 28. **939.** *The following letters were received as enclosures from Col. Leslie.* (1) *Bālājī Gobind to Col. Leslie.* Is happy to receive his letter. Professes attachment to the English. Is sending his confident, Nanda Kumār, to wait on him and fully represent the state of affairs and his (the writer's) views thereon. Recd. 10 *Rabī'* II = 8 May.

(2) *Bālājī Gobind to Col. Leslie.* Has received his letter intimating that Bālājī Pandit, the *Qil'adār* of Kalpi declines to furnish him with boats unless—so he declares—he receives from him (the writer) a written order to that effect and desiring him to issue necessary instructions. Says in reply that he has sent Lala Nanda Kumār to him in order to fully explain to him the situation of affairs. Hopes the Colonel will act agreeably to what the Lala represents. Expresses his sincere attachment to the English and expects them to entertain the same feeling towards him. Recd. 17 *Rabī'* II = 15 May.

(3) *Gangādhar to Col. Leslie.* To the same effect as the foregoing. Recd. 17 *Rabī'* II = 15 May. (*T R 12, pp. 45-9, no 12.*)

May 29. **940.** To [the Nawab of Arcot]. Has received his letter and is much aggrieved at its contents which savoured of an imputation of unwarrantable indifference on the part of the Governor-General for, he has ever been a faithful supporter of the Nawab and was never unmindful of his interests. Says that shortly after despatching his letter the Nawab must have received one from the Governor-General intimating his inability to afford him the assistance he had asked for. But adds that he has done all he could to procure him the desire of his heart and that he could not have exerted himself to any greater extent even if the case were his own. Asks him to wait till despatches from England should arrive. Most probably they will contain a compliance with all his wishes. (*C I 10, pp. 79-80, no 135.*)

[May—.] **941.** To the *Faujdār* of Chhatarpur. Informs him that Mr Munro is going to Colonel [Leslie]. Desires him to provide the gentleman with necessary help in order to facilitate his journey and also to issue

[1] See letter no 1359 in volume IV of this series and Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. I, pp. 7, 8.

1778

parwānas in the names of the *'āmils* and the *zamīndārs* asking them no to molest him but to escort him safely across their respective jurisdictions *C I 10, p. 77, no 134.*)

Jun. 3. 942. Ḥasan Riẓā Khān to Mr Middleton. Says that he and Ḥaidar Beg Khān were appointed *nāibs* to Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah on the recommendation of Mr Hastings and Mr Bristow. When the addressee came to the Nawab's court he also signified his approval of the appointment. Has been carrying out his duties conscientously—the underlying policy of his administration being the promoting of friendship between the Nawab and the English and the liquidation of the arrears due to the Company and the maintenance of the brigade lent by them. Imām Bakhsh and others have represented to the Nawab that the measures adopted by him (the writer) are harmful to the interests of his State and have instigated him to dismiss the brigade. They are also fomenting discontent and sedition among the infantry and artillery. A proof of this activity of theirs may be seen in the fact that when Imām Bakhsh's embezzlements were found out and he was banished, quiet and content were automatically restored. He has now returned and signs of the growing unrest are again manifesting themselves on the surface. He is also making false and malicious representations to the Nawab and Mr Hastings. Is prepared to answer any charge brought against him and explain any conduct that might have been misconstrued by his enemies. Is willing to go down to Calcutta and face the closest scrutiny if the Governor-General should so desire. But if, on the contrary, he places his confidence in him (the writer) let him write so and the present policy would be pursued with reinforced zeal and vigour. (*T R 13, pp. 56-75, no 11.*)

Jun. 3. 943. From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T R 13, p. 75, no 12.*)

Jun. 9. 944. From the Rani of Burdwan. Says that the revenue of the *maḥāls* of Burdwan which is the *zamīndārī* of her son, was fixed at Rs 35,07,208-1-4 *gandas* for the years 1183 and 1184 Bengali (A. D. 1776-7). She now requests that the settlement for the Bengali years 1185-6 (A. D. 1778-9) may be made with her at the same *jam'a* and the same monthly *qistbandī* by the Board [of Revenue] and that she being placed over the said *maḥāls* will regularly discharge the aforesaid sums to Government. She also agrees to pay to Government Rs 3,16,538-10-1 being the arrears of the years 1183-4 when the estate was under the management of *Dīwāns* Khush Ḥāl Chand and Rūp Nārāyan and Birj Kishor. The amount will be discharged in two equal instalments—one in *Chait* 1185 and the other in the same month of the following year.

As she has a right to demand from the said *Dīwāns* and from the manager of the late Rūp Nārāyan an explanation of their accounts, she requests that an order from the Council may be issued to each of them to explain to her the accounts of the years 1183-4 during which the collections were made by them. If on enquiry any embezzlement should be proved on them they must make it good to her. She on her part will treat them with all the consideration to which they are entitled by virtue of their rank.

1778

During the last two years heavy deficiencies have been made by the aforesaid persons; their names should therefore be removed from the record of the Council. She will appoint efficient officers for the management of the collections as well as for the control of her household affairs. Hopes that the Governor-General and the Board will comply with her requests. (*O R 39; T R 13, pp. 76-9, no 13; A R 4, p. 24.*)

Jun. 9. **945.** From the Rani of Burdwan. Says that the late Maharaja Kirat Chand granted the Sinpahari *mahāl* otherwise called Amboa to his mother for her support. On the death of the Maharaja the said *mahāl* was, according to the practice in the family settled as *Rājmāta* property on the mother of Maharaja Tilok Chand. This lady dying, the proprietory right of the *mahāl* was transferred to the writer who is the mother of Maharaj Dhiraj Tej Chand Bahadur. Requests therefore that she may be permitted to make settlement of those *mahāls*. Mr McDowell has now come to Amboa to take possession of the effects of the late Rani for the satisfaction of her creditors. This measure, if effected, will be a great disgrace to the writer. Agrees to satisfy all just demands on the *mahāl*. Requests that the Burdwan Council [of Revenue] may be directed to recall that gentleman. (*O R 40; T R 13, pp. 79-80, no 14; A R 4, p. 24.*)

Jun. 9. **946.** To the Peshwa. Had informed the Peshwa some time ago that he intended to send a body of troops for strengthening the garrison of Bombay and had requested him to write to his chiefs and officers to allow it an unmolested passage through their respective jurisdictions. Notwithstanding this the Governor-General now learns from Colonel Leslie, the Commander of the detachment, that when he arrived at the bank of the Jumna he wrote to Bālājī and Gangādhar, the chiefs of those parts of Bundelkhand which are under the Peshwa's authority, for a free passage through their jurisdictions. Having, in reply, received assurances of friendship the Colonel prepared to march with his army. But before the first division was fairly embarked, a party of horse came down and fired on them and on their arrival at the opposite bank they were opposed by a body of 1,200 horse with the *Qil'adār* of Kalpi at their head. On this the Commander of the division sent a message to the *Qil'adār* desiring that he might pass unmolested, and receiving an answer to proceed he advanced but was fired on at a distance. In consequence of the orders he had received he refrained from retaliating, emboldened by which the horsemen came charging so near the troops that it became necessary for their own safety to make a vigorous opposition. In the scuffle that ensued the assailants were put to flight and the English Commander, finding the fort of Kalpi evacuated, took possession of it as a pledge for their future good behaviour.

Is convinced that these acts of hostility have been displayed without authority from the Peshwa or his ministers. The Governor-General does not mean to demand satisfaction for what is past as the aggressors have received their deserts. Will, however, request the Peshwa to issue without delay such positive instructions to all his officers as may effectually prevent anything of the like nature in future. (*T I 18, pp. 30-4 no 23.*)

1778

Jun. 11. **947.** From the Nawab of Arcot. The Governor-General may remember that while he was a member of the Madras Government how some mischievous persons attempted to disgrace the writer by instituting a civil suit [for the recovery of money] against him, and how he and Mr Du Pré viewed the measure with grave concern and exerted their combined influence to get it withdrawn. At present several persons intend to do the same thing.

Relying on the friendship and support of the English, the writer has fixed his residence in their country [Madras] and is living there with his family and friends. On account of certain of his rights being usurped by the Company, his affairs are in confusion. He himself is exposed to indignities and does not find among his friends anyone who can help him with money to satisfy his creditors. The object of this threat of an appeal to law is simply to injure the reputation of the writer and reflect discredit on the good name of his friends; for it is on account of their inattention that his affairs are in an unsatisfactory condition. Requests the Governor-General therefore to see that the law court may not interfere in his affairs. Has just been informed that his persecutors have even offered a bribe to the court authorities for their help in bringing the writer to disrepute. Considers the Governor-General his sincere friend and so has written him all this without reserve. Hopes that he will do everything in his power to protect his honour and credit and will consult Sir Elijah Impey on the subject. Is passing his time in constant dread of the people of the court. Is unable to defend himself and earnestly hopes that the Governor-General will save him at this juncture. *(O R 41; A R 4, p. 21.)*

Jun. 11. **948.** Mr Barwell to Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his letter intimating that he will accept the agreement guaranteed by the English under the seal and signature of Mr Nathaniel Middleton and witnessed by Mr Chandler and the writer. He quite appreciates the solicitude of the Nawab to obtain an agreement whose authenticity should be beyond all doubt. Indeed such a desire is only a matter of common prudence. Assures him that this agreement is absolutely reliable as it is guaranteed by the English Company. There is no harm, however, in asking for the seal of the Company for the satisfaction of the Nawab's servants and dependants. Will write to the Governor-General and Council on the subject and assures the Nawab that in the course of the next two months he will send him the documents with the Company's seal duly affixed thereto. Mr Nathaniel Middleton had deputed the writer to Rampur to make enquiries about certain rumours connected with the name of the Nawab. On enquiry the writer is fully satisfied that the reports about his evil intentions are without any foundation and that he is a sincere well-wisher of the Nawab-Vazir and the English. Has submitted a report on this subject to Mr Middleton who will communicate the same to the Governor-General and Council. Asks the Nawab not to worry himself on any account. Dated 17 *Rabī'* I=16 April. *(O R 42.)*

Jun. 11. **949.** From Mūl Chand Dūni, the *gumāshta* of Arjunjī Nāthjī. Intimates that Sakharām Bāpū and other ministers not being pleased with Nānā Farnavīs have caused Raghuba Dādā to be proclaimed

1778

[Peshwa] and are determined to establish him at Poona. The Governor of Bombay has supported Raghuba but he fears lest Sakharām should be playing a double game in order to deceive him in the end. Mr Boddam too holds the same views and has consequently made Sāhūjī declare in writing that he would always keep him informed of the affairs of the city [Bombay]. As Raghuba's forces are small he will not march to Poona unless reinforcement from Hindustan[1] arrives. Forces are also expected from Madras. Mr Boddam is anxious to expel the Mughal [Nawab of Surat] from the city as a measure advantageous to the Company and agreeable to the people. Requests that a letter commending him to the favour of Mr Boddam be granted to him. Dated Surat 10 May. (*T R 12, pp. 49-50, no 13.*)

Jun. 12. 950. From Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā. Intimates that Mr James Anderson having recouped his health is now returning to Calcutta. Requests him to exert his influence with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and get the villages of Dedawar and Wareba in *pargana* Rae Bareli restored to Saiyid Abū Sa'īd who has so long enjoyed the possession and is a holy and venerable man. (*T R 13, pp. 80-2, no 15.*)

Jun. 11. 951. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter commending Mr James Anderson to his favour. Is greatly pleased to see the gentleman and will treat him with every consideration in view of the friendship which the Governor-General bears to him. (*T R 13, p. 83, no 16.*)

Jun. 15. 952. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that on all occasions of anxiety and uneasiness he looks up to the Governor-General for assistance which is never denied to him. Is astonished therefore that in his present embarrassment the usual consolation has not come. Trusts that the Governor-General has learnt the particulars of the situation from his letter of 12 *Rabī'* I [11 April] a duplicate of which he encloses in the present letter for his perusal if the former miscarried. Hopes the Governor-General who is his old benefactor, will not keep silent for long and favour him with frequent letters. Encloses a translation of the letter received from Poona dated 16 *Rabī'* I [15 April] and transmits a copy of the intelligence received from the camp of Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah, dated 4 *Rabī'* II [2 May] together with a copy of that written by his own newswriters from Pondicherry.

PS.—On finishing this letter he received the disconsolate news of the ill-health of the Governor-General. Prays for his speedy recovery and hopes to hear soon the news of his good health. Has been informed that the Chief of Mysore [Ḥaidar Nāik] intends to invade Tanjore. He aims at the reduction of the country together with its forts and is recruiting men for his army. (*O R 43; A R 4, p. 21.*)

Jun. 15. 953. Rooji to the Nawab of Arcot. Moru Pandit has, in this quarter [Poona] rendered the transmission of letters very difficult by establishing outposts as far as Baramati to prevent it. Consequently not a single letter is sent. Will, however, try his utmost to supply him

[1] Apparently Bengal is meant.

1778

with news as far as possible. Nānā Farnavis has come to Poona from Purandhar. He believes that Moru Pandit is only holding out empty threats and that he is not capable of doing anything effectively. While engaged in a negotiation through Gopāl Nāik. Moru Pandit suddenly left Poona and arrived at Baramati where he began to recruit men for his army. Sidi Farhād and three other *sardārs* were coming to Poona with an army consisting of two hundred horse and seven hundred infantry, in quest of employment. They had previously communicated to Nānā Farnavīs their object of coming to Poona and were informed that their services were not required and that they need not come. Notwithstanding this they continued to proceed. Apprehending that they were in league with Moru Pandit, Nānā Farnavīs despatched an army to oppose their march. To prove that they were not hostile, they declined to fight; but Nānā's men took the four leaders prisoners and brought them to him. They also brought articles worth fifty thousand rupees besides one hundred horses and twenty camels which were deposited in the *sarkār*. The prisoners were then sent to the fort. Nānā Farnavīs was pleased that he had destroyed an ally of his enemy. He next directed Appā Balwant and Bājī Pandit who were under a previous order collecting money and raising troops at Narsinghpur for the reinforcement of Harī Pandit against Ḥaidar Nāik, not to allow any army to join Moru Pandit from that side. But although the friendship of Hulkar with Moru was very well known Nānā entirely overlooked the possibility of the two joining hands with each other. So while he was occupied in other matters of state he all of a sudden heard that Hulkar had effected a junction with Moru and their combined forces were advancing on Poona. Not knowing what to do he left the place and hastened to Purandhar. But the commandant of the fort refused him entrance saying that as this was a case of civil war he would neither admit the one party nor the other. Having no alternative he halted outside the fort. He sent for Sakharām Pandit who was at Saswad. When the Pandit came near the fort he was similarly refused admittance. He visited Nānā Farnavīs and advised him to make peace with the enemy, who had grown strong. Nānā Farnavīs consented and asked him to negotiate. Sakharām Pandit with some *sardārs* proceeded to do so. Meanwhile Moru Pandit accompanied by Hulkar and others entered Poona. He posted guards all over the town, entered the palace of Srimant Pandit Pardhan and waited upon Pārbatī Bāi. He took the golden flag and the drum from the *toshakhāna* of the *sarkār*, marched from Poona and halted at a distance of about six miles from it. Accompanied by Hulkar and others he again visited Pārbatī Bāi who presented a *khil'at* to Hulkar and permitted them all to depart. They returned to Lonauli where all the troops assembled. In the morning Moru in company with a few *sardārs* rode to visit Sakharām Pandit who came out of his tent to receive them. They talked together for two hours and then separated. Next day Gopāl Nāik brought a certain message from Moru Pandit to Sakharām and conversed with him for a long time. Sakharām Pandit with Kishan Rāo Ballāl and others went to the place of Hulkar and had a discussion with him in private for two hours. Kishan Rāo and Mādhū Rāo were sent to Nānā Farnavīs. Sakharām Pandit with his associates and Moru Pandit with Hulkar took to their

1778

respective quarters and negotiations commenced. Moru Pandit proposes that Nānā Farnavīs should not have any connection with politics, and that he may stick to the duties of a *Farnavīs* which post he formerly held, if he is not willing to lead a retired life. Regarding himself he says that he undertakes to conduct the affairs of the *Dīwānī* but in so doing he will always consult Sakharām Pandit and be guided by his advice. Buchaba Purandhari and Chintu Vithal will submit their report on revenue and civil affairs to the *Dīwān*. Srimant Dādā Ṣāḥib should be invited to come. On his coming, all the disturbances will disappear. Nānā Farnavīs does not like to lead a retired life. If he elects to fight, he will not fare well, as he has lost the opportune moment and his friends are now away from him. He has therefore no alternative but to yield. He says that if Raghūnāth Rāo comes his life and honour will be at stake and demands a surety for the safety of his person and property. This point is now being discussed. Nānā Farnavīs depended for help on [Mahādājī] Sindhia whom he had granted a *jāgīr* yielding about five *lākhs* of rupees, and whom he had assured that the fort of Asirgarh will be given later. Consequently he summoned him but he could not come as he was engaged in conducting the seige of Kolhapur. Nānā then made an alliance with Visājī Sindhia and agreed to pay him twenty *lākhs* of rupees. He paid five *lākhs* in cash and promised to pay the remainder by instalments. Nānā Farnavīs has 5,000 troops with him while Hulkar and others have 15,000. Moru Pandit has invited Thomas Mostyn to his camp. This man from the very beginning is at the bottom of the quarrel. He has now found an opportunity and intends to get his affairs settled. Negotiations are on foot. The *harkāras* say that Raghūnāth Rāo with an English army is advancing from Bombay. Dated 16 *Rabī'* I=15 April and received at Chennappapattanam on 15 *Rabī'* II=13 May. (*O R 44; A R 4, p. 21.*)

Jun. 15. **954.** Intelligence. While Raghūnāth Rāo was proceeding with an English army from the port of Surat towards the Ghat, the Poona ministers were in correspondence with the French. The Governor-General despatched Col. Upton to Poona in order to settle the disputes between Raghūnāth Rāo and the Poona ministers. The Colonel prevented the English from fighting and started negotiations for bringing about a settlement between the parties but nothing could be done on account of the designs of Raghūnāth Rāo. Further negotiations were consequently suspended. Raghūnāth Rāo remained at Bombay as formerly. The disturbances created by Hulkar, Moru Farnavīs and others have subsided. When Col. Upton left Poona the ministers invited the French and made an agreement with them that in case of a rupture between them and the English over the affairs of Raghūnāth Rāo, they would assist them. This may have roused the suspicion of the English. Whether in consequence of this suspicion or some other cause, God knows what, a detachment of about one thousand English and ten thousand Indian troops have arrived in the vicinity of Chhattisgarh. The Governor-General has requested Mudhojī Bhonsla to supply it with fodder and coolies at its halting places and to see that it passes safely through his jurisdiction. Mudhojī has sent a copy of the Governor-General's letter to Nizām Alī Khān and has also informed

1778

Mubārizu'l-Mulk of the progress of the army. To what direction these troops proceed it remains to be seen. Possibly Niẓām Ālī Khān is not unacquainted with their objective: but the writer has not been able to ascertain it.

Harī Pandit Phadke proceeded to Poona where he may have arrived by this time. What will happen there after his arrival it is yet too early to surmise and what turn the friendship existing between Sakharām Pandit and Hulkar will take it is difficult to foresee. Raghūnāth Rāo despatched from the port of Bombay two ships that are missing. Most probably they are somewhere in the same district.

The officials of Niẓām Ālī Khān are sadly disunited among themselves. The power of [Ḥaidar] Nāik is this year much on the ascendant; the combined forces of Mubārizu-l-Mulk and the Mahrattas have proved ineffective against him. The army of the Nāik surrounded the troops of the allies, plundered their elephants, camels, etc., and by means of guerilla warfare struck terror into their hearts. On their retreat the Nāik marched to Dharwar and captured the fort called Bahadurgarh. The forts of Adoni and Raichur are not safe. The Afghans are playing the role of spectators and do not come out of Kurnool. Shujāu'l-Mulk writes to his *vakīl* that the Nāik has become this time very proud and the prospect of a combination of the two armies has lost all its horror for him, since the allied forces twice attacked the forts of Adoni and Raichur and were twice repulsed. This enterprise during the last two years has entailed and expenditure of about one crore of rupees on Niẓām Ālī's government. Appā Mahādeo who is the agent of Raghūnāth Rāo and is now staying with the Nāik, attributes the success of the Rāo to himself and maintains friendly relations with the people of the Nāik.

It appears from the intelligence of Poona that the dispute which broke out between the Poona ministers and Raghūnath Rāo still continues. Each of the parties, the ministers on one side and Hulkar and Moru Farnavīs on the other, is waiting for an opportunity to serve its own end. Written by Pitambar Dās, dated 2 May. (*O R 45; A R 4, p. 21.*)

Jun. 15. **955.** Intelligence. On 21 April the French Commandant at Pondicherry received a letter from Gen. Ballecombe intimating that Kot Krishna, a Brahmin who represented the latter in the court of Ḥaidar Ālī Khān had returned to him after successfully accomplishing his mission there. As a reward for this service the Brahmin has received a *jāgīr* consisting of several *ta'llaqs* in the district of Kondapalli. He has further obtained a palanquin, a royal umbrella, a robe of honour, besides a permanent situation as ambassador to Ḥaidar's court. Gen. Bellecombe has embarked from Mahe and will soon reach the port of Pondicherry. A merchantman has come to this quarter from Chennappapattanam. Another vessel has arrived from Mauritius, laden with thirty-one chests containing firelocks and other ariticles. Will write to him full particulars after the arrival of the General. Dated Pondicherry, 30 April. (*O R 46; A R 4, p. 21.*)

1778

Jun. 15. **956.** Mādho Rāo Sindhia's Munshi to Raja Gobind Rām. Has received his letter and fully explained its contents to his master who very gladly accepted the proposal to form an alliance with the English. If a really good man is employed to conduct the negotiation there is no doubt but it will be attended with success. The writer offers himself to undertake negotiations of peace between the English on the one hand and Sindhia, Hulkar and the Peshwa on the other. The task will no doubt be very arduous by reason of the absence of any complete unanimity among the latter chiefs. But still he would like to make an attempt and for this purpose he has written to the Nawab Vazir for full information respecting his sentiments on the subject. His future action shall depend upon what replies he receives from there. Says that if he should think it advisable to send any presents here he must not forget the ministers, for it is very necessary to conciliate them. The same practice will be observed if anything is sent from here. Intimates that Mulhār Nāik and Harī Dās, who had become bankrupts, have agreed to send something by way of presents to Sindhia, probably with a view to returning to him through the influence of the Nawab Vazir. Dated 20 April. (*T R 13, pp. 84-9, no 17.*)

Jun. 15. **957.** To Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that the Company have restored his *tankhwāh* which may now be drawn from the Murshidabad treasury as formerly. The necessary *parwāna* has been issued to Mr Martin. Instructions have also been given for the payment of the arrears of the *tankhwāh* due to him. (*C I 10, p. 80, no 136.*)

Jun. 15. **958.** To Jasārat Khān. Has received his letter proposing to retire from the office abdicating it in favour of his grandson [1] and pass the rest of his time in devotion to God. Informs him that his request has been complied with and his application has been sent back duly granted. Hopes that he will act according to it as soon as it is received by him. (*C I 10, pp. 80-1, no 137.*)

Jun. 15. **959.** To Mādho Rāo Sindhia. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*C I 10, p. 81, no 138; T I 17, p. 30, no 50b; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Jun. 15. **960.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Is glad to learn from Mr Middleton that the treaty which subsisted between the Khān and the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] has been renewed by the present Vazir adding fresh stipulations to it by which the latter will not interfere in any way with the revenue of his country if by care and attention it is improved in future and that the said English gentleman has affixed his seal to it on the part of the Company as guarantee. The apprehensions that the Khān expressed of the authenticity of the guarantee because it did not bear the seal of the Company was entirely groundless. The seal of the Resident is as good as that of the Company and the latter is bound to recognise it. Assures him therefore that the Company will never be inattentive to the preservation of the conditions stipulated in the treaty and that the Khān will enjoy their advantages without any interruption from the Vazir. The Khān has offered a *nazrāna* of one *lākh* of rupees to the Company as a proof of his friendship and attach-

[1] In other letters, 'son'.

1778

ment. Has accepted it in their name and authorized Mr Middleton to receive it. (*C I 10, pp. 81-2, no 139; T I 17, pp. 30-1, no 50a; A I 4, p. 43.*)

Jun. 15. **961.** To Saiyid Ḥasan Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*C I 10, p. 82, no 140.*)

Jun. 15. **962.** To Mirzā Isḥāq Khān. Is pleased to receive his *'arẓī* conveying the news of his safe return home. Hopes that the Khān will correspond with him every now and then. (*C I 10, p. 82, no 141.*)

Jun. 15. **963.** To [Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah]. Complimentary, thanking him for the supply of papers containing the news of the 'west'. (*C I 10, p. 82, no 142.*)

Jun. 15. **964.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Acknowledges the receipt of the Vazir's letter intimating his consent to the plan recommended by the Board for the defence of the Doab. Says that the adoption of the plan will greatly induce to the interest of the Vazir's affairs for the revenues will be better collected by a regular body of troops commanded by a gentleman entirely under his orders.

Mr Osborne, an officer of considerable abilities, is going to the Vazir and will have the honour to present this letter to him. Positive instructions have been given him to conduct himself in such a manner as to render himself worthy of the Vazir's favour. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton. (*C I 10, pp. 83-4, no 144; T I 17, p. 29, no 49; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Jun. 16. **965.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that Saiyid Sirāju'd-Dīn now succeeds Rāy Sarūp Chand who hitherto waited upon the Governor-General in Calcutta as *vakīl* on behalf of the *Niẓāmat*. This gentleman will henceforth attend on him and submit reports of *Niẓāmat* affairs to him for consideration. Hopes the Governor-General will listen to his representations. (*O R 47; A R 4, p. 32.*)

Jun. 18. **966.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that in order to declare that the writer having attained the age of discretion is now competent to manage his own affairs independently, and with a view to upholding the prestige of the *Niẓāmat* family, the Governor-General in Council has been graciously pleased to remove Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and to invest the writer with full authority. Since the removal of the Khān the criminal and civil affairs are managed by the old officers, and he has issued to them under his own seal and signature letters of reassurance. But from the tenor of the *sanad* sent by Rāy Bhawānī Parshād under the orders of the Governor-General it now appears that the writer is to be divested of all his authority and reduced to his former subordinate position, that Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān over his own signature will be authorised to pass orders on criminal cases and that the writer will no more seal and sign public documents. This the writer ascribes to his own misfortune, otherwise there is no reason why the Governor-General who has ever been so good to him should now turn unkind. Recollects a couplet depicting his own case:—'The shapelessness of my person must be to blame, for a robe of honour bestowed by thee was never known to ill-fit a man.' If the Governor-General thinks it just to deprive him of his authority and make him

1778

subordinate to other persons as formerly, the writer is helpless. If he knew that his elevation would only be a temporary one and that his seal and signature would carry authority only for a short time he would not have exercised that authority at all. In fact he was prompted to take up his duties immediately on the dismissal of Muḥammad Riẓa Khān from the sole consideration that otherwise public business would suffer a serious set-back. If at this stage he makes over the charge of his affairs to a deputy it will be set down as due to his own incompetence—a charge which would certainly look bad in the face of all the Governor-General's declarations to the Council about the Nawab's having attained majority and years of discretion. Such a measure will further give others an occasion to make adverse comments on the Governor-General's decision to place power in the writer's hand. Requests the Governor-General therefore to ponder that it is not fair to deprive the Nawab of his authority and to place him in a subordinate position. The measure is fraught with danger to his life and property. But as he is to carry out the orders of the Governor-General he leaves the case entirely to his sense of justice. Sends two different *sanads* drawn up in the name of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān in terms that would befit a chief addressing his deputy. Any one of the two which the Governor-General may approve will be made over to him and the Khān should acknowledge the same under his own seal in terms of a draft enclosed. The Governor-General is the supreme authority to whom the writer owes his honour and dignity and to whom he discloses the secrets of his heart. Hopes that in view of what he has already done for the good of the writer whom he was pleased to call his 'younger brother' he will not disgrace him in the eyes of the people. Dated 13 June. (*O R 48.*)

Jun. 18. **967.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter of 6 June, asking the writer to send immediately to him a *sanad* in the name of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, and directing him to abstain, at present, from passing orders on public affairs. Has already sent two *sanads* and has represented at the same time his own case to him in a separate letter for his consideration. It appears from the Governor-General's letter to Munnī Begam that he has been informed that under the advice of I'tibār Ali Khān, arbitrary changes are often made in the staff of officers of the civil and criminal courts. This has astonished the writer, as the report is totally false. I'tibār Ali Khān who is a private servant of Munnī Begam has nothing to do with public affairs. The writer is getting all the affairs done by old officers and has done no harm to any of them. Such being the case the accusation that the writer is guided in the discharge of his duties by the advice of I'tibār Ali Khān, cannot be maintained. But as the interests of the writer and those of the Begam are identical, and as there is no harm if the servants of the one pay their respects to the other, the Begam on the request of the writer, has kindly directed I'tibār Ali Khān and Munshī 'Abdu'r Raḥīm who are both loyal and well-behaved to wait on him and carry out his orders. The dismissed *Nāib* does not these days deal out justice; consequently people come to him and clamour for it. As the administration of justice must never be neglected, the writer has appointed 'Abdu'r Raḥīm to go through the

1778

petitions, to report their subject-matter to him and on getting them sealed and signed by the writer to send them to the officers concerned. In this way under the present unsettled state the petitions of complainants are disposed of. Such is the real situation of affairs, which mischievous persons have represented to the Governor-General in a bad light. Does not know if his critics want him to drudge at the petitions like an ordinary *muḥarrir*. It would be unfortunate indeed if the Governor-General should give credit to such malicious representations against one whom he has been pleased to call his 'younger brother'. Dated 13 June. (*O R 49.*)

Jun. 21. **968.** Devākar Pandit to Col. Leslie. Has received his letter accompanied by one from 'Imādu'd-Daulah (Governor-General). The Maharaja (Mudhojī Bhonsla) was also greatly pleased with its contents. Intimates that Gangā Rām and Jādū Rāy have been waiting for six weeks on the bank of the Narbada to receive him and conduct him safely across his dominions. In view of the fact that the season is very hot and his route lies through mountainous regions, he would advise the Colonel to fully satisfy himself with respect to the conditions of the supply of water, forage and grain before setting out for the interior. Also desires him to send daily reports of his marches. Has implicit faith in his promise that he will not molest the ryots. The population of his country is not very large and both in the plains and on the mountains there reside savage people. Desires him not to employ them for transporting baggage but to get his own coolies. Asks him to give every assistance in his power to secure the safe arrival of the provision sent from this quarter. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. Recd. 8 *Rabī'*I=7 Apr. (*T R 12, pp. 50-4, no 14; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Jun. 21. **969.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Received on 15 *Rabī'*II (13 May) his letter dated 3 *Rabī'* I (6 Apr.) along with one from Col. Leslie intimating that he has appointed the latter to the command of the English detachment which is proceeding to Bombay through the Bhonsla's territories and desiring him to afford the Colonel every assistance and support he might require from him. Says that agreeably to an earlier intimation of the Governor-General he despatched three letters to the Colonel enquiring about his progress and the route he wants to take but has not received any reply yet. Informs him that several persons of credit have been waiting on the bank of the Narbada for about six weeks expecting the arrival of the troops there. They will exert themselves to the utmost in supplying the troops with all they want as long as they are in his territories. Requests him to direct Col. Leslie to regulate his march through the writer's possessions according to his instructions and not to be oppressive to his ryots in any way. Asks him to send back Benīrām Pandit with the detachment. (*T R 12 pp. 54-7, no 15; A R 4, p. 5.*)

Jun. 21. **970.** From Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T R 12, pp. 57-61, no 16; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Jun. 23. **971.** Intelligence from the Deccan. Buchāba, Hulkar and Nānā Farnavīs are at Purandhar negotiating with Raghūnāth Rāo. Sakharām Bāpū went to Nānā Farnavīs but nothing has yet been settled. Harī Pant Phadke, Sindhia, Dhonsā, Nānā Farnavīs and the son of Niẓām

1778

Alī Khān have joined together and agreed that since the English at Bombay have a claim on Raghūnāth Rāo to the amount of about 30 *lākhs* of rupees lent to him, they shall be allowed to station a battalion and fifteen to twenty Europeans with him till the debt is discharged, but they shall not be permitted to open a factory at Poona, that the friendship subsisting between the English and the Mahrattas should be maintained as formerly, that they will not take notice of any further promises which Raghūnāth Rāo may have made to them (the English). The administration will run thus, — the sovereignty should be placed in the hands of Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan; the *dīwānī* should be held by Raghūnāth Rāo's son with Bājī Rāo Morābā as his *nāib* and Raghūnāth Rāo should manage the state affairs. Owing to old age, Sakharām Bāpū will not take any office; he wants to lead a retired life at Benares but he will act as an adviser as long as he stays at Poona. Morābā at present conducts the *dīwānī* affairs. Before he left Bombay, Raghūnāth Rāo sent Umājī Mahādeo to Ḥaidar Nāik informing him that the English at Bombay were of his party and that if he wished to promote his interest he might march from the Tungabhadra and join him and that by means of their united forces his affairs would be satisfactorily settled. Ḥaidar replied that he was engaged in a war but that as soon as it came to a close he would attend to the proposal. Umājī Mahādeo is still with Ḥaidar. Dated 1 *Rabīʿ* II=29 April.

Sakharām Pandit and Nānā Farnavīs are negotiating with Harī Pant Phadke and Sindhia. It appears that they can do nothing without the concurrence of Harī Pant who is very powerful with nearly 60,000 horse under him exclusive of the force under Sindhia and Dhonsā. Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pant Phadke are in their hearts resolved to place the Government into the hands of Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan, the son of Nārāyan Rāo, and to give the control of the *dīwānī* to Bājī Rāo, the son of Raghūnāth Rāo, a three-year-old infant with Morābā Farnavis as his *nāib* and to leave the administration in the hands of Raghūnāth Rāo until Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan and Bājī Rāo attain their maturity with the proviso that he shall conduct the business in consultation with Nānā Farnavīs and Sakharām Pandit. Dated 3 *Rabīʿ* II= 1 May. (*T R 12, pp. 86-90, no 22.*)

Jun. 27. 972. From the Peshwa. Has received his two letters—the one under date 1 *Zu'lḳijjah* (5 January) addressed to his ministers stating that he has heard that they are carrying on negotiations with a French Chief and that they have granted him a port in the neighbourhood of Bombay and adding that this gave him the greatest surprise, for evidently such measures were inconsistent with the treaty of friendship subsisting between the two states: the other dated 24 *Ṣafar* (2) March) intimating to the writer that he has despatched reinforcements to Bombay and requesting that they may be allowed a free passage through his territories. Says that he understands from those two letters that the presence of a French *vakīl* at Poona has given rise to apprehensions in his mind. Would like therefore to explain that the French envoy did not come at the request of the writer but under orders of his sovereign— a fact which entitled him to the greatest respect. He could not therefore be summarily dismissed. The writer had to wait till he himself

1778

applied for permission to depart and this the envoy could not do earlier as he was involved for six months in a dispute with Mr Mostyn concerning two French refugees[1] whom the latter had given protection. Writes to inform him now that the envoy finally quitted Poona on 19 *Rabī'* II (17 May). Emphatically denies that any grant was made to him. The report is absolutely false and baseless. The Governor-General must never countenance such rumours which are the machinations of designing persons. Is as firmly attached to the English as ever and believes that so long as the same sentiment is reciprocated by them no power in India can dare to form hostile designs against their settlements. (*TR 12, pp. 61-7, no 17; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jun. 27. **973.** From Sakharām Pandit and Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 12, p. 67, no 18; A R 4, pp. 8 & 2.*)

Jun. 28. **974.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Requests that Capt. Campbell and Mr James Anderson who are proceeding by way of Cuttack to Join Col. Leslie's detachment may be supplied with passports to enable them to prosecute their journey with security and confidence (*TI 18, pp 34-5, no 26.*)

Jun. 28. **975.** To Brahmajī Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. Although they have had no correspondence with each other before this, yet in view of the close intimacy of the Governor-General with the Bhonsla's family, the request, it is hoped, will be complied with. (*TI 18, pp. 35-7, no 27; AI 4, p. 10.*)

Jun. 28. **976.** To Brahmajī Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. [To be delivered in person by Capt. Campbell and Mr. James Anderson.] (*TI 18, pp. 37-8, no 28.*)

Jun. 28. **977.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 38, no 29.*)

Jun. 28. **978.** To Rājārām Pandit. To the same effect. (*TI 18, p. 39, no 30.*)

Jun. 28. **979.** To *Dīwān* Hirdai Rām. To the same effect. (*TI 18, p. 39, no 31.*)

Jun. 29. **980.** From the widow of Asadu'z-Zamān Khān. Says that her brother, Muḥammad Taqī Khān, has been arrested in consequence of certain imputations, alleged against him by Bahādur Zamān Khān and his case is pending in the criminal court at Burdwan. The facts of his case after being recorded will be submitted to the Governor-General who will then be able to judge for himself how far the allegations against him are true. Hardships of prison have told on his health and his life is now in danger. Besides, he has been subjected to such indignities as he did not know before. But there is no help for him now. Hopes that whoever is found guilty may be punished according to his deserts. (*OR 50.*)

[1] These were St Lubin's own comrades who had got estranged from him. The adventurer would have murdered them to prevent exposure of his true character but they sought and obtained protection from Mr Mostyn's assistant, Mr Lewis *Vide* J. G. Duff, *A History of the Mahrattas* (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, p. 346.

1778

Jun. 29. **981.** From the widow of Asadu'z-Zamān Khān. Says that her late husband had no other refuge or support than the Governor-General and as long as he lived he was steadfast in his obedience to him. She too has no other patron. Hopes that her claim upon his favour will become manifest from the following facts.

That according to the practice in vogue at Birbhum a *zamīndār* nominates his own successor. Her late husband had no son: he assigned his *zamīndārī* to her: hence the *zamīndārī* becomes her right and property.

That Mussalmans in this country are divided into two sects—*Sunnī* and *Shī'a*. As the *Sunnīs* preponderate in this country, a statement of the right of the petitioner to the *zamīndārī*, drawn up according to their laws of inheritance and sealed by *Maulavīs* has been submitted to the Committee, the particulars of which will appear to the Governor-General on its perusal.

That the father-in-law and the husband of the petitioner were *Shī'as* and so are all the members of her family. According to the orders of the Governor-General the cases of inheritance and will are to be settled with reference to the religious tenets of the parties concerned. Requests him therefore to consult *Shī'a* gentlemen like Nawab Saiyid'ul-Mulk, Mīr Muḥammad 'Alī Fāẓil and others at Calcutta, on this question. It will then appear that the other party is neither a legal heir of her husband nor holds any title to the *zamīndārī*. Any *Shī'a* gentleman who is acquainted with his Scriptures will support her claim.

That it is a practice in this country that when a *zamīndār* dies without leaving a male issue behind, his *zamīndārī* devolves on his widow. The petitioner's husband had no son. She is therefore entitled to the *zamīndārī*.

That the petitioner and her husband always relied on the Governor-General for support and had no connection with any one else. By the death of her husband she has became an object of pity and compassion. Her opponents are supported by men of influence: she is therefore all the more hopeful that the Governor-General who is the best of all patrons will do justice to her. (*O R 51.*)

Jun. 30. **982.** From.....[1]. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter through Sukhjī and intimates that the French gentleman (St Lubin) held two private conferences with the Poona ministers at the end of which he entered into an engagement with Nānā Ṣāḥib to bring out 2,000 Europeans within fifteen months but he has not taken any steps to fulfil his promise. When the authorities heard of the English forces proceeding to that quarter the Frenchman was asked to make all haste in supplying men and ammunition and keep them ready at Poona before those from Calcutta had time to arrive. The Frenchman agreed to do so and wrote to his country. In the meantime it was arranged that a letter should be written to the gentlemen at Bombay reaffirming the intention of the Poona ministers to maintain

[1] This was received on 30 June as an enclosure in Mr Mostyn's letter, dated 29 May.

1778

the existing friendly relations with the English intact. It is proposed to send another letter to the Governor-General requesting him to recall the troops despatched to the Mahratta country on the ground that a treaty of peace has been concluded by Col. Upton and that the Frenchman who came with his merchandise to trade has been dismissed by the *Darbār* only to remove his apprehension : and asking him not to pay any attention to what the gentlemen at Bombay have written and will hereafter write on this subject. The Governor-General will also be assured that the ministers are willing to establish Raghuba at Poona and are only waiting for the assent of Harī Pandit which is very necessary to procure considering the fact that he has a large army with him. The Bombay gentlemen should therefore be directed not to make any disturbances. A letter is also to be written to the gentlemen in Europe (the Court of Directors) drawing their attention to the fact that the Bengal Government have established a friendship between the two states and that affairs are conducted at Poona agreeably thereto : but that the gentlemen of Bombay lately sent an army into the Mahratta country and desire to disturb the existing goodwill and harmony. They may therefore be given positive orders not to pursue this course any further. The Poona ministers are also going to write to Nawab [Niẓām ʿAlī Khān] saying that the English have sent battalions from Bengal to create disturbances with a view to bringing in Raghuba by force and asking him to join hands with them in case a war breaks out. Though they have dismissed the Frenchman they have asked him to return soon with the promised troops. The Frenchman told them that he would despatch a letter to Europe for the troops and that meanwhile he would remain where he was. (*T R 12, pp. 67-72, no 19 ; AR 4, p. 6.*)

Jun.—. **983.** From Lakkhī Kānta, *vakīl* of the wife of the late Asadu'z-Zamān Khān. Submits for the Governor-General's information a list of the exhibits put up by his client before the Supreme Council in connection with the Birbhum succession case now pending before them.

1. The petition of his client.

2. Papers to prove the title of his client to the *zamīndārī* of Birbhum—one copy in Persian and one in English.

3. The will made by his client's husband with attestations by the *Maulavīs* of Calcutta.

4. An *ʿarẓī* showing that his client has every right to the *zamīndārī* according to both the *Sunnī* and *Shīʿa* schools of Muhammadan Law.

5. Statements of several other persons.

6. The deposition of Bahādur Zamān Khān (before the Burdwan Council of Revenue).

7. Two miscellaneous sheets. (*OR 52.*)

Jun.—. **984.** News. From the writings of Sakharām Pandit, Nānā Farnavīs and others to Harī Pandit Phadke and Sindhia, it appears that nothing can be effected without consulting Harī Pandit whose fighting strength is formidable and who maintains a cavalry about sixty-

thousand strong. Besides the armies of Sindhia and Dhonsā are not to be ignored. Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit are of one accord. In their opinion Mādhū Rāo [Nārāyan], son of Nārāyan Rāo should be the master of the *Rāj* and the department of finance should be put under the control of Bājī Rāo, son of Raghūnāth Rāo, who is three years of age. During his minority the department should be managed by Morābā Farnavīs. So long as Mādhū Rāo does not attain the age of discretion, Bājī Rāo and Raghūnāth Rāo should look after the affairs of the *Rāj* in consultation with Nānā Farnavīs and Sakharām Pandit. If this is done there will be unity among the *sardārs* and the administration of the country will run smoothly. (*OR 53.*)

Jun.—. 985. From Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Requests the Governor-General to direct Nawab Muẓaffar Jang to attend to the representations of the writer's *vakīl* who has been sent to wait on him at Murshidabad in connection with the criminal cases of the *chakla* of Hooghly. (*OR 54.*)

Jun.—. 986. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla[1]. Mr Johnson has arrived at Hyderabad with letters and presents for Niẓāmu'd-Daulah. Being a true friend of the Governor-General, the writer communicates to him all that he has heard and assures him that he is always anxious to promote the cause of the Company. As regards the affairs of Orissa, reassures the Governor-General that Rājārām Pandit is zealously engaged in bringing them to a satisfactory end. He had come to attend the nuptials of the writer's son and after receiving his instructions with regard to Orissa has now returned. On arriving there he will inform the Governor-General of the measures he is taking to meet the wishes of the English Company. Refers him to Bishambhar Pandit for further particulars. (*O R 55.*)

Jun.—. 987. To Mīr Saidū. Has received his letter expressing his desire to see the Governor-General and seeking permission to come to Calcutta for the purpose. Says in reply that he is himself quite as eager to see him but is afraid the present climate of the place will not be agreeable to him [the addressee]. Requests him therefore to put off this interview till after the close of this season. (*CI 10, p. 83, no 143.*)

Jul. 1. 988. To Jasārat Khān. Agreeably to the Khān's request the Governor-General has written to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to grant a *sanad* to his son Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Ḥashmat Jang to succeed him in the *nābat* at Dacca. As soon as it arrives it shall be forwarded to him. (*T I 17, p. 31, no 51; AI 4, p. 44.*)

Jul. 3. 989. Intelligence from Poona. Raghūnāth Rāo is still at Bombay and the Mahratta chiefs are divided into two parties—one of which consists of Sakharām Bāpū, Morābā Farnavīs, Buchāba, Chintūba and Takojī Rāo Hulkar and they have a large army under their command; the other includes Nānā Farnavīs, Harī Pant Phadke, Sindhia and other chiefs whose forces are still more formidable than those of the other party. Sakharām and Nānā Farnavīs are jointly conducting all government business. The different chiefs had a meeting at Puran-

[1] The first page of this letter is missing.

1778

dhar and came to this conclusion that they would submit to Raghūnāth Rāo if he came to Poona alone. They would also allow an English officer with some others to assist him and one or two battalions to continue with him (Raghūnāth Rāo) till the whole debt he owes to the gentlemen at Bombay is discharged. They would not, however concede to the engagements contracted by him promising to cede to the English '6/16th' of the country. They then informed the Bombay Government of this decision to which the gentlemen of Bombay answered that they would agree to any proposal which Raghūnāth might accept. Nānā Farnavīs and Sakharām Bāpū transmitted this reply to Takojī Hulkar and Morābā and desired their opinion on it. They say they will not agree to any engagement other than the payment of the debt to the English and that it is highly improper to give the English an influence in their affairs. All the other *sardārs* are of the same opinion in respect to these matters, but nothing has yet been definitely settled. Harī Pant Phadke has taken up his residence at Purandhar; Sindhia has returned from Gohlanpore [Palanpur] and arrived within two days' journey of Purandhar. An English gentleman is still staying there to negotiate on the part of the Bombay chiefs. Dated 26 *Rabī'* II-24 May. (*TR 12, pp. 91-4, no 23.*)

Jul. 4. **990.** From————[1]. Says that he has sent a horse for the use of the Governor-General. Will send another and a better one as soon as he can procure it. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, a respectable gentleman, who had been a commander of the cavalry during the times of the late Nawabs Sirāju'd-Daulah and Ja'far 'Alī Khān came from the camp of Mirzā Najaf Khān and stayed with the writer for a long time in the hope of waiting on the Governor-General. He has now set out to pay his respects to him and will represent to him the distressed situation of the writer. Has a great faith and reliance on the Governor-General and will consider his decision as just and proper. If he can secure only a subsistence allowance for himself he shall value it higher than the acquisition of a whole kingdom. (*OR 56.*)

Jul. 4. **991.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt on 4 *Jumāda* 1 (3 April) of the Governor-General's letter expressing pleasure at the writer's promising to give a free passage to the troops sent from Calcutta and deputing a trustworthy person to meet them and inviting the commander to advance with confidence and security and adding that this friendly relation will be productive of mutual advantages. Is happy to learn that agreeably to his desire, the Governor-General has directed Benīrām Pandit to accompany the commander of the troops. The Governor-General's letter respecting the despatch of troops to Bombay were couched in such friendly terms that they have profoundly impressed him. With regard to the intrigues of the Poona ministers with the French and their estrangement from the English the Governor-General says that though he does not credit all the reports he has received yet it is the duty of a ruler to be always on his guard and to prepare himself against eventualities and that he agrees with the writer's views on this subject. It has been the invariable practice of his family to maintain a friendship once contracted, to

[1] The name of the writer is not forthcoming.

1778

act with the greatest candour with the other party and to give them every intelligence which comes to their knowledge. The Governor-General has already had some proofs of the fact and will continue to have more. As an instance he points out that when his son, (Raghūjī Bhonsla) and his minister Devākar Pandit were at Purandhar, all that they saw there was communicated to the Governor-General by the latter. The good faith and integrity of the English nation have also become proverbial and are therefore firmly impressed on his mind. Has noticed a convincing proof of this in the frank and unreserved communications which the Governor-General makes in the course of his correspondence with him. The Peshwa has imformed him that he has written to Calcutta assuring the Governor-General of his firm adherence to the treaty and informing him that he has dismissed the Freneh *vakīl*. Has written to Col. Leslie on several occasions and has received a letter from him accompanying one from the Governor-General. His agents have been waiting for about two months on the bank of the Narbada in expectation of the arrival of the forces. The rainy season is approaching and the troops who have a long march before them have not yet arrived on this side of the Jumna. Requests the Governor-General to inform him whether they are going to advance or not so that he may issue instructions to his agents accordingly. Having received no instructions from the Governor-General he has not yet replied to the Peshwa's letter. Is always anxious to hear from him.

The Peshwa to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that his is a powerful state and every country is desirous of sending ambassadors to cultivate its friendship and form connections with it. It would be highly improper and inconsistent with the credit and dignity of the state to deny admittance to the foreign ambassadors charged with proposition of friendship from their masters and to refuse to hear their representations. On the contrary it is the duty of a ruler to make himself acquainted with the affairs of every stranger and for this purpose it was necessary to admit the French *vakīl* to an audience and to treat him in a manner becoming the dignity of the state. To break the established connection with the English for the sake of an alliance with the French would not only be a folly but would be totally injurious to his cause. Emphatically denies the report of his having granted a port to the French and a *topkhāna* to their ambassador. As a matter of fact when the French *vakīl* arrived he brought with him merchandize and by his (the Peshwa's) permission to land it at Revadanda. He sold part of it there and the remainder at Poona and Purandhar. He is now staying at Poona for the purpose of collecting the price of the goods he has sold. It would be improper to drive him away forcibly but it is understood that he will depart soon. It is strange that the English chiefs should give way to suspicions on that account. Has never deviated nor will ever deviate a hair's breadth from the path of friendship. Has likewise written to Calcutta on this subject in order to remove all doubts which might have arisen. If this matter be represented differently by any news-writer no credit should be given to it. Recd. at Nagpur 5 *Jumāda* I-4 April. (*TR 12, pp. 73-85, no 20; AR 4, p. 5.*)

1778

Jul. 4. 992. From Devākar Pandit. Is very happy to receive his letter. The Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] was also pleased with its contents Says that he has acted wisely in sending Benīrām Pandit to accompany the commander of the detachment (proceeding to Bombay). The great and mutual advantages which all naturally follow the unreserved communication of the Governor-General's sentiments to the Maharaja will appear at a proper time. The substance of the Peshwa's letter to his master is sent to the Governor-General for his information. For further particulars refers the latter to his master's letter. (*TR 12, pp. 85-6, no 21; AR 4, p. 3.*)

Jul. 7. 993. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time. Requests him to write letters frequently. Saiyid Faẓal 'Alī is going to the Governor-General and from him he will learn all the particulars respecting Poona and Bombay. Has implicit confidence in the Governor-General. (*TR 12, pp. 94-5, no 24; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 9. 994. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Informs him that he has given Mr Middleton the charge of assignments yielding an annual revenue of 3 *lākhs* of rupees for the support of his brother, Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. (*AR 4, p. 39, no 120.*)

Jul. 10. 995. From the Peshwa. The subject of this letter is the same as that of his letter of 27 June, no 972 above, with the following addition. As he is convinced that the affairs of his state can never be satisfactorily regulated nor can its administration be properly conducted without the establishment of perfect harmony and union among all the ministers, he has admitted Moraba Rao, who comes of an old line of nobility, to a share in the administration conjointly with Sakharām Pandit and Bālājī Pandit. All the affairs of his government will henceforth be conducted by their joint counsels. Intimates that Moraba is also writing to him and requests that a suitable reply may be sent to him recognising his position as one of the ministers of this government. Refers the Governor-General for further particulars to Moraba's letter. (*TR 12, pp. 95-7, no 25; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 10. 996. From Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 12, p. 97, no 26; AR 4, p. 8.*)

Jul. 10. 997. From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (*TR 12, p. 97, no 27; AR 4, p. 2.*)

Jul. 10. 998. From Morābā Pandit. Acknowledges his letter to the Peshwa and his ministers stating that he has received the advices of the arrival of a French *sardār* at Poona, of engagements formed with him, of a grant made to him of a port near Bombay, of hostile designs formed by the French against the English settlements and intimating that he has despatched an army for the reinforcement and protection of the said settlements and desiring that orders might be sent to all the officers of the *sarkār* to allow the forces a free passage through their territories. Says in reply that the French, *vakīl* was not invited there but he came to see his master, the Peshwa, at the command of his King and was accordingly received with honour. With a view to removing the Governor-General's suspicions he was dismissed on 19 *Rabī'* II (17 May).

1778

Denies that any port was granted to the French for their settlement. It is the invariable practice of evil-minded men to create jealousies by any means whatsoever, in order to interrupt the firm frendship subsisting between the English and the Peshwa. Requests the Governor-General to disregard all the insidious reports and not to give way to suspicion. It is the earnest desire of his master to promote the friendship and preserve the treaty inviolate. As long as so intimate an union should subsist between the Governor-General and his master no power or force in Hindustan shall dare to form hostile designs against the Company's possessions. The Peshwa has lately directed him (the writer) to join with other ministers in the administration of the affairs of his government and as such he has assumed charge of his office. Everything is now done by their joint concurrence. Hopes to receive a reply from the Governor-General. Requests him to correspond with him in the same manner as he has been doing with the other ministers since the treaty was formed through Col. Upton. (*TR 12, pp. 97-102, no 28; AR 4, p. 6.*)

Jul. 10. **999.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has been favoured with the Governor-General's agreeable letter stating that he has made the necessary preparations for assisting him and that he would spare no pains to accomplish the objects the writer has in view. Is very much impressed by the Governor-General's letter which corroborated all his virtues that were spoken of by Venkat Rāo on his return from him. The assistance of the Governor-General in the settlement of his affairs will be productive of the most advantageous consequences to him and will redound to his honour. Depends absolutely on him for the fulfilment of his wishes. As Shām Rāo, *vakīl*, whom Gopāl Rāo Ganesh sent to the Governor-General is not fully acquainted with the writer's affairs he is sending Rājarām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī in order to explain to him fully the situation of affairs in conjunction with Shām Rāo. Hopes to hear frequently from him. Dated 9 *Rabī'* II=7 May. (*TR 12, pp. 102-4, no 29; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 10. **1000.** Raghūnāth Rāo to Mr Barwell. Is desirous of forming a friendship with him. Is writing to him with this object in view and hopes that the addressee will frequently inform him of his health and thus lay the foundation of an intimate and lasting friendship. Shām Rāo, his *vakīl*, is already there with the addressee. Has now despatched Rājarām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī who will in conjunction with the former manage his affairs. Would like to know his sentiments on the subject of the writer's affairs. (*TR 12, pp. 105-6, no 30; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 10. **1001.** Raghūnāth Rāo to Mr Francis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 12, p. 106, no 31; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 10. **1002.** Raghūnāth Rāo to Mr Wheler. To the same effect. (*TR 12, p. 106, no 32; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 11. **1003.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter. The anxiety which the Maharaja has shown to discover the real designs of the Poona ministers is a proof of the warmth of his friendship. But a letter which has been dictated by themselves in the name of

1778

the Peshwa is no proof that the engagement imputed to them with the French does not exist. Is in possession of undeniable proofs of the contrary and the Maharaja will no longer doubt their treachery if he is told that one of the principal Brahmins [ministers] has acknowledged the fact of a treaty having been concluded with the French. The Governor-General further possesses copies of letters that have passed between the French agent at Poona and the Viceroy of Goa in which the former desires permission for French troops to land at Goa and to march through Portuguese territory to Poona. In the face of such activities the Governor-General cannot afford to sit idle, especially when war has already been declared against the French in Europe. But as the Maharaja is so interested in the affairs of Poona, not only because he is the principal chief of the Mahratta Empire but because he is also connected by blood with the ancient Rajas of Satara, the Governor-General has decided to take no steps without first consulting him. For this reason he has resolved to send Mr Elliot to acquaint the Maharaja with his sentiments. The gentleman possesses the entire confidence of the Governor-General and is informed of every secret communication that has passed between Calcutta and Nagpur either by letter or through Benīrām Pandit. He has been fully empowered by the Governor-General and his Council to negotiate and conclude a treaty of perpetual peace between the Maharaja and the English, but the terms of his commission are too confidential to be detailed here. He will leave Calcutta on 18 July and proceed to Nagpur by way of Cuttack. Hopes the Maharaja will send his agents to meet him and will endeavour to make his journey safe and expeditious. Is sending one copy of this letter by the route of Cuttack and another through Benares to make sure of his receiving it. Has written to Col. Leslie not to go further than Berar until Mr Elliot has arrived at Nagpur, and, in consultation with the Maharaja, a course of action has been determined. (*TI 18, pp. 39-45, no 32.*)

Jul. 11. **1004.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. The Governor-General would not have entrusted Mr Elliot with the commission unless he were convinced that the proposal that the gentleman is going to submit will be of immense advantage to the power of the Maharaja and the reputation of his minister [the addressee]. (*TI 18, pp. 45-6, no 33; AI 4, p. 11.*)

Jul. 11. **1005.** To Benīrām Pandit. To the same effect as no 1003 above with the following addition. Colonel Leslie has been directed to let the Pandit return to Nagpur: he should therefore repair thither with all expedition and exert himself warmly with the Maharaja and his *Dīwān* so as to ensure a happy issue of Mr Elliot's negotiations. (*TI 18, pp. 46-50, no 34; AI 4, p. 10.*)

Jul. 11. **1006.** To Rājarām Pandit. Says that Mr Elliot, an intimate friend and confidant of the Governor-General, is going to Nagpur on an important mission. It is necessary that he should arrive there as quickly as possible. On 18 July he will leave Calcutta by *dāk* and bearers have been stationed all along the route to carry him and his *Munshī* up to Balasore. From that point it is desired that the Pandit should make his own arrangement for his safe and speedy journey to

1778

Nagpur. This will greatly please both the Governor-General and Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, the Pandit's master. (*TI 18, pp. 51-4, no 35.*)

Jul. 11. 1007. To *Dīwān* Hirdai Rām. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 54, no 36.*)

Jul. 11. 1008. To Raja Chait Singh. War having been declared between Great Britain and France on 18 March last the Governor-General and his Council call upon the Raja as a subject of the Company to contribute to his share of the burden of the war. It has been determined by the Board that an establishment of three regular battalions of sepoys to be commanded by British officers, should be raised and maintained at the Raja's expense and employed in such service as the situation of affairs may require. Hopes that considering this measure equally conductive to the Company's and the Raja's own interests, he will readily comply and intimate his consent without delay. (*TI 18, pp. 54-6, no 37; AI 4, p. 11.*)

Jul. 18. 1009. To Pratāp Singh, Raja of Jainagar. Condoles with him on the death of his brother, Prithī Singh, the late Raja. (*CI 10, pp. 84-5, no 145; TI 17, p. 34, no 53a.*)

Jul. [18]. 1010. To the Peshwa. Has already informed him that in consequence of hostile designs forming against the Company's settlements on that side of India it has been decided to send a reinforcement to Bombay. The necessary passports were therefore requested of him for its free and unmolested passage through his dominions. It was also intimated to the Peshwa that the Governor-General will adhere scrupulously to the treaty of friendship existing between them and that therefore the Commanding officer of the reinforcement was enjoined to keep the strictest discipline and regularity in the course of his march. Is surprised however that in spite of repeated professions of friendship the Peshwa has hitherto evaded the request for passes. The forces have to march to Bombay and the Governor-General cannot agree to recall them so long as that Presidency should continue to require them. Hopes therefore that the Peshwa will on mature deliberation hand over the passes to Mr Mostyn who will forward them to the Commander of the detachment. (*TI 18, pp. 56-9, no 38.*)

Jul. 18. 1011. To Bālājī Pandit, Morābā Pandit and Sakharām Bāpū. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 59, nos 39-41; AI 4, pp. 9, 17.*)

Jul. 20. 1012. The Munshī at Cuttack to Mr Marriott. Has heard that Mons. Baillie and another Frenchman were, on their way to Nagpur, stopped by the *Zamīndār* of Salipur and would have been robbed and murdered but for the timely arrival of Krishnājī Nāik, chief of the spies, who rescued and took them to Nagpur in safety. They gave him Rs 5 a day for his services. Has heard that Ibrāhīm Khān Dhonsā, the Commander of Nizām 'Ali Khān, lost his life in the war between Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Haidar Nāik. Mons. Viany, an Italian Baron on his travels, has gone to Delhi. Montoent, formerly a Major in the French service, who had been expelled from the island of Madagascar by the natives of that place and who was lately employed

1778.

by Nawab Shujā-u'd-Daulah, left Balasore on 13 April for Cuttack and obtained a *parwāna* from the Nawab [Sūbadār] of Cuttack for Nagpur. (*TR 12, pp. 106-10, no 33; AR 4, p. 6.*)

Jul. 20. **1013.** Credential granted to Mr Alexander Elliot. The Governor-General and Council authorise him to negotiate and conclude a formal treaty with Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla on such terms as may produce mutual benefit and be honourable and satisfactory to both the parties and declare that they shall ratify and confirm whatever will be so concluded in their name and conformably to the instructions given to him for the purpose. (*TI 18, pp. 60-2, no 42; AI 4, p. 11.*)

Jul. 21. **1014.** To Rājarām Pandit. In consequence of the war now going on between England and France, Mons. Chevalier, the French Governor of Chandernagore, has fled from his station and is reported to have taken his way towards Orissa. As the closest friendship subsists between the Governor-General and the Pandit's master, Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla, requests him to use his utmost endeavours to apprehend the person of Mons. Chevalier and send him to Calcutta or keep him in safe custody until he hears the Maharaja's decision about him. Asks him also to observe the same conduct with respect to all Frenchmen who pass that way. Compliance with this request will give pleasure both to the Maharaja and the Governor-General. (*TI 18, pp. 63-4, no 43.*)

Jul. 21. **1015.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Intimates that Mr Elliot set out for Nagpur on 20 July. Says that having received information of Mons. Chevalier's flight towards Orissa he has written to Rājarām Pandit, *Nāib* at Cuttack, asking him to apprehend the Freneh Chief, seize all his papers and keep him in custody till he receives the Maharaja's instructions on the subject. Requests the Maharaja, therefore, to give him orders to comply with what the Governor-General has written and to send all who shall be so apprehended, along with their papers, under a sufficient guard to Calcutta. Requests him also to give similar instructions to all the officers in his dominion. Compliance with this will greatly obligo the Governor-General. (*TI 18, pp. 65-6, no 44.*)

Jul. 21. **1016.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 67, no 45; AI 4, p. 12.*)

Jul. 22. **1017.** From Benīrām Pandit. Has already sent an *arzī* to the Governor-General informing him of his having overtaken the English army and of his interview with Colonel Leslie. As desired by him, will remain with the army and give his opinion whenever consulted on any point. Requests him to direct Colonel Leslie to supply him with copies of answers sent to his master's letters addressed to the Colonel. Has written to Lala Jādū Rāy and Gangā Rām whom his master has deputed at the bank of the Narbada asking them to wait for his instructions regarding the time and the place for supplying provisions. Has also written to his master on the same subject. Expresses his attachment to the Governor-General and hopes to receive a reply from him. His brother Bishambhar Pandit will acquaint him with further particulars. (*TR 12, pp. 111-13, no 34; AR 4, p. 1.*)

1778

Jul. 23. **1018.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that when a merchant of Bengal came to him with the curios and other articles of that quarter, he discoursed with him on the treaty which subsisted between him and Rao Pandit Pardhan Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan on the treacherous murder of Nārāyan Rao by Raghūnāth, on the latter's expedition against the writer and his subsequent defeat in the war which had ensued and on the renewal of the writer's engagements on the firmest basis with Pandit Pardhān. The particulars were fully explained to the said merchant with the view that he might give an account of these to the Governor-General which he undoubtedly did. Lately Colonel Upton saw him while he was going back from Purandhar. Seizing this opportunity he discussed with him the treachery and villainy of Raghūnāth Rāo and the renewal of the writer's treaty with Pandit Pardhan and showed him the treaty which the Governor of Madras had contracted with him. Will send a copy of this treaty if the Governor-General should so desire. It provides that the enemy of the writer shall be treated as the enemy of the Company and *vice versa*. The Company shall not harbour the enemy of the writer's government and in like manner the latter shall not give protection to that of the Company. So he enquired of the Colonel what was the motive of giving shelter to the writer's inveterate enemy, Raghūnāth Rāo and espousing his cause. The Colonel replied that the King of England sent Councillors to Bengal with the view that they might examine the treaties contracted with every power and comply with the terms thereof. It seems that the Governor-General is unacquainted with the treaty, for the writer has received repeated information that the question of establishing Raghūnāth Rāo has been revived and that the latter is levying armies. Such a move is incomprehensible in the face of the treaty. It is therefore concluded that either the Governor-General is ignorant of the existence of the treaty or that the treaty made by the Company's government at Madras is not binding on Bombay. Says that in case of a conflict between Pandit Pardhan and Raghūnāth Rāo the writer will be bound by the terms of his treaty to assist the former. The cause of receiving a French *vakīl* by the Poona Government is that after the departure of Colonel Upton fresh advices were received that preparations were being made at Bombay to bring back Raghūnāth. In the meantime the French *vakīl* arrived and the Poona ministers detained him with the view that in case the peace established by the Colonel is broken it would be politic to keep him with them. Notwithstanding, when he came to learn of it he at once wrote to them in the strongest terms on the impropriety of their entertaining the *vakil* and they accordingly dismissed him. The *vakil* must have left by this time. (*TR 12, pp. 113-19, no 35; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Jul. 23. **1019.** From Waqāru'd-Daulah. Intimates that his master [Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān] has addressed a letter to the Governor-General and handed it to the writer for transmission. Despatches it accordingly under the charge of two *harkāras*. His master is anxiously waiting for a reply. (*TR 12, pp. 119-20, no 36; AR 4, p. 8.*)

1778

Jul. 24. **1020.** To Nawab Niẓām ʿAlī Khān. Is glad to receive his letter. Says in reply that he has the most authentic knowledge that engagements have actually been executed between the ministers of Poona and a French agent, in consideration of which, the latter is to bring a force of Europeans and military stores to Poona and that this engagement continues to be valid notwithstanding the changes that have recently taken place in that administration.[1] Of this, the Governor-General repeats that he has a certain knowledge. In the meantime war has been declared in Europe between England and France. In anticipation of these events the Governor-General had prepared a force to be sent to Bombay, not for the support of Raghūnāth Rāo, nor to make war with the Poona ministers but solely for the purpose of securing that Presidency from all aggressions. The Mahrattas too are apparently determined to attack the English. If they do so, they would certainly meet with a strenuous resistance and the ministers by thus making themselves enemies of the English will naturally become the enemies of the Nawab when he will be bound by treaty obligations to oppose them and not to take part with them. If on the other hand the designs attributed to them have been erroneously surmised, the English would undertake nothing prejudicial to their interests; on the contrary, the success of their arms against the French will eventually prove a benefit to them. Has explained all this at some length as he wishes to preserve inviolable the friendship and engagements which subsist between the Company and the Nawab. Hopes he will adopt such measures as may tend further to strengthen their cordial relationship. (*TI 18, pp. 67-73, no 46.*)

Jul. 24. **1021.** To Waqāru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 73, no 47; AI 4, p. 17.*)

Jul. 24. **1022.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Introduces Mr Elliot who left Calcutta for Nagpur on 20 July. [This letter was to be delivered by that gentleman in person.] (*TI 18, pp. 73-5, no 48*).

Jul. 24. **1023.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, pp. 75-6, no 49.*)

Jul. 27. **1024.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, pp. 76-9, no 50.*)

Jul. 27. **1025.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 79, no 51; AI 4, p. 12.*)

Jul. 30. **1026.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter intimating that a war has broken out between England and France and asking him to contribute towards its expenditure. Professes his loyalty to the Company and says that he is thinking over the matter and will submit his decision later on. (*TR 12, pp. 120-1, no 37; AR 4, p. 2.*)

Jul. 30. **1027.** The following letters were received as enclosures from Col. Leslie.—(1) *Raja Anrodh Singh to Col. Leslie.* Has received the

[1] Refers to the temporary ascendency of Morābā and the retirement of Nānā Farnavis during May and June 1778. Morābā had, on his part, confirmed the engagements which St Lubin had entered into with Nānā.

1778

Colonel's letter complaining that the writer has acted in an unfriendly manner towards the Governor-General inasmuch as contrary to the assurances contained in his former letter he did not allow the Colonel to march through Chhatarpur. Repudiates the charge and says that his great friendship and regard for the English is widely known. Has always given the proof of this in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The most convenient route through his country to the Deccan is that of the highroad which the other chiefs have always hitherto pursued. The Colonel is at liberty to proceed by that road to the Deccan. Says that with regard to the Colonel's remarks on Bālājī Pandit's visits to the writer's territories, would point out that the Pandit has been a friend of the English for the last fifty or sixty years and stands in the same relation with the writer also. He could not therefore with propriety be treated in other than the accustomed manner simply because that would have given satisfaction to the Colonel. Will pursue the path of friendship so long as the Colonel like his predecessors treads upon the same. If he takes a different course the writer will then be obliged to change his conduct. Received 7 *Jumāda* II = 3 July.

(2) *Raja Anrodh Singh to Col. Leslie.* Has received the Colonel's letter intimating the orders of the Governor-General and Council regarding his march to the Deccan and the supply of grain, etc., to him. Says in reply that he is ever steady in his friendship for the Governor-General and Council. It is nowhere said in the letters received from Calcutta that the Colonel can without his concurrence march through unsuitable places and unusual roads. Being actuated by the ancient friendship has arranged that 200 horsemen and some trustworthy persons shall accompany the Colonel during his march and shall conduct him through his territories with the greatest security. Provisions will likewise be furnished to him to the utmost of his power. Received 8 *Jumāda II* = 4 July.

(3) *Bālāji Pandit to Col. Leslie.* It appears from the Colonel's letter that he thinks that there has existed no friendly connection between the writer and the Rajas of Bundelkhand from before and that therefore his visit to these parts must be set down to some deliberate design [*i.e.*, obstructing his march to Bombay]. The notions are quite extravagant. He has been a friend of the Rajas in question for a long time now and it is known on all hands that there had been a continual interchange of visits between them and the writer. Will inform the Colonel of a secure route if he listens to his advice. Has been receiving letters frequently from the court of Poona but there is not a word mentioned about the Colonel in any one of them. Asks the Colonel to send to him any letters he may have received from Poona on this subject. Received 9 *Jumāda* II = 5 July. (*TR 12, pp. 121-8, no 38; AR 4, p. 6.*)

Jul. 30. **1028.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. It has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General that they have never paid to Mahdī 'Alī Khān anything out of the assignment granted to him in spite of Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah's positive orders on this point. Requests them to pay to Dr Walters the arrears due to Mahdī from the beginning of *Ẕu'l ḥijjah*. It is also said that they have put some one

1778

else in the possession of the house belonging to Mahdī 'Alī Khān. This is very unfair. The house must be restored to Mahdī's brother, Bāqar 'Alī Khān. (*CI 10, pp. 85-6, no 146.*)

Jul. 30. **1029.** To Raja Kamān Singh. The Commanding Officer at Kalpi informs him of the most barbarous and inhuman murder perpetrated by some of the Raja's people on Capt. Munro. The Captain accompanied by an escort of a few sepoys to take care of his baggage was on his way to join Col. Leslie. He had not advanced far from Kalpi when a body of horse and foot attacked him. The Captain entreated them to satisfy themselves with his baggage and to spare his life and those of his people but they turned a deaf ear. They plundered him and murdered many of his men and then left him covered with wounds imagining him dead. At night two sepoys went to make a search for his body and found him alive. They removed him to a mosque near by and sent for assistance. Meanwhile the assasins got scent of this and traced him to the mosque. They carried him into a jungle and cut him to pieces. This barbarous atrocity is contrary to the practice of all civilized nations. The English troops passed through the Raja's country not only by his permission but on his invitation and conducted themselves in a peaceful and friendly manner without having molested a single inhabitant. Has learnt that the principal assassin is Gosain Hazārī who holds a fort under the Raja. Now for the satisfaction of the Governor-General as well as for maintaining his own good name, which must suffer greatly from such inhuman practices of his subjects, the Raja is requested to deliver up Gosain and other principal authors of this tragedy to the Governor-General so that they may receive punishment to which they will be adjudged liable according to the usages of all civilized nations. (*CI 10, pp. 86-8, no 147; TI 17, pp. 31-3, no 52; AI 4, p. 43.*)

Jul. 30. **1030.** To Raja Gumān Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 86-8, no 147; TI 17, p. 33, no 53; AI 4, p. 43*).

Jul. 30. **1031.** To Jagat Seth. Has received his letters. Regrets to say that owing to the pressure of work he could not write to him earlier. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 88, no 148.*)

Jul. 31. **1032.** From Benīrām Pandit. Has already addressed several *'arẓīs* to the Governor-General from Benares and the camp [at Chhatarpur] but has not received any reply from him. Sends to his brother Bishambhar Pandit letters from the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] and Dīwān Devākar Pandit to deliver them to the Governor-General. The Maharaja has informed the latter in his previous letters of several matters which were communicated to him from Poona. He has also sent to the writer the substance of those letters, which he in turn, has forwarded to Bishambhar Pandit who will represent the facts to the Governor-General. Is with Col. Leslie encamped at Chhatarpur and engaged in chastising the dependants of the Raja [Anrodh Singh ?] for their foolish and inconsiderate conceit; particulars of which the Governor-General will learn from the Colonel's letters. Has received orders from his master to repair to him as soon as they arrive within twelve days' journey of Nagpur. Will depart as soon as the Colonel allows him to go. Is grateful to him for the kindness shown to his brother Bishambhar Pandit. (*TR 12, pp. 128-30, no 39; AR 4, p. 1.*)

1778

Jul. 31. **1033.** From Mr Mostyn. Encloses copy of a letter from Bālājī Jenārdin (Nānā Farnavīs) addressed to Niẓāmu'd-Daulah and that of a paper of agreement delivered by the former to Mons. Lubin when he took leave of him.

(1) *Bālāji Jenārdin to Niẓāmu'd-Daulah.* Says that the present disturbances are the doings of certain persons [Morābā and others] who in defiance of justice have invited Dādā (Raghūnāth Rāo) from Bombay, but they will not be able to accomplish anything, for Sakharām Bāpū is on his side. Requests him to despatch Ẓafaru'd-Daulah with an army as soon as he is sent for and go personally to Aurangabad and encamp there. His presence will overawe and terrify the enemy and the ambitious English will be able to do nothing. The French will check the English; the former's *vakīl* at Poona has entered into an agreement with him. As soon as the present [domestic] disturbances are quelled, the French troops will be called in and a most vigourous action will be taken against the [foreign] enemies. Refers him for further particulars to the *'arẓīs* of Kishan Rām Ballāl. Has nothing to add but the assurances of his respects.

(2) *Paper of agreement delivered by Bālājī Jenārdin to Mons. Lubin.* As soon as the disturbances created by Mārojī [Morābā] Pandit are quelled, Mons. Lubin shall call forces from his country and in conjunction with the army of the Peshwa should act in a most vigorous manner for which services a *jāgīr* shall be bestowed on him from the Peshwa's *sarkār*. But for the present, he should remain quiet. The opportunity for acting will shortly present itself and the nation which adopted measures of injustice and by its influence protected many rebellious persons [the English] shall be properly dealt with. Dated 15 *Rabī'* II = 13 May. (*TR 12, pp. 130-4, no 40*; *AR 4, p. 6.*)

Jul. 31. **1034.** To Rajas Srināth Singh, Gumān Singh, Kamān Singh and Anrodh Singh. Says that Mr Motte, who is going to those parts [Bundelkhand] on business, will pass through their countries. Requests them therefore to see that the gentleman is given all facilities and necessary protection in his undertaking. (*CI 10, pp. 88-9, no 149.*)

Aug. 3. **1035.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is informed that Udaipurī Gosain, who lately arrived from Benares at the Maharaja's court, has assumed the character of an agent between him and the Governor-General. Says that he does not know Gosain nor has he charged him with any mission. Does not wish to do an injury to the man if he possesses the Maharaja's favour. His only end in writing this is to warn the Maharaja against giving credit to false pretensions and thus to prevent any misunderstanding arising between them. (*TI 18, pp. 79-80, no 52.*)

Aug. 3. **1036.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 80, no 53*; *AI 4, p. 12*).

Aug. 5. **1037.** From Col. Leslie. Encloses for the information of the Governor-General copies of the following letters which he addressed to Bālājī Gobind and Raja Anrodh Singh.

(1) *To Bālājī Gobind.* Has received his letter stating that he has come to Bundelkhand to see Raja Anrodh Singh. Says that it is very

1778

uncommon that he should go to see the Raja attended with a strong military force. It is evident that he is disseminating hatred against the English among the Rajas of Bundelkhand, for the latter previous to their meetings with him, had declared their friendly intentions to the writer. He also failed to keep his engagement by removing his forces from his own territory to that of his neighbours in order to take the first opportunity of acting against the English. He is therefore warned against the consequences of double-dealings. Is prepared to faithfully perform the engagements made both with him and with his brother. Will see him and restore to him his fort at Kalpi, when the addressee returns there with his troops. He promises to lead him to the Narbada by a safe route but he does not specify it. This shows that he is suspicious. Will not therefore trust him but depend on himself for his safe arrival at the Narbada. Dated 30 June.

(2) *To Raja Anrodh Singh.* Has received his letter. Is surprised at the Raja's objection to his march by the way of Chhatarpur after he has agreed to comply with the request of the Governor-General and expressed his pleasure at the writer's approach. This sudden change in his sentiments is attributed to the insidious conduct of his ministers and to the advice of those who have evil design on the Raja's country and fortune. On his approach to Bundelkhand he has found out the Raja's real intentions. He cast away the friendship of the English and sought protection of Bālājī. Can, therefore, place no reliance on his professed friendship and is well prepared against all odds if he is determined to commence hostilities. But would recommend to his serious consideration the consequences of such conduct towards the English. His ministers would dissuade him from a measure so dangerous in its consequences if they had been really interested in his welfare. It is evident that Bālājī has designs on the Raja's country. When he will see that the Raja cannot carry on without his assistance he will avail himself by taking possession of his whole territory. Is now at Srinagar and will take the most suitable route for the march of his army. Says that immediately on receipt of this letter if he will not ask Bālājī to leave his territory and proceed to his own country he will be considered as an enemy. Will write to him no more on this subject. If on his approach he finds that the Raja has not complied with his request, he will be convinced of his hostile intention towards him. As he desires to pass through Chhatarpur he asks for the Raja's permission. Requests him to fulfil his promises to the Governor-General and rely on the friendly assurances given to him. Dated 30 June.

(3) *To Raja Anrodh Singh.* Intimates his arrival on the boundary of the Raja's dominions and requires of him the performance of his promise to the Governor-General and the writer, by giving an unmolested passage through his country and supplying provisions immediately either at the place where he is staying or at Chhatarpur, by which way he proposes to continue his march. Requests the Raja's immediate answer to this letter so that he may conduct himself accordingly. Dated 2 July.

(4) *To Raja Anrodh Singh.* Has received both his letters. Says that his father was very solicitous to establish friendly relations with the

1778

English Company and the Governor-General was so confident in the continuance of it in his son, that in his advice for the writer's march through the Raja's country he expressed the view that he will be received there as a protector. At the time of transmitting to him the Governor-General's letter and his own it was not thought necessary to specify the route as both the Governor-General and he concluded that no objection would be made to whatever route they chose to take. His answer giving profuse assurances further strengthened the belief that they should be welcome guests in his dominions. Had the Raja made at the outset any objection to a passage through Chhatarpur they would have determined on some other. But this was not done. Now it was too late in the day to change the plan of march or alter the route. Like him Gangādhar and Bālājī had attempted to oppose him but their hostile attitude towards the English underwent a change as soon as they realised the futility of arraying a force against the English. They have now agreed to meet his demands. Bālājī being disappointed in his hostile motives pretends now to evacuate his own country for the protection of the Raja's; and impressing upon the latter's ministers that the writer has hostile designs he urges him to arm himself for his defence; and in order to oppose his march he rushes out with his forces into the Raja's country, so that he might make out a show of justification to extensive demands as gratuity for his services. Before the approach of this insidious counsellor (Bālājī) the Raja did not doubt his friendly intentions, but now every circumstance gives him cause of suspicion and prompts him to guard against the worst consequences. His father solicited the friendship of the English against the power of this man and other Mahratta chiefs while the Raja, his son, looks upon him as his best counsellor. Warns him against the consequences of such credulity. Is steady in his duty and engagements and will adhere to his principles but cannot admit that he has done fairly by him in adopting the sentiments of a man so avowedly hostile and disrespectful towards him. In his first letter he desired the writer to go by the 'King's highway' but did not precisely mention what road he meant nor did he say whether he would supply his army with provisions. But in his second letter he expresses his willingness to escort the writer out of his territories and supply him with available provisions. Suspects that he means to accompany him for a few miles and then declare that the writer was out of his dominions and his engagements stood fulfilled. This and other circumstances between them want explanation. If the Raja will not explain and communicate his sentiments to him, he will withhold his for his own security. Is sorry that the Raja paid little regard to the English Company because in order to confer with the writer he sent men who were neither respectable nor trustworthy nor were they fully empowered to act for him; that he should suspect his friendly intentions: and that on a rash supposition go to the length of taking a threatening attitude. Will not commit any unfriendly act, but warns him that no further violence or obstruction will be brooked. Is now at Chhatarpur and will not move from there until his route is definitely described and supplies of provisions secured. If he is not willing to supply provisions the writer must endeavour to procure them himself. Intimates that the English have also requested the aid of his brother Sarnet Singh who

1778

has very readily consented to give it. He has not only offered his services but sought the English protection against injuries done to him. If the Raja is still unwilling to help him he shall accept his brother's assistance. If however, he is ready to comply with his request he should send an accredited representative to settle the details. (*TR 12, pp. 134-47, no 41.*)

Aug. 5. **1038.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Is happy to receive the Governor-General's letter dated 14 *Rabīʿ* I (13 April) intimating the news of the prospect of the accomplishment of his wishes. Has transmitted three friendly letters in reply. As Shām Rāo was not fully acquainted with the state of his affairs he despatched two other agents, Rājarām and Trimbak Dādājī, to the Governor-General's presence. They will on their arrival there give him information on every point. Is very much pleased to receive the information that several battalions have been despatched to his aid. If the reinforcement arrives by the end of the rainy season, the business will be accomplished with the greatest facility. Requests him to give particular orders to the commander of the battalions to proceed with all expedition and put himself under the writer's direction. Relies implicitly on his favour. Has written every circumstance to his two agents and has intimated some particulars to Capt. Mallack who will make the Governor-General acquainted therewith. (*TR 12, pp. 148-51, no 42; AR 4, p. 7.*)

Aug. 5. **1039.** Intelligence from the Royal Darbar. It is rumoured in the Darbar that the grandmother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has submitted several *ʿarẓīs* to His Majesty through Laṭāfat ʿAlī Khān complaining that the Nawab has entirely ruined the house which Nawab Shujāʿu'd-Daulah raised to the highest pitch of splendour and requesting the King to proceed to Lucknow accompanied by Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah in order to regulate the affairs there and assuring him that the English will not oppose His Majesty's will. An *ʿarẓī* has likewise been received from Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah complaining that the English have deprived him of all his power and imploring His Majesty to repair to Patthargarh with Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah. If His Majesty complies with his request he will receive him with a retinue consisting of the whole of his army and pay him the usual amount of the *peshkash*. His Majesty being highly pleased with the proposal wrote to Najaf Khān to join him. The latter replied that he will repair to the Presence after the rains and carry out his commands. Majdu'd-Daulah has presented 500 rupees and four pairs of shawls to the Mahratta *vakīls* and has despatched them with letters to Untājī and other chiefs. Dated 12 *Jumāda* II = 8 July. (*TR 12, pp. 151-3, no 43; AR 4, p. 4.*)

Aug. 5. **1040.** Intelligence from the camp of Mirzā Najaf Khān. Mānik Chand, *Bakhshī* of Mons. Madec, waited on the Nawab (Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah) with letters from his master and from another Frenchman. The Nawab sent them presents consisting of a pair of shawls and earrings. The *Bakhshī* then went to Saiyid Muhammad Khān and asked for an advance of money. He was promised the *mahāls* in the neighbourhood of Akbarabad, which he agreed to accept. Dated 13 *Jumāda* II = 9 July. (*TR 12, pp. 153-4, no 44.*)

1778

Aug. 5. **1041.** From Dīwān Hirdai Rām. Has received his three letters intimating that Mr Alexander Elliot is going to Nagpur and desiring him to furnish that gentleman when he reaches Cuttack with an escort and other necessaries for his journey onward and to act in the same manner when Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell arrive there. Says in reply that he will faithfully carry out the instructions of the Governor-General. Will supply an escort and other necessaries to Mr Elliot as soon as he arrives there. In like manner will conduct Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell to Nagpur from where they will proceed to their place of destination. The Governor-General's letters have already been despatched to Nagpur. (*TR 12, pp. 158-9, no 46.*)

Aug. 6. **1042.** From Rājarām Pandit. Has received the Governor-General's letter informing him that on his way to Nagpur Mr Alexander Elliot would pass through his territory and desiring him to furnish that gentleman with necessaries, and on his arrival at Cuttack to comply with his requisitions for tents and an escort in order that he may continue his journey. Has also received his two letters intimating that war has broken out between the Kings of England and France and asking him to apprehend Mons. Chevalier, a Frenchman, who has escaped from Bengal, and detain him until further orders. Says in reply that he has written to all the officers in the most positive terms on the subject of supplying Mr Elliot with necessaries and treating him with the utmost hospitality as soon as he enters the writer's province. Assures the Governor-General that on Mr Elliott's arrival at Cuttack he will supply whatever the gentleman shall require and shall furnish him with necessaries and an escort for his journey onward. Will treat Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell in the same manner when they arrive at Cuttack. It is not known whether Mons. Chevalier has come to Cuttack. There are three Frenchmen—two from Bengal and one from Balasore—arrived there. Will now ascertain their identity and dispose of them as he is directed by the Maharaja. Has despatched to Nagpur the Governor-General's letters addressed to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and his minister, Devākar Pandit. Will transmit their replies to him when they are received. (*TR 12, pp. 154-7, no 44; AR 4, p. 8.*)

Aug. 10. **1043.** From Rajārām Pandit. Has transmitted his letter to Nagpur as desired. On 4 August another letter was received and was likewise despatched. The Governor-General will learn the particulars regarding the French from Mr Elliot's letter. With respect to the apprehension of Mons. Chevalier says that in fact it is not consistent with the policy of a state. But in view of the long established friendship between him and the writer's master and in order to please him steps will be taken to apprehend Mons. Chevalier. Intimates that he has kept ready all the necessaries including tents and escort, etc., for Mr Elliot's journey to Nagpur. (*TR 12, pp. 159-61, no 47; AR 4, p. 8.*)

Aug. 10. **1044.** From Benīrām Pandit. Has forwarded through Capt. Cockerell letters from Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and Dīwān Devākar Pandit to his brother Bishambhar Pandit requesting the latter to make them over to the Governor-General. Hopes to receive a reply from him. Has received a letter from his master calling upon the writer to see him when he [the writer] arrives within twelve days

1778

journey [of Nagpur]. He will send the writer back after he has had some conversation with him. Has made the Colonel acquainted with this order and will start as soon as permitted. Has addressed repeated *'arzīs* to the Governor-General but has received no reply yet. Dated 18 *Jumāda* II=14 July. (*TR 12, pp. 161-3, no 48.*)

Aug. 10. **1045.** From Rājārām Pandit. Has already informed the Governor-General of the arrival of three Frenchmen at Cuttack and some particulars relative to them. Though he has written to the Governor-General that he would wait for his master's directions regarding the disposal of those Frenchmen yet at the request of Mr Elliot he delivered them up to him. (*TR 12, pp. 163-4, no 49; AR 4, p. 8.*)

Aug. 13. **1046.** To Mādhū Rāo Peshwa. Has received a reply to his letter. The Peshwa's promise with regard to the restitution of the cargo of an English vessel wrecked on his coast and his assurance of conforming to the 13th Article[1] as well as to the other conditions of the treaty concluded between him and the Company have given the Governor-General an unbounded pleasure. The Peshwa should rest assured that no attention will be wanting on the part of the Governor-General to preserve the conditions of the treaty inviolate. Hopes that he will employ every means in his power for the restitution of the said cargo. (*CI 10, pp. 89-90, no 151; TI 17, p. 34, no 54; AI 4, p. 47.*)

Aug. 13. **1047.** To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 17, p. 34, no 55.*)

Aug. 13. **1048.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (*TI 17, p. 34, no 56.*)

Aug. 13. **1049.** To Mādhū Rāo Peshwa. Has received his letter. Will promptly despatch his letters to the King of England if they are addressed in due form and are accompanied with duplicate copies for the information of 'this' Government. (*CI 10, p. 89, no 150; TI 17, p. 34, no 57; AI 4, p. 47.*)

Aug. 13. **1050.** To Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 17, p. 35, no 58.*)

Aug. 13. **1051.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect. (*TI 17, p. 35, no 59.*)

Aug. 13. **1052.** To Rājarām Pandit. Is greatly pleased to hear that the Pandit in view of the friendship that exists between the Governor-General and the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] his master, provided Mr Elliot, Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell with all necessaries in the course of their journey to Nagpur. And in order to furnish cogent proof of his fidelity and attachment to the Governor-General the Pandit has in compliance with the request of Mr Elliot delivered Mons. Chevlier and other Frenchmen to him. These instances are conclusive

[1] Evidently Article 14 is meant which runs thus: 'It is agreed that, in case of shipwreck of any English ships or vessels or ships and vessels trading under their protection, on any part of the Mahratta coast, every assistance will be given by that Government and the inhabitants to save as much as possible; and the whole that may be saved shall be returned, all reasonable charges being defrayed by the owners. In like manner the English Company engage their assistance, should any Mahratta ships or vessels be shipwrecked on any of their coasts.' *Vide* Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. VI, p. 30.

proofs of his desire to promote the stability and strengthen the relations between his master and the Governor-General. The Pandit's conduct will therefore give his master great satisfaction and win him his favour and regard. (*CI 10, pp. 90-1, no 152 ; TI 18, pp. 81-3, no 54 ; AI 4, p. 16.*)

Aug. 13. **1053.** To Dīwān Hirdai Rām. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Expresses his satisfaction at the attention the *Dīwān* has paid to the providing of necessaries for Mr Elliot, Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell. (*CI 10, p. 91, no 153 ; TI 18, p. 83, no 55 ; AI 4, p. 13.*)

Aug. 14. **1054.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Is much pleased to receive his letter expressing his attachment to the Company, his concern at the suspension of negotiations by them and his request to send Major Hannay again to him as he is determined to conduct himself agreeable to the pleasure of the Company. Says in reply that the Governor-General has never had any doubt about his unflinching determination, steadiness of character and fidelity of disposition. The failure of the measures taken by the Governor-General in the interest of the Khān was due to the exigencies of the times and to the peculiar circumstances in which the latter was involved and not to any want of the Khān's inclination to cement and strengthen the friendship which had so long subsisted. Has in compliance with the Khān's wishes directed Major Hannay to take leave of the Nawab Vazir and wait upon him. After the Major has acquainted himself with the Khān's sentiments he will communicate them to the Governor-General and receive instructions for the regulation of his future proceedings. (*CI 10, pp. 91-3, no 154 ; TI 17, pp. 35-6, no 60 ; AI 4, p. 47.*)

Aug. 15. **1055.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter. The reply to the various points raised therein have already been despatched to him in triplicate copies. Assures him that it is his most earnest desire to promote the stability of their mutual friendship for which purpose he has sent his most confidential agent to the Maharaja. Has learnt from Rājarām Pandit that at Mr Elliot's desire, he [the Pandit] has delivered up to him Mons. Chevalier and his followers who had fled from Bengal. This conduct of his has given the Governor-General the highest pleasure. Hopes the Maharaja will also approve it. (*TI 18, pp. 83-5, no 56.*)

Aug. 15. **1056.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 18, p. 85, no 57 ; AI 4, p. 12.*)

Aug. 17. **1057.** To the mother of Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Has received her two letters through Akbar Ālī Khān in which she complains of the silence of the Governor-General and the indifference of Mr Middleton since he took charge of that district [Lucknow]. Says in reply that owing to the pressure of work there has been apparently a cessation of correspondence no doubt, but, in fact he is unswerving in his fidelity and faithfulness to her. Hopes that she will not give way to misgivings. According to her desire he is trying to obtain a gold box of English make and will send it later. (*CI 10, pp. 93-4, no 157 ; TI 17, p. 36, no 61 ; AI 4, p. 49.*)

1778

Aug. 17. **1058.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received a letter from Jasārat Khān requesting that the Governor-General will interest himself with the Nawab to bestow on his grandson, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān the title of *Mukarramu'd-Daulah Bahādur Ḥashmat Jang* and that of *Rājā* on his *Dīwān*, Rām Kānhū. If the Nawab complies with this request and sends *parwānas* accordingly they will be forwarded to the recipients. The Governor-General will be obliged to him for this favour. (*C I 10, p. 93, no 155 ; T I 17, p. 37, no 63 ; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Aug. 17. **1059.** To Akbar Ali Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters — in one he says that the Begam [Bahū Begam] sent for him in order to despatch him to Calcutta and in the other he regrets the delay in his reply owing to the death of his mother and expresses a desire to wait upon the Governor-General after he has performed the usual rites. Sympathises with the Khān in his bereavement and asks him to resign himself to the will of God. May God preserve him long at the head of his family! (*C I 10, p. 93, no 156 ; T I 17, p. 37, no 62 ; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Aug. 17. **1060.** To Rājārām Pandit. Thanks the Pandit for the courtesy and attention he showed to Mr Elliot when that gentleman passed through his jurisdiction. (*T I 18, pp. 86-8, no 58.*)

Aug. 17.[1] **1061.** To Raja Chait Singh. Is glad to receive his letter intimating his assent to the Governor-General's requisition, as a subject of the Company, to bear a part of the expense of the present war. The cost of keeping up three regular battalions has been estimated at 5 *lākhs* of rupees per annum at which rate the Raja's annual subsidy has been accordingly fixed. Asks him therefore to pay immediately the sum of 5 *lākhs* of *machhlīdār* rupees to Mr Thomas Graham. (*T I 18, p. 88, no 59 ; A I 4, p. 11.*)

Aug. 18. **1062.** To Benīrām Pandit. Has received his several *'arzīs*. Hopes he will exert himself with Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and his *Dīwān* so as to induce them to enter warmly into the proposal which will be made to them by Mr Elliot. For further particulars refers him to his brother, Bishambhar Pandit's letter. (*T I 18, pp. 89-90, no 60 ; A I 4, p. 10.*)

Aug. 20. **1063.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has lately heard that the Khān has given offence to the Nawab [Mubārakud-Daulah] by assuming with him a degree of equality unbecoming the relation of servant and master, such for instance as insisting on sitting on a chair in his presence and publicly demonstrating his anger when the Nawab refused to comply with such improper pretensions. Has also been told that the Khān has treated the *Qāzī* and the *Maulavīs* of the *'adālat* with such indignity that they have resolved to resign their offices rather than subject themselves to humiliation by continuing in them. These reports may be exaggerated but the Governor-General cannot believe that they are entirely baseless. Desires him therefore to take such immediate measures to remove the unfavourable impressions created by his past behavior that the Nawab's mind may be appeased and the *Maulavīs* who are men of learning and character may agree to return to their stations,

[1] Aug. 11 according to the volume of Abstracts.

1778

The Governor-General will continue to support him only on the fulfilment of this condition. (*T I 17, pp. 37-8, no 64 ; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Aug. 26. **1064.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has not received his letter for a long time. Hopes the Maharaja will write to him more frequently. Bishambhar Pandit, who remains with the Governor-General in the place of Benīrām Pandit, has mentioned to him some circumstances relative to the French *vakīl* at Poona and these correspond also with what has been intimated in the Maharaja's letters. In reply the Governor-General gave him a complete account of this matter and also explained to him the deceitful conduct of the Poona ministers. The whole of his reply is being transmitted to him by the Pandit. The Maharaja may treat it as a communication from the Governor-General himself. (*T I 18, pp. 91-2, no 61.*)

Aug. 26. **1065.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 92, no 62 ; A I 4, p. 12.*)

Sep. 1. **1066.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Maulavī Muḥammad Ẓākir who along with Maulavī Ḥusainī had been dismissed from his office at the civil court of Murshidabad was during the time of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān reinstated and an office was provided for him at the *Ṣadr 'Adālat*. He and other officers of the court and the chief manager of Munnī Begam, have leagued together against the writer. Their leader, whom the Governor-General knows very well, resides at Calcutta and it is through him that their mischievous plans are carried into execution. What passes between them from Murshidabad to Calcutta and what scheme is being hatched by them and what they are representing to the Governor-General, all these are best known to God alone! They want their own men appointed to the various offices so that they may serve their selfish ends with even greater facility. As the writer refuses to make appointments at their bidding they have started an insidious campaign of misrepresentations and malicious imputations in order to bring upon him the displeasure of the Governor-General. Some of the English gentlemen too are taking side with them in this matter. Their object in so doing is simply to force the writer to court their pleasure by doing things in the way they want them done.

It appears from the conversations of the mischief-mongers here that they want that the Nawab should seal and sign all the papers bearing orders for capital punishment, as well as those relating to appointments and dismissals of officers in the headquarter as well as in the districts, that in performing all these duties he should consult them and be guided by their advice. It is evident that they want to possess themselves of all real power and delegate the subordinate position of an ordinary *Dārogha* to the writer. So, if he should elect to be a mere tool in their hands they may perhaps be satisfied. Otherwise they will do all in their power to disturb his business and prejudice the Governor-General against him. In keeping aloof from them as desired by the Governor-General ; but the present situation is not at all satisfactory and he awaits instructions how to deal with it. Has in vain exhausted every art of persuasion and argument to induce Ghulām Yaḥyā Khān, Tāju'd-Dīn, Muḥammad Kalīm and Muḥammad Isrā'īl, all *Maulavīs* of the *Ṣadr Ādālat* to withdraw their resignations. The fact is that

1778

they have resigned out of sympathy for the dismissed *Nāib* (Muḥammad Riẓa Khān). Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah has directed the writer to fill up the vacancies with efficient men of his own choice. (*OR 57; AR 4, p. 37.*)

Sep. 1. **1067.** News from Benares. On 18 July Mr Thomas Graham presented to Raja Chait Singh a *parwāna* from the Governor-General asking the latter to make a contribution towards the maintenance of the new battalions that the Company were raising; but the Raja pleaded his inability to do so. At last under the advice of Sadānand, *Bakhshī*, Rām Chand Sāhū, Faiẓu'llah Beg and Ghulām Ḥusain Khān he sent an acknowledgment of the *parwāna* to the Governor-General stating that later on he will submit particulars regarding the contribution for his consideration.

After mature deliberation the Raja wrote to Ālī Naqī, his *vakīl* at Calcutta, asking him first to represent to the Governor-General his master's inability to maintain the battalions and then to ascertain from the majority party of the Supreme Council what would be the attitude of the authorities in England respecting this demand and finally to signify the Raja's assent to pay a contribution of five *lākhs* of rupees provided that he can obtain a promise for the improvement of his master's affairs on the lines already indicated to him. Ālī Naqī has been further directed to consult Munshī Ṣadru'd-Dīn and Raja Nobkishan on every point. Col. Dow sent a letter to Raja Chait Singh assuring him that all his affairs would be settled satisfactorily as General Coote was expected to return from England in a month and asking him to put off the settlement of everything till he arrived. The Colonel further sent him some oral message through Munshī Rām Singh, son of Bāl Kishan. The Raja heard the message in private and by way of reward gave Rām Singh one hundred rupees and two villages. On 24 July Munshī Rām Singh produced before the Raja a letter from Bāl Kishan giving information of the fall of Chandernagore and intimating that the authorities in England were dissatisfied with the Governor-General for his ill-advised policies. The Raja then consulted Munshī Rām Singh and Sadānand and wrote letters to Col. Dow and Bāl Kishan. On 25 July Sambhūnāth, *Munshī* of Mr Fowke, wrote to the Raja that the King of England had reinstated under his own seal Mr Fowke and those other gentlemen whom Mr Hastings had arbitrarily dismissed, and asked him to rest assured that Mr Fowke would reach Benares in a month's time and that all his affairs would be settled satisfactorily. On receiving the message the Raja wrote to Bhāi Ram enclosing a copy of Sambhūnāth's letter and told him that no letter of recommendation from Rāo Raghūnāth was needed as Providence was favouring his cause. He then directed Sadānand secretly to give one hundred rupees to each of the Brahmins who had been praying for the Raja's success and asked him to keep a strict watch over Bābu Ausān Singh, so that he might not abscond on hearing that Mr Fowke was coming to his country.

On 26 July a letter was received from Ālī Naqī stating that acting upon the advice of the Raja's friends he did not go to see them but sent presents to each of them. Raja Gobind Rām, however, declined to accept the presents. Had waited upon the Governor-General before but

1778

could not see him lately as the latter is very busy. By reason of Munshī Ṣadru'd-Dīn's kind attention, Mr Barwell is favourably disposed towards him. (*O R 58.*)

Sep. 1.[1] **1068.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The Nawab has appointed Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān to the *niābat* of *Niẓāmat Ādālat*, the *Faujdārī Thānas*, the *Quẓā* and *Iftā* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Khān has accordingly taken leave of the Governor-General and is proceeding to the Nawab's presence. In view of the important nature of the business entrusted to the Khān it is necessary for the good administration of the country that experienced men should be appointed under him; that he should be given a free hand in the appointment and dismissal of officers both in the *ṣadr* and *mufaṣṣal*; and that all papers bearing his seal and signature should be recognised as valid; and that to this effect a notice should be promulgated in every district for the information of the public. The Nawab should not interfere in the Khān's business by recommending any one to him for appointment. The Governor-General on his part is determined to do the same. When necessity arises to address the Council on any matters regarding this office the Nawab on the application of the Khān will be pleased to write to them under his own seal without delay. In order to maintatn the prestige of the Khān's office it is desirable that due regard should be paid to his honour and rank and consequently in letters written to him he should be addressed as *Muḥāfiẓ'ul-Mulk, Mu'izzu'd-Daulah* Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān *Bahādur Nuṣrat Jang*. The Khān on his part will pay to the Nawab every mark of respect due from a servant to his master according to the established custom, and for his information will communicate to him all the business of the office. (*C I 10, pp. 94-6, no 158; T I 17, pp. 39-41, no 66; A I 4, p. 45.*)

Sep. 1. **1069.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Repeats the contents of the foregoing letter addressed to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and adds that the Khān should carefully go through this letter and try to perform the duties of his office in the best manner and with the utmost care and devotion to them. He should also take care not to interfere either by recommendation or otherwise in the personal affairs of the Nawab, his household and the *bahla*. Is confident that Nawab Mubārak'd-Daulah will act agreeably to the directions given to him in the foregoing letter. (*C I 10, pp. 96-8, nos 159 & 159a; T I 17, pp. 41-2, no 67; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Sep. 1. **1070.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has received his reply to the Governor-General's letter on the subject of his reported disrespectful conduct to the Nawab and of his ill-treatment of the *Maulavīs*. Is satisfied with the explanation submitted by him and yet wonders how such contrary reports should arise. Assures him of his steady support and patronage as long as the Khān observes a proper conduct. (*T I 17, p. 39, no 65; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Sep. 3. **1071.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Says that when the bills for the salaries of the officers of the civil and criminal courts, and for the rations

[1] A marginal note in the volume of Translations says: 'This and the following letter should have been entered early in last month but the copies of them were mislaid.'

1778

of prisoners in the *sadr* and *mufaṣṣal* jails, as also several other papers had become accumulated and complaints respecting the delay in their execution began to pour in from every district the writer represented the matter to the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah] who beguiled by the advice of mischievous persons did not attend to them. At last the writer submitted a petition to the Nawab requesting him to direct the district officers, to discharge the bills bearing the seal of the writer. The Nawab asked him to prepare a draft of the proposed instruction and was promptly supplied with one. But the influence of the mischievous persons prevailed and the order was never issued. The object of the mischief-mongers is to disturb the affairs of the *sarkār* by withholding the payment of the salaries of the officers, and by stopping the rations of prisoners in the jails of the province. The one will create dissontent among the officers while the other will starve the prisoners to death. The whole situation will then be set down to the incompetence of the writer. Sends for the Governor-General's perusal copies of the petitions, reports and the draft which the writer submitted to the Nawab in this connection. As the officers of the state have already begun to make a clamour for their pay and allowances, requests that he may be authorized to pass their bills and the revenue officers directed to honour all such drafts as may bear the writer's seal and signature. It has been represented to the Governor-General that the writer does not like the *Maulavīs* of the *Ṣadr 'Adālat* and that his dealings with them were so bad that they resigned their posts. These imputations are utterly baseless as he hopes presently to prove.

Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad 'Arab persuaded Maulavī Ghulām Yaḥyā Khān to withdraw his resignation and to continue in his duties but he replied that he had resigned his post before the arrival of the writer and that therefore the latter is in no way to be blamed. Has repeatedly brought this fact to the notice of the Governor-General and has not yet appointed anyone to the post. Recommends that Maulavī Muḥammad Wāṣil, who has had the honour of waiting upon the Governor-General and who in point of literary proficiency is in no way inferior to Maulavī Ghulām Yaḥyā, may be appointed to the vacancy.

Maulavī Muḥammad Kalīm, father of Muḥammad Isrā'īl, late *Maulavī* of the *Ṣadr 'Adālat*, came with Muḥammad Qāsim Khān to Murshidabad. The writer sent for him and told him that both he and his son might yet be reinstated and that their services would receive a marked recognition if they returned to their duties. Maulavī Kalīm then expressed his desire to resume his duty, but regarding his son he said that he was going home to celebrate his marriage. As soon as the ceremony was over he would return to his duty. Even after this reassurance the mischievous persons prevented Maulavī Kalīm from joining his office and both he and his son left the place without informing the writer.

When Maulavī Tāju'd-dīn was approached and pressed to return to his duty he replied that after giving up an appointment it did not look well to accept it again and therefore declined the offer. This is the situation of affairs and unless the Governor-General issues orders for guidance, the whole business of the *sarkār* will remain in abeyance. Requests him therefore to issue necessary orders immediately so that the business of the *sarkār* may be carried on.

1778

Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, the *Faujdār* of Murshidabad resigned his post out of sympathy for his friend Muḥammad Riẓā Khān who was dismissed. His place was vacant and it was necessary to fill it up. Has therefore appointed Mīr Saiyid 'Alī Khān to the post. This gentleman had formerly held the same post and had performed the duties of his station creditably. He had given up his service on account of the malicious persecution he had to suffer at the hands of Maḥammad Riẓā Khān. Recommends Muḥammad Wafāyār Khān for the post of *Qāẓī* of Murshidabad. He is an able, honest and learned man. According to the direction of the Governor-General the writer holds his *kachahrī* in a house near the fort and in view of the absence of any explicit order from the Nawab intends to hear the petitions of the people in the same place. (*O R 59; A R 4, p. 37.*)

Sep. 3. **1072.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān The Governor-General's orders are solicited regarding :—

1. The disposal of pay-bills for the month of *Asārh* and *Sāvan* (June and July) ; the revenues from the district of Murshidabad may be appropriated to meet them.

2. The place where he should hear public petitions.

3. The appointment of a *faujdār* and a *peshkār* at the *thāna* of Murshidabad, for the criminal cases cannot be disposed of without these officers. (*O R 60; A R 4, p. 37.*)

Sep. 3. **1073.** Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Bills for the salaries of officers of civil and criminal courts and for rations of prisoners in the district jails have accumulated and complaints are being daily received about the delay in the payment. The Nawab has been pleased to invest the writer with powers to transact all Government business under his own seal and signature, and has informed all the officers of the civil and criminal courts accordingly. Requests him therefore to direct the district revenue officers now to accept all the bills that bear the writer's endorsement as valid and pay out the amount specified therein. If this is done salaries will regularly be distributed to officers and rations given to prisoners; no further complaints will be received nor will the affairs of the *sarkār* be disturbed. Dated 29 August. (*O R 61; A R 4, p. 37*).

Sep. 3. **1074.** *Draft of a letter put up by Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to be issued by the latter to all the district officers of the three ṣūbas.*

Muḥāfiẓu'l-Mulk Mu'izzu'd-Daulah Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān Bahādur Nuṣrat Jang has been appointed *Nāib* of the Nawab. He shall supervise the affairs of the civil and criminal courts and the *thānas*, shall decide law-questions according to the *Shara'* in the *ṣūbas* of Bengal, Bihar and Oriṣsa. He has also been empowered to appoint and dismiss officers at the headquarters as well as in the *mufaṣṣal* and to issue under his own authority vouchers and other papers that are necessary for a due discharge of his duties. The district officers are therefore directed to accept the vouchers, for cash payment or order, that are issued by him under his own seal and signature as valid and to pay the sums mentioned therein so that the affairs of the *sarkār* may not be disturbed. Dated 29 August. (*O R 62.*)

1778
Sep. 3.

1075. From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Whereas Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah Bahādur Fīroz Jang has been pleased to appoint the writer his *Nāib* in the place of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and has authorized him to conduct the affairs of the civil and criminal courts and the *thānas* and to determine law questions according to the *Shara'* as also to give effect to the orders of the judiciary throughout the three *ṣūbas* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; and whereas his appointment has been confirmed by the Supreme Council, the said *Nāib* begs to lay the following points before the Governor General for consideration and necessary orders. As it is very difficult for a chief to sign all important papers of the civil and criminal courts in the three *ṣūbas* and to attend to cases in dispute a *nāib* is appointed in order that affairs may be conducted with facility. The *nāib* has also to thwart the attempts of selfish persons who interfere in the appointment and dismissal of officers and try to put obstacles in the business of the *sarkār*. It is therefore necessary that the *nāib* should be empowered to appoint and dismiss officers in the headquarters as well as in the districts and to issue orders on all papers relating to his office over his own signature. The district officers and the *zamīndārs* of the three *ṣūbas* may consequently be directed to acknowledge the writer as a confirmed *nāib* and to accept his seal and signature on all papers relating to his office as valid and binding.

In some places the police stations are inadequate while in others they are superfluous. The interest of public safety demands that this irregularity should be removed. Solicits orders to carry out the necessary reforms in the establishment of police stations, care being taken that the expenditure may not exceed the grant allotted for their maintenance.

Sepoys appointed to carry out the orders of the civil and criminal courts and the *thānas* in the three *ṣūbas* should be as much under the orders of the writer as they were under the late *Nāib*.

If summonses or warrants are issued from the Supreme Court at Calcutta upon the servants of the civil and criminal courts, and of the other departments of the *Niẓāmat*, the administration of the *Niẓāmat* affairs will be disturbed. Requests that provisions may be made for the protection of these officers.

The *chakla* of Sylhet which constitutes a frontier district is infested with highway robbers. *Zamīndārs* and tenants of the district having been harassed by them have come to Murshidabad to seek redress. They have applied for the appointment in their district of a *faujdār* who can protect them from the robbers. Says that if tranquillity is restored the Government revenue would also improve. Solicits orders.

In honour of the former *Nāib*, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, a salute of guns used to be fired at the time of his departure from Calcutta and similar salutes were fired at Chinsura and other places when he passed them on his way to Murshidabad. The writer who has been now raised to the same dignity is also entitled to that honour.

Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and the district officers may be directed to show him the same respect as they used to show the late *Nāib* and in their correspondence to address him as *Mahāfiẓu'l-Mulk Mu'izzu'd-Daulah* Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān Bahādur *Nuṣrat Jang*. (*O R 63; A R 4, p. 37.*)

1778

Sep. 4. 1076. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter acknowledging the receipt of an ostrich sent to him through Bhawānī Parshād. Says that it looked to him one of the wonderful birds and therefore he made a present of it. (*C I 10, p. 100, no 161.*)

Sep. 4. 1077. To Munnī Begam. Thanks her for a pair of lenses which she so kindly sent to him through her *vakīl*, Bhawānī Parshād. (*C I 10, pp. 100-1, no 162.*)

Sep. 4. 1078. To Raja Chait Singh. Says that the Council have just had before them a question of law which has to be determined by the *Pandits*. Encloses a Persian translation and requests him to obtain the solution from the *Pandits* of Benares and send it to him.

Question :—There are two brothers in the possession of a *zamīndārī* which they inherited from their ancestors. One brother has sons while the other having none adopts a son after the birth and during the life of his brother's children. Is the adoption valid and will the son inherit the share of the brother who adopted him, and exclude the sons by blood of the other brother? (*C I 10, p. 101, no 163; T I 17, pp. 43-4, no 69; A I, 4, p. 42.*)

Sep. 7. 1079. From Arjunjī Nāthjī. Has already sent a reply to the Governor-General's letter. Is glad to hear that he is so kindly disposed towards the writer's *gumāshta* Aratrām. The latter has come to Benares at the writer's request in connection with certain business. Mūl Chand Dube has been sent out to Calcutta as his substitute. Is gratified to learn that he too enjoys great favour at the hands of the Governor-General. Aratrām will be sent back as soon as possible. Through his excellent disposition and general conciliatory attitude Mr Boddam has earned a good name at Surat. He is also very kind to the writer for which he cannot be thanked adequately. The interest which Mr Boddam takes in the affairs of the Company and that of the Governor-General must be known to him.

Requests that a letter may be given to Mul Chand for transmission to Mr Boddam directing that gentleman to see that persons borrowing money from the writer's bank do not delay the payment of it. Pandit Pardhan and Dādā Ṣāḥib Raghūnāth Rāo have informed him from Bombay that they have dispatched Rājarām and one other *vakīl* to Calcutta to wait upon the Governor-General. They have also asked him to direct his men at Calcutta to help them with money should they require it. Has accordingly issued orders to his men at Calcutta. Hopes to be favoured with answers to his letters. (*O R 64; A R 4, p. 22.*)

Sep. 7. 1080. From the Peshwa. Has received the Governor-General's letter stating that when the English army was crossing the river Jumna, the *Qil'adār* of Kalpi at the head of a body of troops obstructed its way and attacked it, that in consequence Col. Leslie took possession of the fort of Kalpi, that the sole object for the dispatch of the Company's troops was the reinforcement of Bombay, the route of which lay through his (the writer's) dominions and that the writer should give orders to his *ta'llaqdārs* not to obstruct or molest the army. Says in reply that the Governor-General should have first informed him of the desire of sending a detachment of the English forces and on receiving his

1778

answer should have fixed its route. From time immemorial none of the Company's forces have ever passed overland. The passage for the maritime people to the different settlements is by the sea. It was only proper that the English detachment should have taken the established route to its destined port. Says that the Governor of Bombay in an amicable and friendly manner made himself master of the fort of Salsette belonging to him and then joined the party of insurgents and involved the writer's government in an expense of crores of rupees besides considerably damaging his country. His hostile attitude towards Poona may further be gathered from the fact that he received positive orders from the Governor-General to expel Dādā Ṣāḥib from the Company's possessions, to settle their mutual claims and to restore the country ceded to the Company by Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar together with the money collected therefrom. Yet he has done nothing of the kind. On the contrary he is now planning to create fresh disturbances. From a long time a warm friendship has subsisted between his house and the King and the Company of England and lately it received a fresh impetus by the conclusion of a treaty through Col. John Upton. Is firm in his resolution to maintain the solemn treaties and engagements which have been formed. Believes that the Governor-General's inclinations are the same and therefore any of his measures which appears to violate this spirit comes to him as the greatest surprise. It is more than two months since he dismissed the French envoy agreeably to his desire. Has communicated further particulars to Sakharām and Bālājī Pandit who will write them to the Governor-General. (*T R 12, pp. 164-9, no 50.*)

Sep. 7. **1081.** From Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that the *Qil'adār* of Kalpi was justified in opposing Col. Leslie for it was his duty to inquire into the motive of the forces the latter was leading. (*T R 12, pp. 169-77, no 51.*)

Sep. 7. **1082.** From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing (*T R 12, p. 177, no 52.*)

Sep. 7. **1083.** From the Nawab of Bhopal. Is happy to receive his letter intimating that Col. Leslie will shortly arrive at the writer's quarter and that on his arrival he should be furnished with grain, etc. Regrets his inability to comply with the Governor-General's request as the rain have set in and the rivers have swollen to such a degree that the road have been rendered useless for traffic. It would be very difficult during this season to transport grain on bullocks to Chhatarpur, a distance of fifteen days' journey. After the rains which will be over in a month the Colonel may setout in 'this' direction when the writer will furnish him to the utmost of his power with grain and will send a trustworthy person and *karkāras* to guide him. (*T R 12, pp. 177-9, no 53.*)

Sep. 7. **1084.** Nawabi Muḥammad Ḥayāt Khān to Col. Leslie. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T R 12, pp. 179-82, no 53A.*)

Sep. 7. **1085.** To Bahādur Zamān Khān, Raja of Birbhum. Has received his letter intimating that the law-suit between him and the wife of the late Asadu'z-zamān Khān concerning the *zamīndārī* has come to an end, that the judgment is in his favour, that the court has ordered the Coun-

1778

cil of Revenue at Burdwan to cancel the *qabūliat* of the settlement executed by the other party and that he has submitted his own *qabūliat* to the said Council agreeing to pay the revenue of the last year. The Raja's application for *khil'at* and *sanad* with the accompanying *nazr* has also been received through his *vakīl*. The *khil'at* and the *sanad* will be despatched to him as soon as possible. Henceforth he will be held responsible for the regular payment of the revenue. Refers him to his *vakīl* for further particulars. (*C I 10, p. 102, no 164.*)

Sep. 9. **1086.** From Pratāp Singh, Raja of Jainagar. Informs him of the death of his (Raja's) brother, Prithī Singh. (*A R 4, p. 29, no 159.*)

Sep. 10. **1087.** From Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter. Intimates that taking leave of Col. Leslie he set out on his journey on 13 *Rajab* (17 August) and expects to arrive in a short time in the presence of his master (Mudhojī Bhonsla) where he shall faithfully carry out the Governor-General's instructions. Has written more fully to his brother Bishambhar Pandit who will represent all the particulars to him. In compliance with the orders of his master has left his brother Rāmbhadar Pandit with the Colonel. With the advice of the Colonel has altered his original route through Mandla. Will now proceed by way of Saugor. (*T R 12, pp. 183-5, no 54.*)

Sep. 12. **1088.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell are going to Nagpur by way of Cuttack to join Col. Leslie and requesting him to send them passports and to direct his officers to afford them every assistance and conduct them safely from their respective jurisdictions. Says that he has not been able to send them passports as they have not informed him of their whereabouts; nevertheless, he has instructed Rājarām Pandit, his minister at Orissa, to help them and conduct them safely without giving any cause of grievance to the ryots. Has marked out two routes for their passage and asked Rājarām to conduct them by either. Should they arrive in the neighbourhood of Cuttack, they will pass through the deserts of Sarguja and Chutia to Amarkantak where the Narbada emerges; and from thence they will find the route to Bundelkhand and Chhatarpur. In case they come to Cuttack they will be lead by way of Sonepur to Bhojpur and leaving Sambalpur on the left hand they will proceed to Chota Nagpur and from thence to Amarkantak and on to Bundelkhand and Chhatarpur. Assures the Governor-General that where friendship exists events like the present, namely, the passage through his country cannot produce the least degree of anxiety. But as the country of Orissa has been laid waste these two or three years through want of rain and other calamities the people have been reduced to great distress; and as the interests of both the Governments are identical the Governor-General will remember the situation of the country and direct his officials to act in a manner conformable thereto and ask them to pass through either of the routes referred to above. (*O R 65; T R 12, pp. 185-8, no 55; A R 4, p. 5.*)

Sep. 12. **1089.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his friendly letter informing him that the French are making propaganda to break

1778

their friendly relations and that the Poona ministers do not respect the terms of the treaty and that Mr Elliot, a wise person, well-versed in all affairs, has been deputed to Nagpur in order to negotiate a treaty with the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla]. Has despatched *harkāras* towards Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur to bring news of Mr Elliot. When the news is received men of distinction will be sent on the confines — a journey of twelve days — in order to receive him. When he arrives near the Maharaja himself will meet him. Says that Mr Elliot's deputation is highly proper and fraught with advantageous consequences. Will communicate to him the particulars of the result of Mr Elliot's negotiation. (*T R 12, pp. 189-95, no 56.*)

Sep. 12. **1090.** From Devākār Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T R 12, pp. 195-200, no 57 ; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Sep. 12. **1091.** To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Has received his letter asking for military assistance in order to take possession of the fort of Gwalior and twenty-two *mahāls* which have been granted to him by the King and for which he holds a *sanad* from the Vazir. The Raja has also expressed his sorrow at the plunder of the horses which he had despatched for the Governor-General through Shaikh Walīu'llah, in the course of their transmission. Congratulates him on his obtaining the grant of the fort and *mahāls* from the King. Regrets that under the strict orders of the Company he is unable to render him any help. (*C I 10, pp. 102-3, no 165.*)

Sep. 12. **1092.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter expressing a desire to have an interview with him. Says in reply that he will be glad to see him and that he is making arrangements for his accommodation. He may set out at his convenience. (*C I 10, pp. 105-6, no 169.*)

Sep. 12. **1093.** To Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah Saiyid Muhammad Khān Bahādur Hashmat Jang. Has already despatched to him the *sanad* of his title and the seals which were obtained from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is now sending him the *khila't* comprised of the following articles through his *vakīl*, Kewal Rām.

1. A robe of honour.
2. A *jīgha* and a *sarpech* set with jewels.
3. A *pālkī* with embroidered covering.
4. An elephant.

Hopes he will zealously discharged the duties of his office. (*C I 10, p. 106, no 170.*)

Sep. 12. **1094.** To Raja Rām Kānhū. To the same effect as the foregoing. The articles sent to him include a *khil'at*, a *jīgha* and a *sarpech*. (*C I 10, p. 106, nos 171-2.*)

Sep. 12. **1095.** To Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān. Has received his letter through Raja Gobind Rām expressing a desire to renew the friendly relations which once existed between him and the English chiefs when he was introduced to the latter by the late Nawab Mīr Muhammad Ja'far and Sādiq 'Alī Khān. Says in reply that he will be very glad indeed to have such relations with him. Refers him to Raja Gobind Rām for further particulars. (*C I 10, p. 104, no 166.*)

1778

Sep. 13. **1096.** To Jasārat Khān. In reply to his request for the grant of the title of *Mukarramu'd-Daulah Bahādur Hashmat Jang* to his son, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, and that of Raja to his *Dīwān*, Rām Kānhū, says that the *parwānas* from Nawab Mu'taminu'l-Mulk Firoz Jang [Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah] granting the titles are sent to him through his *vakīl*, Kewal Rām. (*C I 10, pp. 104-5, no 167.*)

Sep. 13. **1097.** To Dīwān Kālī Parshād. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* accompanying a *nazr* through his *vakīl*, Debī Charan, intimating that he has arrived at Burdwan and has received the *khil'at* and the charge of the office. Returns the *nazr* saying that the practice of accepting it has been abolished. Desires him to apply himself closely to the duties of his new office. (*C I 10, p. 105, no 168.*)

Sep. 14. **1098.** To Ṣadru'l Haq Khān. Says that as he has been appointed *Nāib* of the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah] and has been put in charge of the affairs of the civil and criminal courts of the *Niẓāmat* all his orders relating to the departments under his control shall be regarded as valid, if they bear his seal and signature. This should be notified under the seal of the Nawab to the district officers for their information and guidance.

If in order to maintain public safety changes in any police station be found necessary, an application to that effect under the seal of the Nawab should be submitted to the Council whence orders will be issued after the question has been duly considered.

The Khān will exercise full control over the sepoys of the civil and criminal courts in the three *sūbas*.

In case a summons or a warrant be issued from the Supreme Court upon an officer of the civil or criminal court of the *Niẓamāt*, a declaration purporting to his being a *Niẓāmat* servant made by witnesses upon oath and corroborated by the Nawab should be furnished to the Council.

Respecting the appointment of a *Faujdār* in Sylhet the Khān is directed to submit his proposal under the seal of the Nawab to the Council for sanction.

Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān was appointed *Nāib* and vested with full authority by the Council whereas he has been appointed *Nāib* on the recommendation of the Nawab to conduct the affairs of the civil and criminal courts of the *Niẓāmat* only. His title to the salute of guns cannot therefore be entertained. The Nawab has been requested to show him (the Khān) the same respect as he showed to the former *Nāib*. (*D I 1.*)

Sep. 17. **1099.** From Benīrām Pandit. Having taken leave of Col. Leslie on 11 *Rajab* (5 Aug.) he set out to Nagpur. On the way he encountered great difficulties and troubles. Rāo Balwant Rāo Gobind, the nephew of Bābājī Nāik, helped him with a party of fifty horse and he arrived safely at Saugor. Owing to rains he is unable to proceed further and intends to wait until the monsoon is over. Has learnt from his master's (Mudhoji Bhonsla's) letters that the Governor-General has despatched three battalions by the way of Cuttack to join Col. Leslie. Is surprised to hear of this design, for the Governor-General had

1778

informed him that the forces would proceed through Bundelkhand and asked him not to give credit to the false reports of malicious persons. Requests him to suspend the despatch of the battalions for some time because the approach of troops from two quarters has given room to certain ill-natured and designing persons to propogate suspicions in the minds of the people. Will shortly arrive at Nagpur where a conference is to be held between Mr Eilliot, the *Dīwān* (Devākar Pandit) and himself. The result of the conference will be communicated to the Governor-General. His brother Bishambhar Pandit will represent further particulars to him. (*T R 12, pp. 200-4, no 58; A R 4, p. 1.*)

Sep. 18. **1100.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. It appears from the Maharaja's letter that he has mistaken the purport of the Governor-General's letter requesting an unmolested passage for Mr Anderson and Capt. Campbell, by supposing those gentlemen to be proceeding at the head of fresh troops. This mistake has given the greatest pleasure to the Governor-General, for it affords the most convincing proof of the Maharaja's confidence in him : in that, he so readily agreed to their passage in spite of the inconveniences which he apprehends might arise from their march through a country which, it is represented, has greatly, suffered by reason of drought and other calamities. The Maharaja must have found out before now that no forces were meant to be sent. Had such been the intention of the Governor-General he would surely have first communicated it to him in plain language and obtained his consent thereto. Is gratified to learn that he is so keenly interested in Mr Elliot's embassy. Is greatly desirous of seeing the Maharaja personally but as circumstances do not admit of this being accomplished, has despatched to him his most intimate friend in the person of Mr Elliot. Hopes he would be as frank and unreserved with that gentleman as with the Governor-General himself. (*T I 18, pp. 93-7, no 65.*)

Sep. 18. **1101.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, pp. 97-9, no 64; A I 4, p. 12.*)

Sep. 18. **1102.** To Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges his letter of 22 *Rajab* [16 August] intimating his arrival at Saugor and saying that he has been informed by Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla that fresh troops are being despatched from Calcutta by way of Cuttack. Assures him that no forces are being sent and that Mr Anderson and Capt. Campbell about whom he (the Governor-General) wrote to the Maharaja were only individuals proceeding to join Col. Leslie. Has also written to the Maharaja explaining this point and declaring that he would not send any forces without obtaining the Maharaja's previous consent. Depends greatly upon the Pandit for the successful termination of Mr Elliot's embassy. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*T I 18, pp. 100-3, no 65; A I 4, p. 10.*)

Sep. 22. **1103.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. The work of the *Faujdārī* is at a standstill. Desires him therefore to prepare and transmit a list of those officers of the *Niẓāmat 'Adālat* who were working at the time Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān) was removed from his office and of those who have resigned since. Asks him also to send the names of the qualified nominees showing their claims for appointment as *faujdārs* and *'amala* of the *'Adālat* as soon as possible. (*C I 10, p. 99, no 160; T I 17, pp. 44-44a, no 70; A I 4, p. 48.*)

1778

Sep. 23. **1104.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. The Governor-General and Council are greatly pleased to learn that the treaty which was concluded between him and the late Nawab Shajā'u'd-Daulah has been renewed with some modifications between him and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and that Mr Middleton has affixed his seal to it on the part of the Company Says that he need not be anxious on account of the treaty bearing no seal of the Company. Mr Middleton is the representative of the Company and as such his seal is enough to ensure their guarantee. However, these few lines are written to him as a pledge that the Company will see that the treaty is duly respected by both the parties. (*C I 10, pp. 107-8, no 174.*)

Sep. 26. **1105.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. Notwithstanding the assurances given to him by the Governor-General it appears from the representations of Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh and Mr Barwell that he still entertains doubts with respect to the validity of the Company's guarantee because it does not bear their seal. Says that the seal of the Resident carries as much weight as that of the Governor-General. Has learnt from his *'arẓī* that he wishes to have a pledge under the seal and signature of the Governor-General. Says that his *'arẓī* together with the draft of a pledge was placed before the Council. They have accorded their sanction to the pledge which has already been sent to him through his *vakīl*, Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh. (*C I 10, pp. 108-9, no 175 ; T I 17, pp. 42-3, no 68 ; A I 4, p. 43.*)

Sep. 28. **1106.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter calling upon him to pay five *lākhs* of *machhlīdār* rupees to Mr Graham as his contribution to the expenses of the present war with the French. Says that owing to his financial distress caused by the extortions of his former overlord, the Vazir, he is at present not in a position to pay such a heavy sum at once. But with a view to complying with his orders he will sell and pledge all his belongings and pay the required sum of money by instalments in six or seven months. Requests him to direct his officers to accept the instalments in *sanawāt* specie for he is unable to procure such a heavy amount in *machhlīdār* rupees. Hopes that this prayer will be granted. (*T R 12, pp. 205-7, no 69 ; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Sep. 28. **1107.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llāh Khān. Intimates that an efficient *vakīl* is always necessary to stay with the Governor-General on his part. Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh being an experienced and capable man has performed his duties very satisfactorily. If he desires to call him back a man of the same qualifications should be appointed in his place. (*C I 10, p. 109, no 176.*)

Sep. 28. **1108.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Genl. Stibbert is starting to assume command of the brigades stationed at Cawnpore and Fatehgarh. The General is one of the best officers in the Company's army and the selection of such a person to take the charge of his forces and to look to the safety of his person and dominions will amply demonstrate the interest which the Governor-General and Council take in the Nawab's welfare. Requests him to pay the General every mark of respect and attention so that he may be able to discharge his duties properly and to communicate direct with him on all matters

1778

relating to the employment of the regiments under his command. As the General's sole object will be to defend the Nawab's country and preserve its tranquillity, hopes the latter will give attention to his counsels and act accordingly. It would be convenient if the Nawab issues *parwānas* to all his officers and dependants calling upon them to give the General every help he may require in the execution of his duties. (*C I 10, p. 109-10, no 177; T I 17, pp. 44A-44B, no 71; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Sep. 28. **1109.** To Mr Middleton, Mr Thomas Graham and Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that Kishan Rām Nakar and Lala Bāl Kishan, *vakīls* of Maharaja Siwāi Pratāp Singh are going to Jainagar with *tīka* and other ceremonial things for the Maharaja [on the occasion of his accession to the *gaddī*]. Desires them to see that they are safely conducted through their respective jurisdictions. (*C I 10, p. 110, no 178.*)

Sep. 28. **1110.** To the seths of Murshidabad. Has received their letter stating that Maharaja Udwant Chant is ill, that they desire to take him to Malda and Bihar for a change of climate and that they will return as soon as he has regained his lost strength. Is sorry to hear the news of the Maharaja's illness. Approves of the idea of going out for a change of climate. May Goa grant him a speedy recovery! Hopes to hear from them about the Maharaja's health every now and then. (*C I 10, p. 107, no 173.*)

Sep. 29. **1111.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsal. Has received his letter of 24 *Jumāda* II (20 July) stating that war has broken out between the English and the French and that Mr Elliot has been deputed to negotiate a treaty on a firm basis between him and the English and that the Governor-General has requested Rājarām Pandit to apprehend Mons. Chevalier, the French chief, and his followers who have escaped from Chandernagore and fled towards Orissa. The letter further contained a request that he (the writer) should direct Rājarām to send the Frenchmen back to Calcutta as soon as they are apprehended, and that the papers seized from them should also be forwarded. Says that Rājarām Pandit is well acquainted with their friendship and will undoubtedly act according to his wishes. Nevertheless he will on his own part write to him to be on the look out for those men and to deal with them in accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General. Other letters giving an account of his health and the state of his affairs have also been received. Is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Mr Elliot. (*T R 12, pp. 207-10, no 60; A R 4, p. 5.*)

Sep. 29. **1112.** From Devākar Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 21 July. Is delighted to hear of Mr Elliot's deputation to the Maharaja (Mudhojī Bhonsla) in order to conclude a treaty between him and the English. Has asked Rājarām Pandit to apprehend Mons. Chevalier and his followers together with all the papers in their possession and send them back to Calcutta. (*T R 12, p. 211, no 61; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Sep. 29 **1113.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is delighted to receive his two letters intimating him that Mr Elliot set out on 24 *Jumāda* II (20 July) on a deputation to him (the writer) in order to conclude a treaty on a firm basis between him and the English. Has written to

1778

Rājarām Pandit to receive Mr Elliot hospitably. On hearing of the latter's arrival in the neighbourhood of Cuttack has deputed people to Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur and has established *dāk* at every station for his safety and comfort. As soon as he learns of his arrival at a definite place he will send distinguished people to receive him with respect and honour. Is willing to form with the English a strong union which is highly proper and fraught with advantages. Is an upright man and always sticks to his promises. Will pay every attention to what Mr Ellot represents. Has also written to Col. Leslie about the conclusion of the proposed treaty. Benīrām Pandit is expected to arrive here shortly. (*T R 12, pp. 211-18, no 62 ; A R 4, p. 5.*)

Oct. 1. 1114. *Engagement executed by Rajas Gumān Singh and Kamān Singh in favour of the English Company.* Both the Rajas declare that they will continue to be steadfast friends of the English, that they will consider the friends and foes of the English as those of their own and that they will assist them with an army whenever they may ask for it. Dated 24 August. (*O R 67 ; T R 12, pp. 224-7, no 63 ; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Oct. 1. 1115. *Engagement executed by Col. Leslie on behalf of the Company in favour of Rajas Gumān Singh and Kamān Singh.* In consequence of the engagement which the Rajas have entered into with the Company, the latter will continue to be friends to them at all times and on all occasions, and will in no way molest the country of the said Rajas. May God make this mutual friendship and union everlasting. (*O R 68; T R 12, pp. 226-30, no 63 ; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Oct. 1. 1116. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that some time ago in compliance with his request, the Governor-General was kind enough to supply him with 5,000 muskets, which were made over to his battalions that are under the command of English officers. Is now again in need of the same number of firearms furnished with bayonets and cartridge-boxes. Will be much obliged if the Governor-General supplies them. The price will be paid through Mr Middleton. (*O R 69 ; A R 4, p. 39.*)

Oct. 1. 1117. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Information has been received from Capt. John Osborne that about 200 sepoys including several *nāiks* and *sūbadārs*, who were proceeding from Buxar to Allahabad, have been attacked by certain *zamīndārs* of Raja Chait Singh's territory and in the souffle that ensued one *sūbadār* was killed and several sepoys were wounded. As the interests of both the governments are identical, it is thought desirable to inform the Governor-General of what has taken place. Hopes he will issue peremptory orders upon Raja Chait Singh to deliver up to Capt. Osborne the persons who have committed this outrage so that they may receive condign punishment at his hands. Refers him for particulars to the letter of Mr Middleton. (*O R 70 ; A R 4, p. 39.*)

Oct. 1. 1118. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Raja Gobind Rām is a loyal and devoted servant of his government as well as a well-wisher of the Company. Is glad to hear that the Governor-General is very kindly disposed towards him. In fact the interests of both the governments are so closely united that a well-wisher of the one must naturally be the well-wisher of the other. The unbounded munificence

1773

of the Governor-General is gratefully enjoyed by all the people alike Recommends therefore that in consideration of the friendship that exists between them, the Governor-General will be pleased to relinquish in favour of the said Raja, the *altamgha* grant to the value of five *lākhs* of *dāms* that was made to him in the *pargana* of Arwal. This will highly oblige the writer and will be a source of subsistence to the Raja. The matter seems to be so trivial that in view of the Raja's loyalty and devotion he is confident that his request will meet with a ready compliance. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*O R 71 ; A R 4, p. 39.*)

Oct. 1.[1] 1119. To the *Teshū Lāma*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that the rumours of war which he has heard are baseless and that since the conclusion of peace with the Bhutias agreeably to his wishes, he has been living on good terms with all the chiefs of Hindustan. There was certainly a skirmish between his troops, who were on their way to Bombay, and a chief in the neighbourhood of Kalpi in which three of the Company's sepoys had been killed. News was then received that war had broken out between England and France and consequently he was obliged to seize the French factory in Bengal and to order an attack on their coast settlements. The Company's troops have accordingly besieged Pondicherry. Gosain has now had his leave to return ; he was detained for a few days in order that a full account of these events might be communicated to the *Lama* through him. Requests him to send Punangiri (Purangiri Gosain). Will ask his men to attend on him and to make arrangements for his accommodation. (*C I 10, pp. 110-12, no 179 ; T I 17, pp. 44B-45, no 72 ; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Oct. 3. 1120. From Sadru'l Haq Khān. Says that he has submitted through Mr Martin a petition enclosing a list of officers of the civil and criminal courts, both *sadar* and *mufassal*. The list contains the names of those who have tendered their resignations and of those who are still working. It also includes names of such officers as have been appointed under the orders of the Governor-General. Has also submitted another petition to him through Dīwān Kishan Kanta. The execution of all the affairs of the *sarkār* depends on the Governor-General's reply which he hopes to receive soon.

Has learnt from Kishan Chand that the Governor-General is curious to know the cause of Maulavī Qāsims's dismissal. Has written to Kishan Chand in reply that Maulavī Qāsim was a mischievous, covetous, dishonest and intriguing man who could in no way be trusted with the affairs of administration. At the time he was in service he used to communicate to the dismissed *Nāib* concocted stories about him and the *darbār*. He, Kishan Chand, may have represented this to the Governor-General ere now.

The Governor-General can very well imagine to what extent the affairs of the *sarkār* have increased his cares and anxieties, for he is endowed with foresight and intuition. He sees none to support him except the Governor-General to whose favour entirely he owes his

[1] Sep. 27 and 29 according to the vols. of Copies and Translations respectively are a mistake of calculation from the Hijra date. This has been detected from the dates given in previous letters.

present position. Designing persons who are endeavouring to find fault with him and disturb his affairs are well known to the Governor-General. He may hear about them from other sources and be convinced of their wickedness. In the interests of the *sarkār* he brings every important matter to the notice of the Governor-General. This should not be misconstrued to the gaining of his own end. His sole object is the good administration of the affairs of the *sarkār* and nothing else. Replies to his petitions are not received in time and hence the business is at a standstill. (*O R 72.*)

Oct. 3. **1121.** From Raja Kamān Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter reporting the murder of Capt. Munro and requesting him to supply provisions to Col. Leslie who is proceeding to the Deccan by way of Kalpi and the writer's country. On receiving the intimation he sent his men to wait on the Colonel but before they could meet him he had crossed the Jumna and arrived near the country of the writer. Provisions are now regularly supplied to him and every possible care is taken for his comfort. Says that when Col. Leslie had arrived at Chhatarpur the aforesaid Captain proceeded from Kalpi to meet him. As he came near the fort of Rath, Ganesh Ḥuẓūrī, the *Qil'adār* of the fort, abetted by several other persons attacked and killed him. Had not the slightest knowledge of this affair and most emphatically condemns it. The cads have laid the axe to the root of their own interests. Is doing his level best to bring them to book. Raja Gaj Singh, Ganesh Ḥuẓūri and others concerned in the crime fled to Kunda, a village on the other side of the Dhasan. Had been waiting anxiously for an opportunity to give proofs of his loyalty to the Company. Fortunately the arrival of Col. Leslie in his country afforded him one. He saw the Colonel at Chhatarpur and met with a courteous reception which he ascribed to the favour of the Governor-General. Will do everything in his power to capture the culprits. Requests the loan of one battalion of sepoys and two guns to destroy the forts which they have made their refuge. By their destruction two objects will be achieved—the punishment of the culprits and the seizure of their country which is a long and cherished desire of his heart. If the writer gets victory over his enemies and occupies their country the event will certainly reflect to the glory of the English. Hopes to be regarded as a well-wisher of the Company. Will be glad to perform for the Company anything which may lie in his power, for to secure the good-will of the Governor-General is the only object of his heart. (*O R 73; A R 4, p. 25.*)

Oct. 3. **1122.** From Nawab Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān. Has received a letter from the Governor-General in answer to his own. It is so full of kind expressions that if all the hairs on the writer's body were gifted with tongues they could not have sufficiently thanked him. Hopes to be favoured with letters till he finds an opportunity of waiting personally on him. While he is strictly obedient to the Governor-General he is not unmindful of his duties to Mr Middleton whose pleasure he studies and does not attempt to do anything without his consent. (*O R 74; A R 4, p. 31.*)

Oct. 3. **1123.** From Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi. Complimentary. (*O R 75; A R 4, p. 24.*)

1778

Oct. 3. **1124.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has sent Mīr Aḥmad, a learned and trustworthy gentleman, as his *vakīl* to the Governor-General. Hopes that his representations on behalf of the writer will receive due attention. (*O R 76; A R 4, p. 37.*)

Oct. 3. **1125.** From Muḥammad Eraj Khān. Intimates that his son, Abū Muḥammad Khān, who had been ill for some time and had gone to Azimabad to recoup his health, is now dead. The news gave him a great shock; but as the will of God must prevail, he bore it with patience. The Governor-General may already have heard of the sad event. The deceased had a *jāgīr* yielding several *lākhs* of *dāms* in Bihar granted to him a long time ago. The proceeds thereof formed the subsistence of his children, five minor sons and five unmarried daughters. On hearing of his death the officials at Azimabad demand a fresh writ confirming the *jāgīr* to his heirs. As the Governor-General is the fountain of kindness and generosity, hopes that he will kindly direct the Chief of the Council at Azimabad to continue the said *jāgīr* to the family of the deceased. (*O R 77; A R 4, p. 26.*)

Oct. 3. **1126.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter intimating that he will assist him in regulating his affairs and observing that Shām Rāo who has been sent as *vakīl* by Gopāl Rāo Ganesh has a poor knowledge of the affairs of the writer. Sends two other *vakīls*, Rājarām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī to him. These men will, along with Shām Rāo who is already waiting on him, conduct the affairs of the writer. (*O R 78; A R 4, p. 35.*)

Oct. 6.[1] **1127.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the debasement of the coins struck within the last few years in the Fyzabad Mint has been causing a great deal of inconvenience and embarrassment to the Governor-General and Council in regulating the *batta* of the money issued in payment to the troops stationed outside their own provinces. Even the Nawab's government will sustain a heavy loss by the Assay *batta* charged to the various species of rupees to make them equal to the Fyzabad sicca of the 16th *Julūs*. To remedy this evil suggests that the siccas in question be restored to the standard of those coined in the 16th *Julūs*. Mr Middleton has been instructed to represent the matter more fully to him and to request him to make payments to the two brigades in sicca rupees of the 16th *Julūs* instead of in assignments. Hopes the Nawab will accept this suggestion and act accordingly. (*C I 10, p. 112, no 180; T I 17, p. 46, no 73; A I 4, p. 49.*)

Oct. 7. **1128.** From Raja Chait Singh. Hopes the Governor-General has received his previous letters. Is sorry that he has not been favoured with a reply. Shaikh 'Alī Naqī informs him that the Governor-General is favourably disposed towards the writer. Since the Governor-General has been pleased to honour him by publicly calling him his son, he is studiously acting upon his admonition by following the maxim of self-help and not depending on others for guidance. Is convinced that in his obedience to the Governor-General lies the happiness of both the worlds. Endowed as the Governor-General is with penetration and foresight he can easily gauge this by his actions. Does everything in

[1] Oct. 5 in the volumes of Copies and Translations is a mistake of calculation.

1778

the light of his own judgment and it is only in case of difficulties that sometimes he consults others. Has already sent an *'arẓī* to the Governor-General agreeing to pay the desired contribution of 5 *lākhs* of rupees in five instalments and has accordingly paid Rs 50,000 to Mr Graham. But Shaikh 'Alī Naqī has just written that the Governor-General wants the whole amount to be paid in one sum to him in Calcutta. Will however send the balance by a bill in the course of a week. It is needless for him to add with what difficulty he raised the money, for the Governor-General can himself understand it very well. Relying upon the assurance given him that all his aims and objects will be accomplished if he only obeys the Governor-General and the Council, hopes that the boons 'Alī Naqī is going to ask of him on behalf of the writer will now be granted and that he will put his signature to the paper of requests that will be submitted to him. This will enable the writer to execute the affairs of his country and those of the Company with perfect peace of mind and will raise him in the estimation of his equals. (*O R 79*; *A R 4, p. 24*).

Oct. 7. **1129.** To Bahū Begam. Is sending her a copy of the *Qaulnāma* which Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah concluded with her and to which Mr Middleton on behalf of the English chiefs stands security. Hopes that this letter will further satisfy and reassure her. Guarantees that the Nawab will strictly adhere to the terms of the *Qaulnāma* and will in no respect deviate therefrom.

Qaulnāma executed by Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah in favour of his mother, Bahu Begam, dated 11 *Ramaẓān* 1192 A.H. (3 Oct. 1778). Mr Middleton on behalf of the English *sardārs* stands guarantee that the terms mentioned hereunder will be duly observed by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The Begam is free to set out for Karbala; she can do so whenever she likes. It rests with her to undertake the journey either by land or by water. The Nawab will fix suitable pensions for the other harems of the late Nawab and their children and will pay the pensions regularly without any curtailment. The two Begams[1] will, with the consent of the Nawab, contract marriages for the sons and daughters of the late Nawab wherever they think proper and the Nawab will bear all the necessary expenses. In all other matters the Nawab will be free to do as he chooses.

The Nawab will not interfere in the *maḥāls* of the following *jāgīrs*:—

Salon,	one *maḥāl*
Dalwa,	„ „
Purseddepur,	„ „
Sumrootah,	„ „
Rath,	„ „
Taloi,	„ „
Jais,	„ „

[1] Ṣadru'n-Nisa Begam and Bahū Begam, grandmother and mother respectively of the Nawab.

1778

Kora, One mahal
Tanda, „ „
Nawabganj with the villages on the left bank of the Gogra.
Mints of Oudh and Fyzabad.
Begamganj and Golaghat.
The garden of Hari Singh at Oudh.
Rozaghat at Lucknow.
Begam Bazar.
The Garden of Bhara Mal.
Wazirganj.
The Garden of Noor Afshan.
Ramnakalan (big park).
Ismailganj with the villages lying outside of three *kos* from Lucknow.
One house at Gorakhpur.
Bazar Haveli at Fyzabad belonging to the son of Muḥammad Khān.

Nawabganj with the villages on the right bank of the Gogra will remain in the possession of the Nawab who in lieu thereof shall settle a suitable *maḥāl* on the Begam. The Nawab will repay in six months' time the sum of Rs 83,700 which the Begam had advanced to him on the occasion of the Tilanga insurrection.

If the alluvial land on the left bank of the Gogra which is in the possession of the Begam is ever taken away from her, the Nawab will have to make it good by another grant of equal value. The Nawab as heretofore will continue to pay the pensions of Nannhī Khānam, Nawāzish 'Alī Khān and Mu'ālij Khān.

The Nawab relinquishes all claims on the villages of the *jāgīr* belonging to Ḥikmat Ḥusain Khān, and undertakes to pay every month the salaries of the servants of the mausoleum of the late Nawab. Of course the wages of the personal servants, whether male or female, of the Begam, must be paid by her. The Nawab will neither claim the places he has already given in *jāgīr* to the Begam nor will offer to exchange them for new ones. He will never ask the Begam for any loan of money.

The Nawab agrees to fulfil all the terms stated above and Mr Middleton on behalf of the English *sardārs* signs and seals the agreement as a token that they stand guarantee for its due observance. (*D I 2.*)

Oct. 10.[1] **1130.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khan. Mannūlāl *gumāshta*, Sukhlāl Sāhū's *vakīl* and others report that a boat laden with bales of cloth and 28,000 rupees in cash belonging to them left Benares for Calcutta. On the way the boatmen killed their peon who was on the boat and

[1] Oct. 8 in the volume of Copies is a mistake of calculation.

1778

carried off the money and the goods. The Sāhū's men caught the thieves with 5,000 rupees and small quantity of cloth and made them over to the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* of Murshidabad. The Sāhū is one of the dependants of the Company. Requests him therefore to hand over the money and the cloth deposited in the court to Surag Dās, the Sāhū's *gumāshta* at the factory of Murshidabad and to make a vigorous search for recovering the remainder of the money and goods. (*C I 10, p. 113, no 181.*)

Oct. 10. **1131.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his several letters explaining the causes of the delay in the administration of his office and stating that he is surrounded with selfish people whose only aim is to bring discredit on him. Has also received the list[1] which was forwarded by the Khān. Is sorry to learn about the present chaotic condition of the *Faujdārī Ādālat*. Says that the cases of murder and robbery are daily reported from every part of the country. Desires him therefore to attend with the utmost zeal to the business of the *Faujdārī Ādālat* after his own manner. Has also written to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah asking him to leave the entire management of the *Faujdārī* to him and to issue the strictest orders to his dependants not to interfere in his affairs. It is now necessary that he should adopt such measures for the regulation of affairs as may effectually secure the peace and tranquillity of the country. (*C I 10, p. 113, no 182; T I 17, pp. 49-50, no 75; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Oct. 10. **1132.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that according to his desire Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, a capable and experienced man, was deputed to conduct the administration of the affairs of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat*. It was expected that the Khān would conduct the affairs to his satisfaction and secure the peace and tranquillity of the country. Is sorry to learn that the affairs of the *Faujdārī Ādālat* have been thrown into confusion and that robberies and murders are daily perpetrated in every part of the country. This is evidently owing to the want of authority in the person appointed to conduct the affairs of the *Faujdārī Ādālat*. The Nawab's dependants and people, actuated by selfish and avaricious motives, have by their interference so impeded the business as to throw the whole country into a state of the utmost confusion. With a view to restoring peace in the country it is necessary that the entire management of the *Faujdārī Ādālat* should be entrusted to the Khān and that the strictest orders should be issued to his dependants calling upon them not to interfere with the Khān in any way in the execution of his duties. If the Nawab has any plan to propose for the management of the affairs in future, requests him to communicate the same to the Governor-General who will pay every attention to it. Has now given directions to the Khān to take the sole management of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* into his own hands and to apply himself zealously to the restoration of order in the country. Requests the Nawab therefore to confirm this with his own orders otherwise all his efforts will prove fruitless. (*C I 10, pp. 114-15, no 183; T I 17, pp. 47-9, no 74; A I 4, p. 45.*)

[1] Referred to in letter no 1103 above.

1778

Oct. 10. **1133.** To Munnī Begam. When at her request and that of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah he consented to restore the power, which, he thought, had been unjustly usurped from the Nawab, he never expected that this action which was intended solely for her satisfaction and the benefit of the country should prove otherwise. It was in accordance with her desire and that of the Nawab that Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān was appointed to the charge of the *Faujdārī Ādālat* and it was therefore expected that they would support the Khān—an able and experienced man—in securing the peace and order of the country. Is now sorry to learn that the Khān did not receive any support from them; on the contrary their dependants always obstructed him in the execution of his duties and thus threw the whole business of the *Faujdārī Ādālat* into confusion. Consequently robberies and murders have become rampant in the country. These things are evidently due to the want of proper authority in the person appointed to superintend the affairs of the *Faujdārī Ādālat*. Has therefore written to the Nawab to leave the entire management of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* to Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khan and to issue the strictest orders to his dependants not to interfere in the business of the Khan. Hopes that she would also act in like manner. If this state of things continues he will be obliged to take such measures as will be found necessary for the good of the country and the welfare of the family of the Nawab. Says that her confidant, I'tibār 'Alī Khān, is an ungrateful and selfish man. He is at the root of all trouble and should not be trusted at all. It has always been his heart's desire to promote the interest of the family of the Nawab and to protect it from the hands of base and designing persons. Hopes that she will pay due regard to what has been written to her. (*C I 10, pp. 115-17, no 184; T I 17, pp. 50-2, no 76; A I 4, p. 46.*)

Oct. 10. **1134.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Has received his *'arẓī* in which was enclosed a copy of the correspondence which passed between him and Matthias Ross, Director of the Dutch Company, on the subject of a murder case together with depositions relating thereto. Has also learnt that as the Dutch have not delivered Stephen, the Armenian to him, their boats have been detained. Says that it is the function of the *Faujdārī* court to investigate cases of this nature. Has therefore written to the Director of the Dutch Company to deliver up the said Armenian to the officers of that department. Desires that on the application of the Director he should release the boats without delay. (*C I 10, p. 117, no 185; T I 17, p. 54, no 79; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Oct. 10. **1135.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has directed Mr Anderson to stay for some time longer at Nagpur. This, it is hoped, will be agreeable to the Maharaja as the gentleman is well acquainted with several languages and may be of use in explaining to him the advices which he may receive from Col. Leslie. Requests him to communicate through his agency any secret information that he might desire to convey to the Governor-General. (*T I 18, pp. 103-4, no 66.*)

Oct. 10. **1136.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p 104, no 67; A I 4, p. 12.*)

Oct. 10. **1137.** To Benīrām Pandit. Mr Elliot through whose agency the Governor-General intended to cement his friendship with the Raja of

1778

Berar met with an unexpected death on his way to Nagpur. Requests therefore that, as the Pandit is well acquainted with the Governor-General's views and sentiments, he may place them before the Raja and ask him to communicate to Calcutta the terms on which an alliance may be formed between the two states. Refers him for further particulars to the letter of his brother, Bishambhar Pandit. (*T I 18, pp. 105-6, no 68; A I 4, p. 10.*)

Oct. 11. 1138. From Khān Jahān Khān. Writes for his information several precedents showing that the Armenians and certain other communities residing in Chinsura since the establishment of the Dutch factory there were subject to the jurisdiction of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly.

During the time of Muḥammad Yār Beg Khān, a former *Faujdār*, Khwāja Fānūs was sent to jail by him in connection with a suit relating to monetary transactions brought against him by Khwāja Walker.

During the time of Amīr Beg Khān, Khwāja Dārish was sentenced to four or five months imprisonment by the Khān in connection with a similar suit brought against him by a banker.

During the time of Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān, another Armenian Khwāja Mirzā was sent to Jail on a similar charge.

During the time of Khān Jahān Khān, Jasārat Jang, a certain Dutchman was confined in the *Kotwālī* of Hooghly on a charge of murder. Similarly another Armenian was thrown into prison on a charge of assault having been brought against him by an European lady named Rodrigues.

During the time of Mahdī Niṣār Khān, one Dutchman was imprisoned in the fort of Hooghly on account of his having flogged a Mussulman. (*O R 81.*)

Oct. 11. 1139. From the Nawab of Arcot. Intimates that he sent a letter to the Governor-General on 2 *Rajab* [27 July] enclosing therein copies of three letters that he had received from England. They afforded him great pleasure, particularly the one bearing the autograph of His Majesty the King of England in which he was graciously pleased to assure the Nawab of his friendship. Will preserve it very carefully.

A few days ago the Governor and Council at Madras forwarded to him a letter from the Company by which he is convinced that they continue to be his friends. Is very anxious to promote the interests of the Company. They have often tested his sincerity even in his hours of trouble but never found him wanting. Even now when his mind is full of anxiety in consequence of the disturbed state of his affairs he is ready to supply all that is necessary for the expulsion of the common enemy. His army in combination with that of the Company is now stationed in front of Pondicherry. They will, with the grace of God, come out victorious. According to the requisition made by the officer in command, everything has abundantly been supplied to the camp. His eyes are always turned towards the Governor-General for his favour. It is he and his Council that have sustained him so long in the midst of so many cares and worries. If he knew what a sad plight the

1778

Nawab was in, he would sympathise with him and would at once come to his assistance. From the time Mr Rumbold arrived as Governor of Madras the Nawab has been helping him in every possible manner and particularly gave him much help since the war [with the French] broke out. He cut off the enemies' supply, stopped the export of lime and bricks, etc., from his country to Pondicherry. He supplied thousands of bullocks for transport and sheep for consumption. He paid the entire salaries of the cavalry amounting to about two *lākhs* and fifty thousand pagodas; furnished three regiments of cavalry and two companies of gunners, sent several Rajas, *zamīndārs* and *poligārs* with a large number of their followers to co-operate with the English under the command of Muḥammad Najīb Khān giving the latter at the same time charge of his entire cavalry. The Nawab also supplied five thousand labourers for repairing the fort at Chennappapatanam at great personal inconvenience. He further lent to the English the use of some of his forts for establishing in them *thānas* during the war, gave a large sum of money to the Governor when he needed it most and placed his ships at his disposal. Hopes that through the grace of God and the leadership of General Munro, Pondicherry will soon be reduced.

One *lākh* and forty-three thousand pagodas are, according to a mutual settlement, still due from him to the Government of Madras. Has also to pay fifty thousand pagodas for the instalment of September 1778. Mr Rumbold himself admits that he did not receive a single farthing last year or this year either, from the *sarkārs* of the Company; rather, he had to meet certain charges in respect of those places with the money from the headquarters. From this it is clear that the whole affair depended entirely on the money which the Nawab advanced to Mr Rumbold. Hopes through the grace of God to assist the Company yet with further sums of money. This is not the first occasion that he has been able to assist his friends. Formerly similar assistance had been given them twice in their war against the French. In view of a long standing friendship existing between him and the English, he considers their affairs as his own. Notwithstanding all this he is treated now in a manner quite unbecoming his position. It is humiliating to relate: the Governor-General may hear about it from some other sources. The ship bound for England will soon set sail so he is busy and cannot find time to transmit to the Governor-General the copies of the correspondence that passed between him and the Madras Government. Hopes to send them later.

For some years pagodas have been so largely exported to England from the Carnatic, that bankers have begun to complain of their scarcity. Indeed the country has been drained to such an extent that instead of the actual coin, *hūn*, only its name now exists. Formerly a simple cheque to a banker would bring any number of them. But it is hopelessly out of question now to raise even such a modest sum as ten thousand pagodas in cash. And yet the exportation continues. The ships that sail next will carry away even the last remnant. Is thinking of going to him in Bengal as he can no more put up with the insults that are offered to him. Hopes the Governor-General will not deny help to one of his old friends. (*O R 82.*)

1778

Oct. 11. **1140.** To Kāshī Rāo. Is happy to receive his letter intimating that he has been appointed to the *Nizāmat* of Orissa and instructed to pay attention to whatever the Governor-General might write him. Transmits a letter from Bishambhar Pandit containing the writer's letter to Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and Devākar Pandit and requests that the same may be forwarded to Nagpur. (*T I 17, pp. 53-4, no 78; A I 4, p. 42.*)

Oct. 11. **1141.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is sorry that the untimely death of Mr Elliot has put a stop to the negotiation which that gentleman was to have conducted with the Bhonsla on the part of the Company. As the present situation of affairs will not admit of delay, he has instructed Benīrām Pandit to lay the Governor-General's views before him and explain to him both the conditions which he (the Governor-General) should require of the Maharaja and those to which he may give his assent. Requests that as the Pandit possesses the confidence of the Governor-General, he may be given an attentive hearing. The Maharaja will perceive that the Governor-General's plan has been formed on the principle of mutual and equal advantages. The detachment intended for Bombay will soon arrive in Berar and for its subsequent operations will await the directions of the Maharaja who is therefore desired to order a strong force from his own army to join it and accompany it to the place of its destination. The Commander of the detachment has been ordered to co-operate with any forces that may so join him. The Governor-General has now acquainted the Maharaja with the object he has in view and it rests with the latter to propose the ends which may be attained for him by the combined forces. Has himself suggested in conversation to Benīrām Pandit the probable advantages to which they may be employed. Will adhere strictly to any engagement that is formed on this basis. Having thus explained his ends and views, he waits only to know the Maharaja's wishes before forming an ultimate resolution. (*T I 18, pp. 106-12, no 69.*)

Oct. 11. **1142.** To Devākar Pandit. To the esame ffect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, pp. 112-14, no 70; A I 4, p. 12.*)

Oct. 12. **1143.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter intimating that the Raja had been forgiven and taken into favour again and that he is pleased with the latter's *vakīl* Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. Learning that he wants the Raja to pay the whole amount of his contribution in one sum he is sending a bill for three *lākhs* in Benares rupees bearing the figure of fish, together with a copy of the receipt of fifty thousand rupees paid to Mr Graham both of which 'Alī Naqī will make over to the Governor-General. Does not like to say anything about the difficulties he experienced in raising the money. Will send another bill for the balance of one *lākh* and fifty thousand rupees in the course of four or five days. As he owes his worth to the favour of the Governor-General, he dutifully executes his orders, convinced that obedience to him will ultimately contribute to his own interests. Now that the question of his support and protection rests with the Governor-General hopes that he will grant his petition which 'Alī Naqī will submit to him so that he may be raised in the estimation of his equals and enabled to regulate his own affairs satisfactorily. (*O R 83.*)

1778

Oct. 12. **1144.** To Khān Jahān Khān. To the same effect as no 1134 above. (*C I 10, pp. 117-18, no 186; T I 17, pp. 54-5, no 80; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Oct. 12. **1145.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter containing assurances of his fidelity and attachment and intimating that conformably to the Governor-General's directions he is willing to pay five *lākhs* of rupees and that within a week's time the full amount will be paid at Calcutta in one sum. Is pleased to learn that the Raja accepted his proposal regarding the mode of payment and hopes that he will faithfully discharge his promise. Assures him that if he continues to be friendly with the English every measure will be adopted to promote his interest and happiness. Refers him to his *vakīl*, Shaikh 'Alī Naqī, for further particulars. (*C I 10, pp. 118-19, no 187; T I 17, pp. 52-3, no 77; A I 4, p. 42.*)

Oct. 13. **1146.** From Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. Says that his master [Raja Chait Singh] has paid in full the revenue for the last year and its two instalments for the present year. Requests that a deed of acquittance and a robe of honour may be granted to him. (*O R 84; A R 4, p. 38.*)

Oct. 13. **1147.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that he has written to the Director of the Dutch factory to produce Khwāja Stephen, the Armenian, in the criminal court of Hooghly and directing the writer that when the said Armenian has appeared in his court he should discharge all the ships which he has attached and for the release of which the Director has applied. Says that the Director has not yet produced the Armenian nor has he sent his *vakīl*; on the contrary he has held in custody the brother-in-law of the late Shahābu'd Dīn. The behaviour of the Director has become arbitrary. It must be mended, otherwise the administration of criminal justice will be impossible. In obedience to the orders of the Governor-General will release the ships as soon as the Armenian or a *vākil* on the part of the Director makes his appearance. (*O R 85; A R 4, p. 30.*)

Oct. 15. **1148.** From Bahū Begum. Complimentary. Dated 6 October. (*O R 86.*)

Oct. 15. **1149.** To Mirza Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Says that in view of the strong desires which the Khān has repeatedly expressed of coming to Calcutta in spite of the inconveniences he can no longer withhold his consent to his earnest solicitations and now leaves it to his chois to undertake the journey when it suits him. Will go to receive him at Hooghly provided he is informed of the time of his departure from Monghyr and of his subsequent progress on the way. (*C I 10, p. 119, no 188; T I 17, pp. 55-6, no 81; A I 4, p. 48.*)

Oct. 15. **1150.** To Raja Anrodh Singh. It was thought desirable to send a military force to Bombay and therefore a request was made to him to let it pass through his territories and to afford it assistence in the supply of provisions, etc. In reply the Raja readily gave his assent for the troops to pass and promised to help them. Information has since been received that he in conjunction with Bālājī, the Mahratta chief, is openly engaged in hostilities with the English army and is endeavouring to check its progress. Is unable to account for this unexpected change in the conduct of the Raja. It is believed that without the in-

1778

stignation of some ambitious person the Raja could not have engaged himself into a conflict so detrimental to his own interests. It is either the Mahratta chief who taking advantage of his youth and inexperience, seduced him into such measures in order to gain his own ends or the protection and confidence given by the commander of the English army to his brother, Srināth Singh, excited his fear that the safety of both his dominion and his person was at stake. Neither the Governor-General nor the Company intended to act inimically towards him by reason of his past hostilities or to interfere in his family dispute. All that has been done in the name of the Company for Srināth Singh or his dependants is an unauthorised and illegal action and steps will be taken to reverse it. Asks him therefore to set his mind at ease on this score and afford assistance to the English army if it is still in his country. If the Raja, however, persists in his present conduct he will have no one to blame but himself for the consequences. In order to remove the misunderstanding existing between the Raja and the Company he suggests that a trustworthy *vākil* may be deputed to Calcutta to communicate all matters respecting his government and maintain confidence and peace between them. Colonel Goddard has been appointed to the command of the forces going to Bombay. Requests him therefore to give the Colonel every assistance in the supply of provisions, fodder, etc. (*C I 10, pp. 119-21, no 189; T I 18, pp. 115-18, no 71; A I 4, p. 9.*)

Oct. 15. **1151.** To Raja Gumān Singh. Has received from Colonel Leslie a copy of the treaty which he concluded with the Raja on behalf of the Company on 20 *Rajab* (13 August). Says that the Colonel has no power to conclude any treaty nor has he any right to pledge the name of the Company to such an obligation. The treaty is, therefore, declared to be invalid. Is pleased, however, to learn that the Raja is inclined to form a friendly connection with this government. In order to give testimony to the sincerity of his intention the Raja is requested to have the murderers of Captain Munro arrested and to deliver them up to Colonel Goddard, the commander of the forces. It is absolutely necessary that an exemplary punishment should be meted out to them. (*C I 10, p. 121, no 190; T I 18, pp. 119-20, no 72; A I 4, p. 13.*)

Oct. 16. **1152.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Acknowledes the receipt of his letter and says that the Director of the Dutch factory produced Khwāja Stephen, the Armenian, in the criminal court of Hooghly, whereupon in obedience to the orders of the Governor-General, he released all the ships he had seized. But the Director still continues to be refractory. He does not allow the *Nizāmat* officials to set guard over the house of the said Armenian, nor does he send his deputy to the court nor releases the brother-in-law of Shahābu'd-Dīn from his wrongful confinement. On account of this the relatives of the murdered man are clamouring for justice. Unless the old method of coercion such as obstructing his trade and cutting of the supplies, etc., be adopted against him, the Director will not mend his ways. It was his duty to represent to the Governor-General the situation of affairs and he has done so. (*O R 87; A R 4, p. 30.*)

1778

Oct. 16. **1153.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that the Supreme Court of Calcutta has issued a summons against Ṣadru'l Haq Khān. Requests him therefore to prevail upon the judges to revoke the summons. (*A R 4, p. 23, no 189.*)

Oct. 16. **1154.** From Ṣadru'l Haq Khān. Informs him that the Supreme Court of Calcutta has issued a summons against him. Encloses a copy of the summons and other papers. Requests him to prevail upon the judges to revoke it. (*A R 4, p. 37, no 190.*)

Oct. 18. **1155.** To Khān Jahān Khān. It was intimated to him in a previous letter that the dispute between the Khān and the Director of the Dutch Company was under the consideration of the Board and that he should release the Dutch boats as soon as Mr Ross made an application to him. Mr Ross now reports that in utter disregard of the Governor-General's letter the Khān not only refused to release the boats but detained several others including a *bajra* with a Dutch gentleman on it. Says that such conduct was never expected of him nor could the Governor-General see any justification for it. Desires him therefore to explain his conduct. (*C I 10, pp. 121-2, no 191; T I 17, pp. 56-7, no 82; A I 4, p. 44.*)

Oct. 18. **1156.** To Raja Chait Singh. Grants him a *fārighkhati* to the effect that the Raja has paid into the treasury all the dues in respect of his various *parganas* for 1777-8. (*C I 10, p. 122, no 192.*)

Oct. 18. **1157.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has already written to him pointing out the means by which the important object of the late Mr Elliot's mission may be effected without the deputation of another person from Calcutta. Has also requested him to join a strong force from his own army to the English detachment which will shortly arrive in his territory. Informs him now that Colonel Leslie has been removed from the command of the detachment and that Colonel Goddard has been appointed in his place. The latter holds the highest esteem and confidence of the Governor-General. The Maharaja is requested therefore to communicate freely with him on the measures to be taken for the promotion of their common interests. Is anxious to know his views and sentiments upon which the Governor-General's final resolutions must be based. (*T I 18, pp. 121-3, no 74.*)

Oct. 18. **1158.** To Benīram Pandit and Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 123, nos 75-6; A I 4, pp. 10, 12.*)

Oct. 18. **1159.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Introduces Colonel Goddard and hopes he may be favoured with the Maharaja's confidence and regard. The letter to be delivered by the Colonel in person. (*T I 18, pp. 124-5, no 77.*)

Oct. 18. **1160.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 125, no 78.*)

Oct. 19. **1161.** Benīram Pandit to Colonel Leslie. Has already transmitted to him several letters, which he hopes the Colonel has received ere now. On 3 *Sha'bān* [26 August] the writer arrived at Chainpur. The camels which he brought with him have broken down because the road was full of water and mire. Has therefore abandoned the idea of continuing his journey through Hoshangabad. The road is not only full of water and

1778 mud but it is also a little too long. Is proceeding direct to Nagpur and hopes to reach there soon. Has written to Lala Jādū Rāy and Gangā Rām Pāndit to come and conduct him to his destination. After he has paid his respects to his master [Mudhojī Bhonsla] at Nagpur he will write full particulars to the Colonel. (*O R 88; T R 12, pp. 228-30, no 64; A R 4, p 6.*)

Oct. 19. **1162.** *Copy of an engagement entered into by Raja Anrodh Singh with Col. Leslie at Bundelkhand.* The Raja disclaims having any connection with the inhuman murder of Captain Munro and says that the crime was perpetrated without his knowledge. He declares that he will always entertain friendship and regard for the English Company. He shall afford them every aid and support, give them a free and unobstructed passage through his country, furnish provisions for the Colonel's forces when they will reach his country and ask his *Diwān*, Hirālāl, to supervise the supply of provisions and other necessaries and to conduct the army safely across his borders. Further agrees that his army which is encamped on this side of the Ken, shall remain there until the English army has crossed his borders. He shall give assistance and protection to people coming from or going to Kora, Allahabad, Benares and other places through his country.

Has written these few words in the nature of an engagement to be employed when occasion may arise. Executed on 29 *Sha'bān*, 1192 A.H.=21 September 1778 A.D. (*O R 89; T R 12, pp. 230-3, no 64; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Oct. 19. **1163.** *Copy of an engagement entered into by Col. Leslie with Raja Anrodh Singh.* The Colonel agrees to the engagement which Raja Anrodh Singh has executed and delivered to him, and, in like manner, executes on behalf of the Company the present engagement and declares that an everlasting friendship has been firmly established between the English Company and the Raja. The Company do not contemplate the conquest of the Raja's country. When the English army passes through the Raja's country it will not in any manner oppress or molest the inhabitants. Should anyone act otherwise he shall be exemplarily punished. The English army shall proceed through Gulganj and Panchamnagar. Has written these few words in the nature of an engagement to be employed when necessary.

Executed on 29 *Sha'bān*, 1192 A.H.=21 September, 1778 A.D. (*O R 90; T R 12, pp. 234-5, no 64; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Oct. 19. **1164.** From Rāy Sidhmal, *vakīl* of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. For a long time has been waiting on the Governor-General in the character of a *vakīl* from the different nobles and grandees. Being convinced of his distinguished virtues he lately took service with Nawab Nunīru'd-Daulah Khān Zamān Shujā' Qulī Khān and came to Calcutta as his *vakīl*. Has been staying here in this capacity for the last two years and a half. It is about six months since he submitted to him several *'arzīs* from the Nawab and his mother but has not been favoured with a reply. The situation thus created is likely to affect his service as well as the esteem he enjoys at the hands of his master. Now that Mr Young of the Council of Murshidabad is in Calcutta he can say whether the writer is unmindful of his duties and whether he deserves the cen-

1778

sure of his master. Hopes that the Governor-General will be pleased to reply to the letters of his master and will kindly drop a few lines in his favour so that his services may not be dispensed with. (*O R 91; A R 4, p. 33.*)

Oct. 20. **1165.** From Hirdai Rām. Says that the news of the death of Mr Elliot might have reached the Governor-General. The deceased was eminently qualified to perform the duties entrusted to him. If he could reach Nagpur he would have managed the affairs there satisfactorily. But as it was the will of God he died on his way. Rājārām Pandit is submitting a proposal to be adopted in consequence of this unfortunate event. Should the Governor-General approve of it he may be informed accordingly. (*O R 92; T R 12, pp. 237-8, no 66; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Oct. 20. **1166.** From Mādho Rāo Sindhia. Is much pleased to receive his letter intimating the news of his health and expressing friendly sentiments. On hearing the amicable disposition of the Governor-General the writer was anxious to cultivate his friendship. Is gratified to learn that he is also animated with the same desire. Has established friendly relations between the English and the ministers (of the Peshwa) and procured from them the dismissal of the *vakīl* of the French and the severance of all connections with that nation. Should the enemy threaten the Company from the seacoast, the veteran Mahratta troops will be embarked to repel them. Has made common cause with the ministers and intends with their aid to settle the affairs with Haidar Nāik after the rains. Is surprised to hear from the reports of *ta'lluqdārs* (at Bundelkhand) that the English army stationed there is creating disturbances. It is necessary therefore that the troops should be recalled This will unite more closely the interests of both the parties and be productive of mutual advantages. Refers for particulars to the letters of Mahta Sadāshankar and Raja Gobind Rām. (*O R 93; A R 4, p. 37.*)

Oct. 20. **1167.** From Rājaram Pandit. Is grieved at the sad death of Mr Elliot on his way to Nagpur. If he had arrived at his destination he would have pleased the Maharaja (Mudhojī Bhonsla) and have undoubtedly concluded all matters in the most satisfactory manner. Says that if he thinks proper he may appoint Mr James Anderson and Captain Campbell in the place of the late Mr Elliot to carry on the negotiation. If they cannot be spared he may appoint some other person for this purpose. Hopes to hear from him frequently. (*T R 12, pp. 236-7, no 65; A R 4, p. 8.*)

Oct. 21. **1168.** Mādho Rāo Sindhia to Raja Gobind Rām. Is much pleased to receive his letter containing an account of the Governor-General's friendly sentiments and that of the Raja's regard for the writer. Since he contracted a friendship with Colonel Upton[1] the writer has done nothing that was not calculated to promote the interests of both the parties. Was preparing to march into Hindustan but the rains prevented him from doing so. Is much surprised to learn from the

[1] 'General Smith' occurs in the original but apparently 'Colonel Upton' is meant as given in the volume of Translations.

1778

reports of the *ta'lluqdārs* of Bundelkhand that the English army is creating disturbances in those parts. The frindship just established between the two states demands that the army should be immediately recalled, otherwise it is feared that cordial relation will be disturbed. Refers him to the letter of Sadāshankar and asks him to represent the whole affair to the Governor-General and obtain a reply from him. Will shortly repair to the Capital and be glad to hear of his welfare. (*O R 94; T R 12, pp. 238-40, no 67; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Oct. 21. **1169.** Mahta Sadāshankar to Raja Gobind Rām. Has received his letter forwarding one from the Governor-General to Mādho Rāo (Mahādājī] Sindhia. Presented the letter to him in private and explained their contents. He said that he was always anxious to maintain friendship with the English because of their steady disposition, but their conduct at Bundelkhand had come to him as a surprise. In consequence of the interview and conversation with Colonel Upton he had procured from the ministers Sakharām Bāpu and Nānā Farnavīs the dismissal of the *vakīl* of the French and persuaded them to break all connections with that nation. He had further extorted from them a promise that in case an enemy of the English appears on the seacoast they would send veteran troops to fight for the latter. And in return for all this an English army was despatched that crossed the Kalpi, reduced forts, and conquered territories.

His master was ready to undertake an expedition into Hindustan but he had to defer it in order to settle his affairs at home and punish his opponents. The recent disturbances in Bundelkhand may possiby prompt the ministers to declare war in Hindustan and the Carnatic at the close of the rainy season. It is a well-known fact that his master is a firm supporter of the Mahratta State. Should the English army continue to commit disturbances at Bundelkhand and should the ministers therefore despatch his master there, it would be impossible for him to preserve his friendly relations with the English. The existing friendship therefore demands that the army should be recalled and the terms of the treaty strictly adhered to. This will be productive of mutual advantages. Requests him to explain fully the whole situation to the Governor-General and tell him that he is now not as friendly to the writer as he was before the death of Vazīru'l-Mamālik. It should be the duty of all great men to strive for the maintenance of friendship which they have once contracted. (*O R 95; T R 12, pp. 240-4, no 67; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Oct. 21. **1170.** Captain Bruce, Chief of the Dutch factory at Kalkapur to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that for a long time past the Dutch used to get their coins struck at the Murshidabad Mint which has now been transferred to Calcutta under the Nawab's orders. This mint owed the Dutch Company a sum of Rs 37,386-12 annas 5 gandas which it had been arranged to liquidate by small yearly instalments. Payment has, however, been suspended since the transfer took place. The *vakīl* of the Company repeatedly represented the matter to the authorities but to no effect. As the writer has particularly been enjoined by the said Company to recover this money hopes that the Nawab will be pleased to pass orders for its repayment without any further delay. (*O R 96.*)

1778

Oct. 23. **1171.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has already sent him three letters. In consequence of the information received from him that Shām Rāo was an inefficient man, lacking in the knowledge of his (writer's) affairs, has deputed two persons of experience Rājarām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī to wait on him. Relies entirely on his friendship for the improvement of his affairs which are in a state of suspense at present. This would not be difficult to accomplish if his forces of 3,000 men and 25 pieces of cannon are further strengthened by reinforcements from the English. It is highly imprudent to consider an enemy insignificant. Requests him to despatch the reinforcements as soon as possible and to direct its commander to act according to his (writer's) orders. (*TR 12, pp. 244-6, no 68.*)

Oct. 23. **1172.** To Raja Bishan Singh. Has received his two '*arẓīs* professing his fidelity and attachment to the Vazir and the Company. Considering him a dependant and well-wisher of the English has commended him to the favour of Mr Middleton and is confident that the latter will attend to all that he may represent to him. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 123, no 193.*)

Oct. 25. **1173.** From Khān Jahan Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that Mr Ross, Dutch Director at Chinsura, has complained that although the writer was directed by the Governor-General to release the Dutch boats that he had seized he not only ignored this order but proceeded to apprehend several other vessels including a budgerow along with its occupant. Says that the allegations are quite false. Bears no personal grudge to the Director. It is the latter who wants to subvert the established customs of the administration, to serve his own ends and to injure the writer's reputation. In order to uphold the established practices and to compel the Dutch authorities to submit to them the writer had seized their boats the particulars of which he has, both verbally and by letters, communicated to the Governor-General. His orders were to release the boats after Mr Ross had produced Khwāja Stephen in the *Faujdārī* court. The orders of the Governor-General were communicated to the Director who produced Stephen before the court. One day before this happened serveral Dutch boats laden with opium and other cargo were trying to pass the *chaukī* without undergoing a search or producing a *dastak*. So they were stopped by the custom officers and detained. Next day when the Governor-General's instructions arrived they were let off. It is not true that a Dutch gentleman was also put under restraint along with his budgerow. Requests that the Director may be enjoined to submit to the established order and to appoint a *vakīl* on behalf of the Dutch Company so that their affairs may be conducted with facility. The writer has no personal end to realize. He only wants that the established practice of the *sarkār* may be upheld. (*OR 97; AR 4, p. 30.*)

Oct. 29. **1174.** To Benīram Pandit. Has fully communicated to Col. Goddard, who has succeeded Col. Leslie in the command of the English detachment, his views with respect to the operation of the detachment and to the proposed alliance with the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla]. Has implicit confidence in the Colonel and believes that his fair dealings will win him the Maharaja's regard. The Colonel is a man of liberal

1778 sentiments and conciliatory disposition and it is hoped the Pandit will mention these qualities of his to the Maharaja and his *Dīwān*, Devākar Pandit, and thereby create a close and friendly connection between them. As it is not possible for him to write fully to the Colonel everything in letters and as the Pandit has had a conversation with the Governor-General and is intimately acquainted with the object of sending the detachment and forming an alliance with the Maharaja requests him to explain it to the Colonel. Hopes they will represent conjointly the facts to the Maharaja in such a way as to achieve the desired end. Has entrusted him with this commission as he has a great confidence in the Pandit's prudence and sagacity and knows that he is anxious to promote the interests of his master which are identical with those of the Company. (*CI 10, pp. 123-4, no 194*; *TI 18, pp. 127-30, no 80*; *AI 4, p. 10.*)

Oct. 29. **1175.** To Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Is sorry that owing to the pressure of public affairs he could not arrange time to see the Nawab's brother Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān and was obliged to make him wait for a few months in Bengal. Has this day received the Khān at Hooghly. Will now conduct him to Calcutta and show him every mark of respect and attention due to his high rank and thereby give testimony to the regard which he bears to the family of the late Nawab (Shujā'u'd-Daulah). (*CI 10, pp. 124-5, no 195*; *TI 18, pp. 125-7, no 79*; *AI 4, p. 17.*)

Oct. —. **1176.** Intelligence from Poona. Nānā Farnavīs and Sakharām Bāpū have entered into an agreement and kept Morāba and other *mutaṣaddīs* of the Peshwa in confinement at Purandhar because they were in alliance with Raghūnāth Rāo, and demand a large sum of money as ransom. The affairs of Takojī Hulkar have on account of their imprisonment lost much of their significance. Nānā Farnavīs, Harī Pant Phadke and Mādho Rāo Sindhia have all sworn alliance with one another. The Peshwa is now at Poona. News for 16-29 *Jumāda* II = 12-25 July.

On 1 *Rajab* [26 July] Nānā Farnavīs, Sakharām Bāpū and Harī Pant Phadke marched from the fort of Purandhar to Poona and on 4 *Rajab* [29 July] Mādho Rāo Sindhia and Takojī Hulkar set out and travelling about six miles a day arrived on 7 *Rajab* [1 August] near Poona where they pitched their tents. Now Mādho Rāo Sindhia takes the lead in the management of all affairs. Numerous letters from the King Shah 'Ālam, 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān and Najāf Khān are being received by the Mahratta chiefs inducing them to undertake an expedition into Hindustan and promising them support. It appears from the letter of the son of Raja Hindū Pat that the English troops have reduced the forts at Kalpi and Chhatarpur and established their own rule in those parts; they also intend to march upon the Deccan through Nagpur. The said Raja therefore seeks the assistance of the Mahrattas. The Raja of Nagpur was censured for his cowardice but he replied that if the English would seek to force their way through Nagpur he would offer them resistance and that he would not act contrary to the Mahratta chiefs' advice.

On 13 *Rajab* [7 August] Nānā Farnavīs made the couriers at Poona execute a bond declaring that they would not go anywhere without

permission and that they would supply every information regarding all newcomers. They have also bound themselves to see that news respecting the secret affairs of this quarter may not spread abroad. Nānā has imprisoned the son of Visājī and demands one crore of rupees for his ransom. But Visājī offers 5 *lākhs* of rupees only. The Peshwa's *vakīl* has gone to Bombay. It is said that Ḥaidar Nāik is dead and that his son has succeeded him to the *masnad*. It is rumoured that after the *Dasahra* festival the Mahratta army will be dispatched towards Hiudustan. The Peshwa is now staying at Poona and Raghūnāth Rāo at Bombay. News for 1-17 *Rajab* =26 July—11 August. (*OR 98.*)

Nov. 1. **1177.** Maharajah Mudhojī Bhonsla to Mr Elliot[1]. Has learnt from the Governor-General that he has sent him with full powers to make negotiations on some important affairs, that he will arrive at Nagpur by way of Cuttack and convey the Governor-General's message to him and that he should concert with him such measures as would be of mutual advantage. Rājarām Pandit, *Nāib Ṣūbadār* of Orissa, has informed him that he [Mr Elliot] has arrived in the neighbourhood of Cuttack. Has accordingly directed the Pandit to receive him with every mark of hospitality, to furnish him with everything necessary and to provide him with coolies, bearers, *pālkīs*, escort, etc., for his journey to Nagpur. Is confident that the Pandit will carry out the instructions to his satisfaction. Has also stationed people at different stages in the country of Bambājī to attend to his wants and send to the writer reports of his daily progress. On his arrival in the neighbourhood of Nagpur persons of credit shal be sent to receive him. As he is coming in the capacity of the Governor-General's representative and has been deputed on so important a business, the writer is anxious to give him the fullest satisfaction. (*OR 99 ; TR 12, pp. 246-50, no 69 ; AR 4, p. 5.*)

Nov. 4. **1178.** To Raja Chait Singh. Agreeably to his request a *farīgh-khaṭī* was prepared but through an oversight of the Secretary it has been despatched to Mr Thomas Graham instead of to the Raja. I does not matter, however, for Mr Graham will certainly deliver i to him. (*CI 10, pp. 125-6, no 196.*)

Nov. 5. **1179.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has received his letter. Is surprised to learn that he is suspected of carrying on a secret correspondence with Najaf Khān and Ẓābiṭah Khān and that under their instructions he is making warlike preparations, raising recruits for his army and furnishing it with artillery, etc., in order to commit disturbances. Is sure that Englishmen who love truth will not lent their ears to reports not based on facts. Since the writer entered into a covenant with the Company and secured their patronage he has severed his connections from all others. Does not correspond with anybody else for he has trusted all his interests to their good faith. Is ready, at their commands, to punish their enemies. The troops maintained by him, agreeably to their orders, are for all practical purposes their own servants. Feeling secure under their protection he is least in need of an artillery. As regards the charge of raising fresh recruits for his army,

1 With the exception of a few lines in the beginning and end the body of the document is practically destroyed.

1778

says that it is a year now since Mr Barwell inspected the muster-roll of his army. From that time he has not been able to meet its pay. Its condition has therefore become much worse now. In these circumstances the question of raising fresh recruits is simply preposterous. Ever regards the friends and foes of the Company as his own friends and foes and hopes that his engagements with the English may continue unbroken. From the very beginning Najaf Khān and Ẓābiṭah Khān are his mortal enemies and he will be the first man to knock them down if opportunity offers. Requests him not to be led away by the false reports of malicious persons. Hopes to hear frequently from him.

PS.—There is no disturbance in the *jāgīr* granted to him by the Company. Is peacefully passing his time and praying for the prosperity of the Company. Dated 26 September. (*OR 100.*)

Nov. 7. **1180.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter accompanying a question of law to be settled by the Pandit. Says that he invited the distinguished Pandits of Benares and laid the question before them. They considered it from every point of view in the light of the *Shāstras* and have arrived at an unanimous decision. Sends their verdict on a separate piece of paper duly signed by them. It is hoped that the Pandits of Calcutta will be able to explain it to him. (*OR 101 ; AR 4, p. 24.*)

Nov. 7. **1181.** From Raja Chait Singh. The Sanskrit text of the rulings of the Pandits on the questions referred to in the foregoing letter. (*OR 102.*)

Nov. 7. **1182.** To the King. Acknowledges the receipt of His Majesty's *shuqqas* through Akram 'Alī Khān and says that in accordance with his commands a passport has been granted to the said Khān for his return [to Shahjahanabad] and a letter has been written to the Chief of Murshidabad on the subject of his *tankhwāh*. (*CI 10, p. 126, no 197 ; TI 17, p. 57, no 83; AI 4 p. 44.*)

Nov. 7. **1183.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 126-7, no 198 ; TI 17, p. 57, no 84 ; AI 4, p. 46.*)

Nov. 7. **1184.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Congratulatory, acknowledging his *nazr* on the occasion of *'Id.* (*CI 10, p. 127, no 199.*)

Nov. 9. **1185.** From Munnī Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter, dated 18 *Ramaẓān* [10 October] stating that he had not the least idea at the time of granting the joint requests of the Begam and the Nawab (for sanctioning the appointment of Ṣadu'l Ḥaq Khān) that the affairs of the *ṣūbas* would be thrown into such confusion; that he was sure that the Begam and the Nawab would assist the Khān in the execution of his duties both civil and criminal; that contrary to his expectation the people of the Begam and the Nawab disturbed the administration to such an extent that highway robberies have become rampant. The Governor-General has further desired her and the Nawab to warn their men most strictly not to interfere in any way with the administration. Says in reply that she and her men must not be held responsible for a thing which does not concern them. In compliance

1778

with the Governor-General's instructions when the Nawab made over to Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān the charges of all the affairs, he never interfered with them nor did his men. Desires to know the names of those servants who interfere in the Khān's affairs. Being himself unable to conduct the administration properly the Khān wants to put the blame on others. Neither she nor her men have any connection with the affairs of the civil and criminal courts. Is quite contentedly enjoying the stipend that has been settled on her. It is absolutely impossible for her servants to act contrary to the wishes of the Governor-General; yet in order to make sure, she inquired into their conduct and found none in any way guilty. She asked Ṣadru'l Haq Khān to mention the names of those of her men who had thrown obstacles in his affairs so that she might take them to task, but he said nothing. She will be much obliged if the Governor-General will disclose to her the name of the man of whose guilt he is certain. She would inflict an exemplary punishment on him. Is sorry that poor I'tibār 'Alī Khān should happen to fall into his disfavour. This is simply the result of the malicious representations of designing men for she has ever found him a most loyal servant. During the time Mr Goring was at Murshidabad and people were trying to bring about an estrangement between her and the Governor-General, I'tibār 'Alī Khān chose to suffer the hardship of a prison rather than deviate from the path of truth and fidelity. It is a pity that in spite of all this he fails to win the favour of the Governor-General. Hopes the Governor-General, in all fairness to the man, will not listen to the representations of interested persons. Just now she again invited Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān and exhorted him to perform his duties with firmness so that no one might find fault with him. She also asked him to consult personally with her when he should want to do so. Diwan Kishan Kanta was present when she spoke to Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Assures the Governor-General that the well-wisher of the one will undoubtedly be the well-wisher of the other and hopes that this attitude will tend to augment their good will and thwart the scheme of designing men. (*OR 103 ; AR 4, p. 33.*)

Nov. 9. **1186.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Says that on 26 *Ramaẓān* [18 October] he called on Munnī Begam at her request and a long conversation took place between them. She wanted to know what he had written to the Governor-General about the affairs at Murshidabad so that she might explain them to the Governor-General in her own way. He replied that the Governor-General kept a watchful eye over the situation of the affairs in this country and that it was not possible for anyone to do a thing and keep it secret from him. The Begam then asked whether he had mentioned the name of anyone to the Governor-General or written him anything that might displease him. He said that he had written to him about many things and requested the Begam to tell him what was the exact point of her inquiry so that he might give her a satisfactory explanation. Here the Begam remained silent. The Governor-General's insight into affairs will enable him to understand the motive of all these inquiries and the source they emanate from. (*OR 104 ; AR 4, p. 37.*)

1778

Nov. 9. **1187.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has received his letter dated 18 *Ramaẓān* [10 October] acknowledging the receipt of several letters from the writer, one after the other, on the present situation of affairs, together with a list of officers and intimating that having regard to the disturbances that have weakened the administration of the country, he has asked Nawab Mu'taminu'l-Mulk (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) to make over the entire charge of the administration to the writer whom the Governor-General thinks capable of executing all the affairs, civil and criminal, and of adopting such measures to carry them out as will tend to augment the peace and prosperity of the country. In obedience to the direction of the Governor-General has appointed new officers in the civil and criminal courts at the headquarters as well as in the districts and a statement of them has already been forwarded to him. Has also issued bills and orders to the district officers under his own seal and signature. Is working day and night with a view to securing a better administration and the peace and prosperity of the country. Hopes that under the auspices of the Governor-General he will be able to manage the affairs with success.

Designing men about whom Mīr Aḥmad will speak to him are contemplating to lodge complaints in the Supreme Court and get a warrant issued against him. Has already drawn his attention to the lawsuit in which a summons has been served on him from the said court and the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah] has also written to him about it. Solicits him to exert his influence to get the warrant revoked otherwise the work of the *sarkār* will suffer. (*OR 105; AR 4, p. 37.*)

Nov. 11. **1188.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Says that on 6 *Shawwāl* [27 October] he sent to the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) for his inspection all the *khil'ats* made for the newly-appointed *Qāẓiu'l Quẓāt* and other officials of the civil court, a list of whom has already been submitted to the Governor-General. The cost of these robes was met from the surplus of the fund allotted for the establishments of the courts. He then himself took the recipients of the *khil'ats* to the Nawab who invested them with his own hands. On their making the customary presents to the Nawab, they were formally declared appointed to their respective posts. In accordance with the commands of the Nawab they also waited on the two Begams [Babbū and Munnī] at their palaces and presented them with *nazrs*. Hopes to fill up other vacancies soon and to carry out his duties to the satisfaction of the Governor-General. (*OR 106; AR 4, p. 38.*)

Nov. 11. **1189.** From Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has already represented his case to the Governor-General and is sorry not to have received any reply. Is anxious to hear from him about his health. Hopes that he will kindly give effect to the decision he may have arrived at respecting his affairs, as his position has become more unbearable since he despatched Ṣibghatu'llah Khān to wait upon him. (*OR 107; AR 4, p. 27.*)

Nov. 12. **1190.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges his letters announcing that he had deputed Mr Elliot to negotiate with the Bhonsla a treaty on the basis of mutual advantages; and desiring him not to allow Udaipuri Gosain to take part in the negotiation as he holds

1778

no credentials from the Governor-General and to pay special attention to Rājarām Pandit who, in compliance with the Governor-General's wishes, had delivered up Mons Chevalier to Mr Elliot. Says that when friendship exists the friends and enemies of the one party are *ipso facto* the friends and enemies of the other. So he had directed the Pandit to comply with the wishes of the Governor-General and it is gratifying to learn that he has done so. As desired by the Governor-General, Udaipuri Gosain will not be allowed to meddle with the affairs of the negotiation. Assures him that nothing shall be done without his approval.

PS.—Of the events that have taken place in his quarter, the most shocking is the news of the sad end of Mr Elliot. On arriving at Cuttack and taking possession of the person of Mons. Chevalier the gentleman had continued his journey and reaching the neighbourhood of Sambalpur wrote him letters announcing his arrival at that place and intimating that he would soon reach Nagpur. As soon as he received this intelligence he despatched Muhammad 'Alī, a trusty person at the head of a strong guard to wait on the gentleman, to provide him with everything necessary, protect him against the danger of the journey and conduct him safely to Nagpur. But before his emissaries could reach him, Mr Farquhar's letter from Sarangarh announced to the writer the sad news of the gentleman's death through a malignant fever. Cannot find words to express his sorrow and disappointment when he heard of this melancholy event. The Governor-General too must have been sorely afflicted. But there is no remedy except resignation to the will of God.

The firmness of resolution plays an important part in the management of affairs of state and exalted minds do not allow themselves to be swayed by the trifling change of circumstances. The ruler of a state should not therefore abandon a plan which he has formed on mature deliberation. The Governor-General endowed as he is with firmness of resolution should remain steady in the pursuit of his object. Particularly as their intimate connection and the deputation of Mr Elliot to negotiate a treaty have become widely known and have attracted the attention of the principal chiefs of Hindustan like the Peshwa, his ministers and Niẓām 'Alī. The Governor-General should therefore immediately entrust the mission to Mr Farquhar or any other person he may choose. The business is of a very delicate nature and time is short. The opportunity must not be allowed to slip. (*OR 108; TR 12, pp. 250-9, no 70; AR 4, p. 5.*)

Nov. 12. **1191.** From Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 109; TR 12, pp. 259-64, no 71; AR 4, p. 3.*)

Nov. 12. **1192.** From Benīrām Pandit. Say that previous to this he sent several letters to the Governor-General which he might have received. Agreeably to his direction the writer took leave of Col. Leslie and reached Nagpur on 22 *Sh'abān* [14 September] and had the honour of waiting on his master and paying a visit to Devākar Pandit. Had a long conversation with both of them on the subject of the distinguished

1778

qualities of the Governor-General and his desire to cultivate their friendship. His master who has the warmest regard for him evinced great pleasure at the proposal. May the Almighty grant that this friendly relation may be established on a basis as strong as 'the wall of Alexander'! The sad news of Mr Elliot's death—coming as it did in the midst of a feverish expectation of his arrival—has afflicted him. The Maharaja also is very much aggrieved.

The news of the cordial relation now subsisting between the Maharaja and the English has spread everywhere. The Peshwa and Niẓām 'Alī are convinced that this intimate connection is bound to produce great results. Consequently they are filled with dismay. It is therefore necessary that the Governor-General should try to confirm this belief in them.

The men of the suspicious Raja of the Purnea district apprehended the *qāṣids* who were carrying letters from the Governor-General to the Maharaja. They slew them and transmitted the letters to the Peshwa who on coming to know the situation of affairs has become bitterly hostile. Now that the rainy season is over and a time for action has arrived, the Governor-General will be pleased to send immediately an answer to the letters of his master, so that the opportunity that has presented itself may not be lost.

Has been suffering for some time from fever caused by the change of seasons but hopes to recover soon through the grace of the Almighty and the good wishes of the Governor-General. (*OR 110; TR 12, pp. 264-9, no 72; AR 4, p. 2*)

Nov. 13. **1193.** From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that it rests with the master to depute his *vakīl* whenever he likes; but that the continuance of a *vakīl* is conditional on his showing ability and affording satisfaction to the Governor-General. Says that the Raja is a protégé of the Governor-General and knows fully well that his interest, dignity and even his *Rāj*, all depend on the latter's patronage. The Raja therefore cannot attempt to do a thing against the will of the Governor-General. It is much less possible for his *vakīls* to venture to do so. Has, with his permission, despatched Shaikh Alī Naqī, a trustworthy person, to wait upon him in order to explain the Raja's affairs. Hopes the Governor-General will be satisfied with his explanation and continue to show his favour as formerly. (*OR 111; AR 4, p. 24.*)

Nov. 13. **1194.** From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Says that previous to this he sent several letters to the Governor-General including one intimating the payment of three *lākhs* of rupees to him by a bill, and enclosing a copy of the receipt for Rs 50,000 paid to Mr Graham. Is now remitting another *lākh* and a half by a bill which his *vakīl* Shaikh 'Alī Naqī will make over to him. Hearing from his *vakīl* about the kind attention of the Governor-General, the Raja is much gratified and feels sure of his support, the more so as he has already raised his dignity by calling him his 'son'. The Governor-General

1778

is not unaware of the heavy expenses that the Raja had to incur since the death of his father [Balwant Singh] until he was freed from the control of the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah]. In spite of his encumbrances he carried out the Governor-General's commands and raised some money by disposing of all his belongings and supplemented the deficit by taking loans. Ruined though he is, he is confident that he will recoup himself through the auspices of the Governor-General. Hopes he will give effect to what he said to Ālī Naqī, that he would protect the Raja's interests, punish his enemies and settle all his affairs —the whole thing compared with his past favours is quite an insignificant matter for him. Prays that the Governor-General may sign the paper of his requests and raise his honour and dignity which has suffered badly at the hands of his enemies, so that he may perform his duties without any hindrance. (*OR 112; AR 4, p. 24.*)

Nov. 13. 1195. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 113; AR 4, p. 24.*)

Nov. 13. 1196. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received his letter assuring him of support and patronage. Does not know how to express his gratitude to him. Hopes all his affairs will be settled by the favour of the Governor-General and thanks him for his kind attention towards himself of which he often hears from Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. (*OR 114.*)

Nov. 13. 1197. From Rājarām Pandit. Has received a letter from the Governor-General in answer to his own and says that as directed by him, he immediately sent to his master by swift messengers a bundle of papers which he had received through Shaikh Abdu'l Wadūd, clerk at the Cuttack factory. Refers him for full particulars to the letters already sent to him by two *harkāras*. Will carry out any order which he may be pleased to give him. (*OR 115; AR 4, p. 35.*)

Nov. 15. 1198. From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter and delivered to the Begam (Bahū Begam) the one which was addressed to her. Has also transmitted her reply giving an account of the visits paid to her by Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Middleton. Says that he will shortly set out to pay his respects to him. Mr Law has explained the particulars of the writer's *altamgha* to the Nawab but no orders relating to its relinquishment have yet been issued. Hopes the Governor-General will kindly exert his influence to bring about the relinquishment so that he may live upon it and pass his time in contentment and pray for his long life and prosperity. (*OR 116; AR 4, p. 22.*)

Nov. 15. 1199. From Bahū Begam. Is glad to learn that he is keeping good health. Previous to this she sent him copies of the *qaulnāmas* bearing the seal of Mr John Bristow through Shugūn Ālī Khān and hopes he has seen them. On hearing from him that ships were available and that she could start on her journey to Karbala whenever she liked, it is eight months now since she made up her mind to set out. But her son Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah, prevented her departure through Mr Middleton. This gentleman, however, assured her that after eight months she would be free to go. On 15 *Sha'bān* [7 September] when Mr Middleton came to Fyzabad the question of her journey was

1778

revived on which he said that the Nawab should be sent for and that on his coming everything would be settled. Although the Begam was not pleased with her son yet in compliance with the advice of Mr Middleton she wrote to him asking him to come to Fyzabad. On 1 *Ramazān* [23 September] the Nawab arrived and was accorded a most affectionate reception. When the feast and entertainments which continued for three days were over she opened the question of her pilgrimage. But he pushed it aside indifferently. Instead he began to discuss irrelevant subjects asking her to exchange the mint, the gardens and the houses at Gorakhpur for places contiguous to her *jāgīrs*. She replied that if she consented to accept the exchange proposed, the *qaulnāma* which had already been concluded would be affected and would have to be drawn up afresh. The Nawab sent her a message through Mr Middleton that if she would not consent the affair would become serious and end in bloodshed. There was no help and she had to give in.

The Nawab and Mr Middleton then started for Lucknow on 2 and 4 October respectively, the former leaving behind a new *qaulnāma* for her to subscribe to. No agreement has, however, been reached in regard to the exchange of *jāgīrs* even to this day (9 October). If a solemn agreement is to be so lightly brushed aside, where is the security of it. Requests that Mr Middleton may be directed to see that the new stipulations are not given effect to until she is satisfied with the *jāgīrs* that would be assigned to her in exchange for those she is holding at present. He should further be asked to draw up a *qaulnāma* embodying the terms proposed by her. He may also be directed to let her have a free hand in the matter of the removal of her husband's coffin, which temporarily lies interred at Fyzabad, to Karbala. The time and manner of sending it must be left entirely to her. Requests the Governor-General to help her particularly in respect of this item for she is very much afraid of her son who says that he is much dissatisfied with his mother because of her seeking assistance in respect of her affairs at the hands of the English gentlemen and that he will try his best to thwart all her plans. This is not a secret thing; it is known to all.

In the former agreement the Nawab distinctly stated that he would not make any sort of demand on the Begam and yet he will not cease to do so. She sees none except the Governor-General who can help her in her unpleasant situation. On the termination of the fasting month she will send Akbar Ālī Khān to the Governor-General in order to explain verbally to him the situation of her affairs. Says that one night the Nawab brought a *qaulnāma* written by himself and having made it over to her left immediately for Lucknow. On reading the document it was found that the Nawab had laid down in it that in addition to the property specified for exchange he would take possession of other estates of her also. She was greatly surprised and failed to understand what he was driving at. So she sent the document to Mr Middleton who rode fast, overtook the Nawab on his way and got the deed amended. By way of information the Begam brings to the notice of the Governor-General all that has happened and will communicate

1778

to him all that will take place hereafter. Without his help she will not be able to find a way out of her difficult situation. Hopes that he will adopt such measures on her behalf as will settle all her affairs and relieve her from anxieties. (*OR 117; A R4, p. 40.*)

Nov. 15. **1200.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that the friendship existing between the Nawab and the English Company is so warm and cordial that the interests of both have become identical. It was on this consideration that when Col. Upton went to make peace with the Poona ministers he was instructed at the Nawab's request to include in the treaty a provision stipulating that so long as the ministers would remain at peace with the English they would maintain peace with the Nawab also. Since the Governor-General is now disposed to aid Raghūnāth Rāo and to chastise the ministers, the Nawab would only like to say that in the treaty with Raghūnāth, when it is drawn up, it may be provided that the Mahrattas would respect the security of the Carnatic and relinquish all pretended rights to *chauth* or *sardesmukhī* in that territory.

Some time ago he communicated to the Governor-General that Khairu'd-Dīn Khān with his three brothers ran away from the Nawab's house. Has learnt lately that the said fugitive has entered into the service of Raghūnāth Rāo at Bombay. By the grace of God his family has always wielded authority but never stooped to submit to it. It is therefore improper that while temporarily under his displeasure an individual member should be accommodated with a service or otherwise receive encouragement by a friend of the Company who are in fact the Nawab's friends. Hopes the Governor-General will kindly ask Raghūnāth Rāo to dismiss him from his service and not to give him protection in his territories. In a similar case when one Ṣadru'l Islām Khān, a member of his family, went to the courts of Shah Ālam and Shujā'u'd-Daulah to seek service Lord Clive immediately intervened and cleared the situation to the satisfaction of all. Hopes to receive a still better treatment at the hands of the Governor-General. (*OR 118; TR 12, pp. 269-73, no 73; A R 4, p. 1.*)

Nov. 15. **1201.** From the Nawab of Bhopal. Acknowledges the receipt of a friendly letter from the Governor-General and is glad to learn that he is keeping good health. Is also pleased to note that the relations existing between himself and the Governor-General are cordial. Says that by mistake of the *harkāras* the Nawab's letter addressed to Col. Leslie was delivered to the Governor-General; but as the Colonel is by nature of a kind disposition he did not mind the mistake and is corresponding with him as usual. The Colonel is now at Bundelkhand; when he marches forward and arrives near his territories, the Nawab to the best of his ability will furnish him with the supply of grain and other necessaries.

The particulars of the ungratefulness of Pīr Muḥammad, *Jam'adār*, and his subsequent expulsion from the country of the Nawab might possibly be known to the Governor-General. Notwithstanding the gratitude the man owed to the Nawab's family, in which he had served for about forty years and was raised from an humble situation to a position of rank, he turned ungrateful after the death of Nawab

1778

Faiẓu'd-Daulah and Nawab Yāsīn Muḥammad Khān; but as ingratitude seldom succeeds the Nawab was able to drive him out from his country. Being now on friendly terms with the Pandit of Alamgirpur, he is endeavouring to stir up disturbances against the Nawab and, as it appears, is carrying on correspondence with Col. Leslie, through the assistance of one Abdu'r Raḥmān Khān, *Jam'adār*. Although he is certain that the Colonel will pay no heed to his representations, particularly considering that the Nawab stands on friendly terms with him as also with the Governor-General and Messrs. Mostyn and Lewis, yet he requests him to write to the Colonel that he should not give any encouragement to that infamous man who does not bear any relation to the family of the Nawab and is entirely unworthy of attention. The Colonel may further be asked to maintain the friendship that subsists between him and the Nawab. Hopes to hear frequently from the Governor-General about his health. (*OR 119; TR 12, pp. 273-7, no 74; A R 4, p. 2.*)

Nov. 15. **1202.** To Raja Chait Singh. Requests him to grant *dastaks* and assistance to the agent of Raja Dayārām Pandit who is taking some articles to the King [Shah 'Alam]. (*TI 17, p. 57, no 86; AI 4, p. 42.*)

Nov. 17. **1203.** To Ṣadru'l Haq Khān. Has received his three letters intimating that he has arranged with the Chief Justice for the training of a *Niẓāmat vakīl* in the functions of the Supreme Court of Judicature, that he has effected a reduction in the *Faujdārī* expenses and that he has distributed *khil'ats* to the *'amalas* of the *'adālat* after having installed them in their respective offices. Says in reply that each of these measures is a real improvement and that he approves of them all. (*CI 10, pp. 127-8, no 200; TI 17, p. 57, no 85; AI 4, p. 48.*)

Nov. 17. **1204.** To Maulavī Muḥammad Wāṣil Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* accompanying a *naẓr*. He writes that he has been appointed to the office of *Qāẓiu'l-Quẓāt* and that he has received a *khil'at*. Is greatly pleased at his appointment. Hopes that he will execute his duties strictly according to the law of *sharī'at*. (*CI 10, p. 128, no 201.*)

Nov. 17. **1205.** To Raja Chait Singh. Is sending two maunds of opium and a sealed box containing some articles for His Majesty. Requests him to see that they are safely carried to Lucknow whence the Vazir will have them conveyed to Shahjahanabad. (*CI 10, p. 128, no 202.*)

Nov. 19. **1206.** The Chief of Pondicherry to the Peshwa.[1] Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter accompanying two others from Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit respectively offering him help with men and money. Says that he is ready to do all in his power to please him. For particulars refers him to his letters to Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit.

(2) To Nānā Farnavīs. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and that of the Peshwa promising him assistance with money and troops against the English and desiring him to establish a factory at Poona

[1] This and the following letter are intercepted letters as indicated in the volume of Translations.

1778

on the conclusion of the war. Says that his suggestion will be considered when occasion arises. His letter further says that the English are not true to their engagements; that Mr Mostyn their *rakīl* attached to the settlement of Bombay, is the greatest mischief-maker; that Nāna will obtain him a grant of 20 *lākhs* of rupees from the Peshwa if he takes up arms against the English and that he will send him 20 *lākhs* of rupees and ten ships manned with his own sepoys to assist him if he marches upon Bombay. Replies that agreeably to the Peshwa's order and his instructions he has already commenced hostilities attacking furiously the English army lying in front of Pondicherry. A smart cannonade is being kept up on both sides. Three English grabs have been destroyed and four ships that are anchored in deep water will soon share the same fate. Asks Nānā to adhere faithfully to the terms of the treaty. Will arrive at Bombay as soon as the present contest is over. (*OR 120; TR 12, pp. 277-81, no 75a, b; AR 4, p. 4.*)

Nov. 19. **1207.** The Chief of Pondicherry to Harī Pandit. To the same tenor as the foregoing and further requesting him to procure from Nānā Farnavīs a reply together with the stipulated amount. (*O R 121; TR 12, pp. 281-2, no 75c.*)

Nov. 23. **1208.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Is convinced that the union of two states so powerful cannot but be productive of great success. Has therefore ordered Col. Goddard to propose to the Maharaja the conditions of a treaty between him and the English Company and a plan of operation to be undertaken by the combined forces of the two parties under the Colonel's command. The Colonel's instructions are identical with those formerly given to the late Mr Elliot and he has been invested with full powers to conduct the negotiation and conclude the alliance. The Maharaja has now in his hands the means of binding the interests of his family with those of the English Company by the ties of a perpetual alliance. He should seize the occasion which God and Fortune have thus placed within his reach, for if neglected, it may never return. (*TI 18, pp. 130-3, no 81.*)

Nov. 23. **1209.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition: In all his conduct the Governor-General has departed from the common line of policy and has made advances where others in his situation would have waited for solicitation; for, the greatest advantages to which he can look cannot in their nature equal those which will accrue to the Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla from a successful issue of the measures he has proposed. But the Governor-General knows the men whom he addresses. He trusts to the approved bravery and spirit of the Maharaja that he will ardently grasp the objects presented to his ambition and to the Pandit's wisdom that he will appreciate their importance and not let the opportunity slip. (*TI 18, pp. 133-5, no 82; AI 4, p. 12.*)

Nov. 23. **1210.** To Benīrām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing and referring him for further particulars to Bishambhar Pandit's letter. (*TI 18, p. 135, no 83; AI 4, p. 10.*)

Nov. 26. **1211.** From the King. Appreciates his devotion to the Royal cause as also the past services of the English chiefs. Hopes he will not be

1778

found lacking in future. Says that *Bakhshīu'l-Mamālik Majdu'd-Daulah Bahadur Bahrām Jang* has under instructions communicated certain Royal orders both to him and to Col. Muir. It is now expected that they will carry them out in order to further strengthen His Majesty's trust upon the English chiefs. (*OR 122; AR 4, p. 30.*)

Nov. 26. **1212.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. Both the King and himself have a high regard for the Governor-General. Believes that he is ever anxious to win the favour and good-will of His Majesty and is kindly disposed towards the writer, who on his part, considers his own life and honour as intimately connected with those of all English *sardārs* in general and of the Governor-General in particular. Considers their friends as his own friends and their enemies as his own enemies. The devotion they showed to His Majesty during his stay at Allahabad left nothing to be desired. Hopes that the Governor-General will continue to regard His Majesty with the same feelings in future. Is anxious to know if the rumours that relations between the English and the French are strained are based on facts. Has no doubt but the Governor-General will put His Majesty's affairs in order. It is perhaps known to him what disturbances the Sikhs are creating and how disorder prevails in the neighbourhood of Shahjahanabad and indeed throughout the Empire. The whole cost of administration has to be borne by the writer and it would be unfortunate if the Governor-General did not come to his aid. Has been expecting him for the last five or six years to devise means by which His Majesty's finances might be restored. Has received overtures from several parties offering loyal services to the King but in spite of hardships and inconveniences has refused to entertain them. Offers to give him complete control over the King's affairs and will state his terms personally if an interview is arranged. But the Governor-General must first send some money to relieve the financial stress and lend the services of five or six battalions and a thousand horse to the King. He would prefer an English commandant to these forces as it will show what implicit confidence His Majesty reposes in the Governor-General. Had previously written to him asking for white fine fabrics for the use of the King, the princes and the princesses and also about one hundred and ten pieces of broadcloth of various colours, but his *mutaṣaddīs* have neglected to send them.

PS.—(1) The King and the princes lack good elephants. Some sixty to seventy elephants both male and female are required. Hopes the Governor-General will send as many of them as he can and also the fine fabrics and that he will send the writer letters addressed to the Company's agent who transacts business in the area of Bareilly and Rampur directing him to get fifty to sixty elephants captured and make them over to the writer's men when they are sent there, for in that region a good many elephants are captured every year. The said agent should also be directed to procure fifteen elephants for the writer's personal use. Also requests that birds of nice plumage, parrots of different colours, white and yellow cockatoos, *ramkorās* and other birds of pleasant colours and two maunds of pure Azimabad opium may be sent for His Majesty. Asks for a separate consignment of birds and opium for himself.

1778

(2) Has just learnt that envious and designing persons have represented to the Governor-General that there is a quarrel between the writer and Faiẓu'llah Khān and that he has summoned him to the Presence. Swears that he has done nothing of the kind. Considers the Gevernor-General's friends as his own friends and it is unthinkable that he should quarrel with anyone knowing that it would displease him. The Governor-General may keep one of his trusted men near the writer who will be able to ascertain the truth and falsity of every fact and thus will be a source of strength to him [the writer]. If anyone writes anything to him against the writer he must not believe it. (*OR 123; AR 4, p. 33.*)

Nov. 30.[1] **1213.** To the King. Is glad to inform His Majesty that on 18 October the English forces defeated the French at Pondicherry and reduced their strong fortress in which they had established themselves with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. (*CI 10, pp. 128-9, no 203; TI 18, p. 135, no 86.*)

Nov. 30.[2] **1214.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Informs him of the capture of Pondicherry and congratulates him on the event. (*CI 10, pp. 129-30, no 204; TI 18, p. 135, no 84.*)

Nov. 30.[2] **1215.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 129-30, no 204; TI 18, p. 135, no 85; AI 4, p. 12.*)

Nov. 30.[2] **1216.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp. 129-30, no 204; TI 18, p. 136, no 88.*)

Nov. 30.[2] **1217.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp. 129-30, no 204; TI 18, p. 136, no 89.*)

Nov. 30.[2] **1218.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp. 129-30, no 204; TI 18, p. 136, no 90.*)

Nov. 30.[2] **1219.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdu'l Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp. 129-30, no 204; TI 18, p. 136, no 87.*)

Dec. 3. **1220.** Rāo Ganpat Rāo Gopāl to Col. Hampton. Is surprised that the Colonel should insist upon the despatch of Rām Ghulām to him although he had repeatedly written that Ghulām would be deputed as soon as he had made arrrangements for the cultivation of lands during the coming year and had collected the revenues. Complains that the form of address used in the Colonel's letter was inappropriate. Requests him to direct his *Munshī* to be more discriminating in the use of the same in future. (*O R 124.*)

Dec. 5. **1221.** From Mādho Rāo Sadāsheo. Has received two letters from the Governor-General on the subject of his friendship and adherence to the treaty concluded through Col. Upton between the Peshwa and the Company and they afforded him the highest pleasure. Has been particularly informed of the Governor-General's friendly sentiments towards himself and of the memory he cherishes of their acquaintance at Madras by a letter from Lala Sewakrām. Is ready at all times to give his warm support to the preservation of every article of the treaty and the ministers are likewise resolved to keep it inviolate. Trusts

[1] Nov. 20 according to the vol. of copies.
[2] Dec. 6 according to the vol. of copies.

1778

that the Company are actuated by a similar spirit. Hopes to hear frequently from him. (*OR 125; TR 12, pp. 282-3, no 76; AR 4, p. 8.*)

Dec. 5. 1222. From Sakharām Pandit. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter intimating that he has received repeated confirmation of the news that the Peshwa has given a cordial reception to a French chief lately arrived there, has allotted to him a place in the neighbourhood of Bombay and has formed an alliance with him; that these measures are in direct contravention of the treaty of friendship and alliance formed between the two states on the basic principle that the friends of the one would be the friends of the other and the enemy would likewise be common. Assures the Governor-General that there will be no deviation from the terms of the treaty on his part and hopes that he also means to remain loyal to it. Regarding their friends and enemies as common the writer had caused the French chief to be dismissed from the court of the Peshwa on 25 June, *i.e.*, even before his letter of protest had arrived. But that chief stayed there for some time to provide for the transport of his baggage which being effected he quitted Poona on 12 July. The Governor-General has written that the aims and interests of the two parties are identical but the Governor and Council of Bombay had not fulfilled even one article of the treaty. They had on the other hand given an asylum to Raghūnāth Rāo and had fomented sedition in the dominions of his master, the Peshwa. They were also not paying the stipulated sum of three *lākhs* of rupees nor were they restoring Chikhli and other places ceded by Fath Singh Rāo with the collections made therein; while their *vakīl* who had come to Poona to settle the affair had openly declared that he had no orders from the Governor of Bombay to bring the dispute to a conclusion. These facts had led Takojī Rāo Hulkar, Mahādājī Rāo Sindhia and other powerful chiefs to look with suspicion upon the Governor-General's good intentions. Is sending a copy of an extract from the letter of Mr Mostyn to Lala Sewakrām who will present it to him for perusal. If a treaty is once contracted the chiefs ought to settle their disputes in accordance with the terms provided in it but this is not being done. If, in consequence, the writer should dismiss Thomas Mostyn it would displease the Governor-General. As long as Col. John Upton was there all matters were settled satisfactorily but since his departure everything has been kept in suspension. Does not know what Thomas Mostyn would write to the Governor-General and to the Governor of Bombay but it so appears from the above facts that the latter desires a breach of friendship between the two states. At the time that the terms of the treaty were being discussed with Col. Upton the writer desired him to summon a separate accredited representative of the Governor of Bombay in whose presence the treaty might be executed but was told that the King of England had invested the Supreme Council of Calcutta with authority over all the English settlements and that all acts of the said Council were valid and no one had the power to disobey their orders. The result was that in spite of the Governor-General's orders to the Governor of Bombay forbidding him to give Dādā Ṣāḥib and asylum in the territories of the English

1778

Company and directing him to conclude the affair of three *lākhs* of rupees in the manner stipulated in the treaty and to restore the country ceded by Fath Singh Gaikwar and to observe a friendly and candid conduct towards the writer, nothing was being done. Requests him therefore to depute some one else to come up and finally settle every matter and to punish the man who gave the false report of the writer's contracting an agreement with the French Chief.

Copy of an extract of a letter from Thomas Mostyn.—'Has replied to Bālājī Jenārdin, the Peshwa's minister, that he is unable to see him without an order from the Governor of Bombay and that in the absence of such an order he cannot transact any business'. (*O R 126; T R 12, pp. 284-92, no 77; A R 4, p. 8.*)

Dec. 5. **1223.** From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 127; T R 12, pp. 292-3, no 79; A R 4, p. 2.*)

Dec. 6. **1224.** Hirdai Rām to Bishambhar Pandit. His brother Bāl Kishan Pande went to Madras as desired by the Chief of that place and left the writer as his substitute in the service of the Chief of Ganjam and Mr Morgan Williams. Has taken up his duties. Intimates that the Chief of Ganjam wishes to visit Purushottapur and the route he proposes to take is by water along the Chilka from Rambha to Manikpatna and thence by land to Purushottapur. The chief is alone, the writer is with him, and therefore, the Pandit should not entertain any apprehensions. Waits for a reply and requests that it may be despatched speedily.

Bishambhar Pandit to Bāl Kishan's brother, Hirdai Rām.—Says that the Raja of Jagannath, who receives a pension from the *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack, having lately obtained a promise of five hundred *tilangās* and provisions from the Chief of Ganjam and himself collecting a large number of men, intended to attack Jagannath. But the *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack wrote all about it to Benīrām Pandit who brought it to the notice of the Governor-General. The latter forbade the Chief of Ganjam to send the promised contingent to the Raja.

The *Ṣūbadār*, Rājārām Pandit, is at present engaged with the aid of his troops in reprimanding the refractory *zamīndārs*. The time of pilgrimage too is at hand. Lakhs of people would flock to the shrine and if they hear of the proposed visit of the Chief of Ganjam they would, by the presence of the *Ṣūbadār* with his troops in that place, jump to the conclusion that some trouble is brewing. No one would stop to consider that he is coming on a private excursion and hence everyone would be terrified and avoid the place and the people of the locality also would run away in consternation. This will involve a loss to the revenue of the Maharaja. For these reasons the writer thinks that the visit of the Chief of Ganjam at such a time is inopportune and should not take place. (*O R 128.*)

Dec. 6. **1225.** Bishambhar Pandit to..... Same as the second letter of the foregoing. (*O R 129.*)

Dec. 7. **1226.** From Sakharām Pandit. Complains of the 'turbulent,' 'mischievous' and 'unfriendly' conduct of the Governor of Bombay and recalls how to provide against this very emergency the writer had desired Col. John Upton, who had been deputed by the Governor-

1778

General to negotiate peace with the Peshwa's government, to summon a representative from the Governor of Bombay and how the latter had replied that the Governor-General and his Council at Calcutta hold authority over all English settlements and that an agreement contracted by them had to be observed and respected by all the Governors and Chiefs alike. Believing in the statement, the writer proceeded with the negotiation and a treaty was made. But now in spite of the orders of the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay is not driving out Dādā Ṣāḥib from the English territories nor is he doing anything to come to a settlement with respect to the disputes that have arisen. Says that an envoy had come to Poona from the King of France with a letter but the writer out of regard to his friendship and alliance with the English, dismissed him without even conversing with him. This simple fact has been represented by interested persons to the Governor-General in the way best calculated to answer their malicious purposes. Has learnt that the Governor-General's people have possessed themselves of the fort of Kalpi. Protests against the action as a flagrant breach of the solemn treaty executed by them. Wonders if this is the fruit of the friendship which he made with him. The Governor-General writes that it is his resolve to maintain friendship and strict union between the two states but the dominions of the writer's government are constantly being disturbed. Such a mode of conduct is inconsistent with the principles and usages of high and illustrious chiefs. It is incumbent on the parties to keep the terms of the treaty inviolate. For further particulars refers him to Lala Sewakrām. (*O R 130; T R 12, pp. 293-8, no 80; A R 4, p. 8.*)

Dec. 7. 1227. From Bālājī Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter dated 22 *Jumāda* II [17 July] intimating that it is his firm resolve to maintain the treaty as long as it is adhered to by Rāo Pandit Pardhan, that the troops have been sent solely for the reinforcement of the settlement of Bombay and that the Commanding Officer has been strictly enjoined to observe a friendly conduct in every respect, and complaining that in spite of his declarations of friendship the writer had evaded his request to grant passes for the march of the troops through the Peshwa's dominions. Replies that it is not stipulated in any article of the treaty that one party may send forces through the dominions of the other without previous agreement nor does any rule of friendship provide for the stationing of garrisons, etc., in the forts and making collections in the country of the other party as Col. Leslie, the Commanding Officer of the forces, has been doing in conjunction with Dādā Ṣāḥib's agent. When such is the case what becomes of the Governor-General's assurance that the treaty shall be scrupulously adhered to. From time immemorial no forces of the maritime European nations have ever marched by land through the dominions of the Mahratta Government. Their route has always been by water; nor is it stipulated in the treaty that the English detachment should have a free passage through the Mahratta State. Let him think maturely upon this and then determine on whose side the blame lies. It is surprising to the highest degree that such an unwarranted demand should proceed from the Governor-General. He writes that in no case would he agree to recall the forces, if the Presidency of Bombay should continue to require them. It was

1778

to provide against such an emergency that the writer had desired Col. Upton to summon a representative of the Government of Bombay at the time of the conclusion of the treaty but was told that agreements made by the Council of Calcutta were binding on all other settlements. It was from the beginning the earnest wish of the Government of Bombay that no friendly relations should be established between the two states and they have ever since been working in this direction and notwithstanding the conclusion of the treaty they have kept Dādā Ṣāḥib with them. How can it be expected then that they would recall their troops which are disturbing the peace of the Mahratta State? It even appears likely that they persuaded Dādā Ṣāḥib to the measures he has pursued. How then does the supreme authority of the Council of Calcutta appear when the chiefs of different settlements do not regard engagements contracted by the Governor-General as binding on them. It is only fair that he should withdraw the troops to his own territories. This will be a convincing proof of the sincerity of his friendship and will spread the fame of his good faith far and wide. From the commencement of the authority of the Peshwas they have entered into treaties with many chiefs both of the East and of the West but have never before experienced such a want of faith from anyone nor have they themselves ever deviated from their engagements or been wanting in the duties of friendship and alliance. The blame clearly rests on the other side. (*O R 131; T R 12, p. 298, no 81; A R 4, p. 2.*)

Dec. 7. 1228. From Harnāth Chaudhrī. Submits that he has succeeded to the *zamīndārī* of his father the late Gangā Nārāyan Chaudhrī, consisting of a four-anna share in the *parganas* of Mymensingh and Zafarshahi and that he has been recently confirmed in the possession of it by the Council of Revenue at Jahangirnagar [Dacca] upon a claim having been filed against him by Shām Chand. Seeing that he could not dispossess the writer by lawful means Shām Chand has begun to give him all sorts of trouble and is planning to usurp all his lands by making gradual encroachments upon the boundary of his *zamīndārī*. Anticipating this enmity and dishonesty on the part of Shām Chand the petitioner's father had, before his death, appointed Jugal Kishore, a cousin of the petitioner and a co-sharer in the aforesaid *parganas*, to be the executor of his will and had given a power of attorney duly sealed and signed by the *Qāẓi* and himself and attested by the *qānūngos* and other witnesses. Jugal Kishore bestows every care on him and his household and looks after him as his own son and but for him the petitioner would have been done to death. Shām Chand is a paralytic and yet fears neither God nor man. He has turned out the petitioner's servants from their quarters, has destroyed everything and has forcibly taken possession of his father's goods and effects. Prays that the Governor-General may be pleased to direct the Council of Jahangirnagar to put him in possession of his *zamīndārī* and to allow him to reinstate the servants appointed by his father and to receive the land revenue from the said Jugal Kishore. (*O R 132; A R 4, p. 28.*)

Dec. 7. 1229. From Rām Rām, *gumāshta* of Harnāth Chaudhrī. The gentlemen of the Council (of Revenue) have decreed that his master,

1778

Harnāth Chaudhrī, is the rightful owner of his ancestral property of a four-anna share in the *zamīndārī* of Mymensingh, etc., and have directed Shām Chand, a co-sharer in the said *parganas* to relinquish his hold over Harnāth's share in them. An *amīn* was accordingly deputed some two years ago to go to the *mufaṣṣal* and partition off the share of each. An official intimation of this decision was sent to Shām Chand through a *piāda* calling upon him to be present on the spot when the work of partition would be taken in hand. Shām Chand evaded this *piāda* and absconded to Chinsura where he has been staying since and from where he is directing mischievous activities in respect of the said *zamīndārī*. When the *amīn* saw Rudra Chand, the brother and agent of Shām Chand, about the matter he replied that there could be no partition in the absence of Shām Chand. The Council then wrote him a letter asking him (Rudra Chand) to expedite the matter but he took no notice of it. The *amīn* has been staying there for over two years but the prospect of the work being taken up is as remote as ever. In order to save his estate his master borrowed money and paid the Government revenue while Shām Chand appropriated to himself a sum of Rs 19,000—which he had collected from Harnāth's lands. Thus his master, the said Harnāth Chaudhrī, has been reduced to poverty while Shām Chand grows in wealth and power. Prays therefore that the Board [Council of Revenue at Jahangirnagar] may be instructed to appoint a new and trustworthy *amīn* in place of the old one and that Shām Chand's agent be ordered to secure his attendance before the *amīn* to the work of partition or that two *sipāhīs* may be despatched to the *mufaṣṣal* to get Rudra Chand to attend to the work so that Harnāth may live in peace and security and be able to pay the revenue regularly. (*O R 133.*)

Dec. 8. **1230.** From Raja Chait Singh. Says that the Governor-General's *khil'at* was bestowed on him on 19 *Shawwāl* [9 November]. Is very grateful for the honour done to him. Sends through 'Alī Naqī a *nazr* of twenty-one gold mohurs on the occasion. (*O R 134; A R 4, p. 24.*)

Dec. 8. **1231.** From Gobind Deo, *Zamīndār* of Mahmudshahi. His mother the late Rani Lakkhi Priya had left all her possessions to the petitioner according to her express will and to the provisions of the *Shāstras*. But the gentlemen of Calcutta [Board of Revenue] entertained the claim of one Mahindra Deo Rāy and ordered his *zamīndārī* to be partitioned and divided between him and the present petitioner. Prays that the dispute may be settled according to the rulings of the *Shāstras* which provide that the son alone should succeed to the ownership of all his mother's possessions. (*O R 135; A R 4, p. 28.*)

Dec. 8. **1232.** From Sulṭān Muḥammad 'Alī. Says that he has despatched a ship towards Calcutta the master whereof, named Ḥājī Muḥammad Isrā'īl, will present himself before the Governor-General and communicate particulars. Hopes to hear from him often. (*O R 136; A R 4, p. 38.*)

Dec. 8. **1233.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. As the important affairs, which are now pending, demand a constant and speedy communication of letters between them and as the roads by which they have been

1778

hitherto sent are a little devious the Governor-General has despatched two *harkāras* with this letter to try the direct road through Midnapore and Mayurbhanj to Nagpur. From their information the Maharaja will judge whether this road is safe and practicable: if it be so, requests that he may station *ḍāks* from Nagpur to the borders of Bengal, from which point they will be continued to Calcutta by the Governor-General. Has already informed him of the capture of Pondicherry and hopes the news must have afforded great satisfaction to the Maharaja. (*T I 18, pp. 136-8, no 91.*)

Dec. 8. **1234.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 138, no 92; A I 4, p. 12.*)

Dec. 8. **1235.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. His *vakīls* Rājarām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī have arrived at Calcutta and aquainted the Governor-General with full particulars regarding the affairs of the Rāo. Is much concerned that the measures taken in his behalf by the Governor-General have hitherto failed to achieve any success and since he has not heard about his situation for a long time the writer is at a loss how to act. Assures him, however, that he is in the hands of his friends who will readily join in any measure for his benefit. The English detachment sent for the reinforcement of Bombay is still on its march thither. It is expected that its arrival at that Presidency will be productive of the greatest advantages to the Rāo's affairs. Waits impatiently for further advices respecting his views and requests that it may speedily be communicated. Informs him that Pondicherry, the principal fortress of the French in India, was reduced by the English troops on 18 October last. (*T I 18, pp. 138-42, no 93.*)

Dec. 11. **1236.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. He formerly wrote to the Governor-General three letters intimating that he had waited upon Sir Elijah Impey, that he had reduced the salaries of *nāibs*, that he had made payments for the robes of the judges and the liveries of their staff and that he had directed the officials to present their *nagrs* to the two Begams. Has now received a reply to those letters. Requests that Saiyid Aṭhar 'Alī Khān may be appointed *vakīl* at the Supreme Court and made acquainted with the forms and procedure of that office. Says that his *vakīl*, Mīr Aḥmad, is an honest, faithful and trustworthy man. He has to attend upon the Governor-General every now and then on state business; but he cannot do so until he has received the latter's permission. Requests the Governor-General therefore to grant him a permit so that he may wait upon him any time his business demands it. (*O R 137; A R 4, p. 38.*)

Dec. 12. **1237.** From the Peshwa. Acknowledges his letter of 22 *Jumāda* II [18 July] reiterating his intention of abiding by the treaty and requesting permission for the march of the English army through the writer's dominion. Says that he is firm to the treaty and trusts that the Governor-General will also stand by it. Under his (Peshwa's) instructions Bālājī Pandit and Sakharām are writing to him more fully. Refers him to their letters for further particulars. (*O R 138; T R 12, pp. 298-300, no 82; A R 4, p. 7.*)

Dec. 12. **1238.** From Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as no 1227 above. (*O R 139; T R 12, pp. 300-8, no 83; A R 4, p. 8.*)

1778

Dec. 12. **1239.** From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 140; T R 12, p. 308, no 84.*)

Dec. 15. **1240.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has implicit faith in the Governor-General's assurances that he would procure for him the release of his *jāgīr* at Allahabad and the *nazr* from the Dutch factory. But as further delay will only tend to weaken the cause and as he is hard pressed on account of the stoppage of his income from those sources he requests that Mr Middleton and Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah may be asked to relinquish the writer's *jāgīr* and the Council of Azimabad be directed to procure him the *nazr* from the Dutch factory. Has already written to the Governor-General for an advance of Rs 5,000 to enable him to make a pilgrimage to Allahabad. Hopes the money will now be sent to him. (*O R 141; A R 4, p. 25.*)

Dec. 15. **1241.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Muhtadī Khān, grandson of Sarbuland Khān and son-in-law of Saif Khān's grand daughter, who came to Azimabad with the Governor-General's permission, has picked up a quarrel with the writer in respect of his *ḥavelī*. This *ḥavelī* originally belonged to Nawab Saif Khān who held office at Purnea under Nawab Mahābat Jang (Mīr Ja'far). When he died the said Nawab under instructions from the Governor-General attached all his property for non-payment of Government revenue. His *ḥavelīs* at Azimabad were, according to the established custom, placed at the disposal of the *Dīwān* of the *ṣūba*, Dakkhin Nigam. The practice regarding the disposal of escheat property is this that either they are sold out or are given away to others as grants. Now, when Maharaja Shitāb Rāy, was appointed *Dīwān* of Bihar, the *ḥavelī* in question was given to the writer as an *altamgha* grant. As it was in a dilapidated condition at that time the writer repaired and extended it at a cost of Rs 50,000 while Nawab Mīr Ja'far was yet in office. Rūḥu'd-Dīn Husain Khān, son of Nawab Saif Khān, deceased, offered to redeem all his father's buildings and all of them were restored to him with the exception of the *ḥavelī* in dispute, for the late Nawab held that an *altamgha* grant could not be taken back. Thenceforth Rūḥu'd-Dīn lays no claim to it. But Nawab Muhtadī Khān represents to the Council that it is his building and that the writer's people have forcibly taken possession of it, and that they should be ejected and the building given back to him. Requests him therefore to write to the Council asking them to take no action on the representation of Muhtadī Khān and to leave the writer in possession of the building which he has held for these seventeen years. (*O R 142; A R 4, p. 25.*)

Dec. 15. **1242.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Had previously written to the Governor-General requesting permission to visit Benares, etc., on pilgrimage. As the journey will be a long one and one never knows what may happen, desires to wait upon the Governor-General before he undertakes it. Will go on pilgrimage after he has seen him. Should he approve of the plan he may write to the Council of Azimabad to allow him to proceed.

Draft of the letter to be addressed to the Council. Raja Kalyān Singh is coming to see the Governor-General. The Council should give him the necessary permission. Raja Bhawani Singh, brother of the

1778

Raja, Raja Khayālī Rām and Rāy Sādhū Rām shall act for him during his absence. (*O R 143; A R 4, p. 25.*)

Dec. 16. **1243.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has already sent his agents, Rājarām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādāji with several letters to Calcutta but has not received a single reply. Learns from Col. Leslie's letter that under instructions from him (the Governor-General) he is proceeding with a reinforcement to Bombay with a view to assisting the writer. Thanks him for the move. Is now sure of success. Requests that the Colonel may be directed to expedite his progress. Dated 9 *Sha'bān* [1 September]. Bears the writer's signature. (*O R 144; T R 12, pp. 308-11, no 85; A R 4, p. 8.*)

Dec. 16. **1244.** *Agreement.* Copy of an agreement entered into by Appā Ṣāḥib Khānde Rāo, the Chief of Alamgirpur with Col. Thomas Goddard by which the Chief undertakes to conduct the Colonel's army safely across Mahādājī Sindhia's territories and guarantees that no one should be suffered to obstruct or molest the *beopārīs* in carrying grain and other provisions to the army. Dated 16 *Shawwāl*=6 November. (*O R 145; T R 12, pp. 315-19, no 87; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Dec. 16. **1245.** From Benīrām Pandit. Says that he must have received two *'arẓīs* together with letters containing the news of Mr Elliot's death sent to him, one *viâ* Cuttack and the other *viâ* Benares. On receiving the news of the late Mr Elliot's deputation the Peshwa sent a *vakīl*, Bābū Rām Baid, to the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] in order to find out the true state of affairs. Bābū Rām suspected intrigue and would not listen to reason. Devākar Pandit held that if Mr Elliot had arrived 'here' all matters would have been known and no suspicion would have been aroused. Congratulates him on the reduction of Pondicherry by the English. Information of this event was conveyed to him by Devākar Pandit who came to learn of it from a letter of Muḥammad Amīn Khān to Waqāru'd-Daulah. The Maharaja and Devākar Pandit too are greatly rejoiced at the news of this victory. Anxiously awaits the appointment of a man in the place of Mr Elliot for which repeated requests have been made before. Ever since he arrived at Nagpur he was ill with fever. Is now convalescent and hopes to attend the *darbār* in a few days. Bishambhar Pandit will represent further particulars to him. (*T R 12, pp. 311-15, no 86; A R 4, p. 2.*)

Dec. 16. **1246.** To Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received his letter intimating his desire of going on a pilgrimage to Kashi [Benares] and asking for a draft of fifty thousand rupees on the gentleman at Azimabad in order to meet the expenses of his journey. Says in reply that his desire is indeed commendable and that he has no objection to it. Is sorry that owing to the present financial stringency the money asked for cannot be advanced. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*C I 10, p. 130, no 205.*)

Dec. 16. **1247.** To Kāshī Rāo, Rājarām and Hirdai Rām. Intimates that Rāo Anant Rām, brother of Raja Gobind Rām, is now going on a pilgrimage to Jagannath and that he will see the addressees with this letter. Requests them to help him in the performance of his religious duties. (*C I 10, p. 130, no 206.*)

1778

Dec. 18. **1248.** Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān to Mr Middleton. Has learnt that war has broken out between the English and the French. Has no connection with anyone except the Honourable English Company and the gentlemen of the Council. Considers their friends as his friends and their enemies as his enemies. Wishes to do some such service to the Company as may be a convincing proof to all English chiefs of his sincerity and attachment. If the Governor-General should so desire he will despatch his 2,000 horse out of a total of 5,000 cavalry and infantry which he is retaining. They may be placed under English officers and employed in any work. Will not deviate from the duties of fidelity and obedience as long as he lives. (*O R 146; T R 12, pp. 319-22, no 88; A R 4, p. 6.*)

Dec. 20. **1249.** Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to Col. Goddard. Has received the Colonel's letters intimating that he reached Korwai and quitted the territories of Bālājī Pandit who had, despite many professions of friendship, made a perfidious attack on the baggage of the army in which, however, he was completely foiled; that the Mahratta cavalry were collecting on all sides of his army and also in the Deccan; and finally that he was proceeding by way of Bhilsa and Bhopal to the Narbada. On receiving this last piece of information the writer sent Lala Jādū Rāy to receive him. He stayed at Seoni for about five months but was obliged by reason of his illness and the delay in the Colonel's arrival to return to Nagpur. He is again being sent to meet him and inform him of every particular relative to the junction of the armies of Sindhia and Hulkar in the Deccan and other important matters.

It was arranged with the Governor-General that Mr Elliot who was coming to negotiate a treaty [with the writer] would direct the operations of the army under Colonel Leslie at Bundelkhand with the joint advice and concurrence of the writer. But the plan proved abortive as Mr Elliot died on his way to Nagpur. This matter should now wait till he hears again from the Governor-General. In the meantime he may cross the Narbada where every facility will be given to him in the supply of provisions, stores, etc. Says that when the late Colonel Leslie had crossed the Jumna it was planned that he should instantly come to the Narbada and the writer would supply him with grain, provision and other necessaries. But he lingered too long in Bundelkhand and Bālājī Pandit who holds that territory under the authority of the Peshwa soon raised an alarm that all the Mahratta possessions were in danger and that the Colonel's mission was to reduce and subjugate them one by one. Thus the chiefs were put on their guard and immediately they set about raising and disciplining their forces. Bālājī has augmented his troops and large armies from Sindhia and Hulkar have been collected together at Poona; the forces of Niẓām Ālī too are likewise engaged in the cause and are stationed in different parts at the passes and *ghāts* in the province of Berar waiting for the approach of the English army. But the past is past and it is no use talking about it at this late hour. Is sure that the Peshwa would not have objected to the march of the troops if the Governor-General and the writer had written to him saying that the troops were being sent with the sole purpose of keeping the French in awe against whom war had been declared in

1778

Europe. Has been informed by the Governor-General that Benīrām Pandit is coming to Nagpur to perform the mission of the late Mr Elliot and the writer is desired to strengthen the Colonel's army with a detachment of his own forces. Does not think it advisable to let the Peshwa and Niẓām Alī Khān know of his active alliance with the English, for they are at the present moment fully prepared and would ravage his country. Besides, a small body of men would not be a material addition. Seeks further advice in this matter. Warns him that as soon as he has crossed the Narbada and plunged into the interior he shall be confronted with impregnable passes, bad roads and thousands of Bhils ready to attack his men from the hidden caves of the mountains. Niẓām Alī Khān and Sindhia are also planning a guerilla warfare and will make every endeavour to cut off his supplies. Has had a talk with Bābū Rāo the Peshwa's representative at his court on the subject of the passage of the army but he said that he had no instructions from his master. He is however going to write about it to the Peshwa and the Colonel may send a letter to the writer addressed to the Peshwa professing friendship and requesting permission for the passage. This letter together with one from the writer and another from the Governor-General to the same effect will be transmitted through Bābū Rāo to the Peshwa. Informs that Mr James Anderson has been deputed by the Governor-General to reside at Nagpur. (*O R 147; T R 12, pp. 323-50, no 89; A R 4, p. 5.*)

Dec. 21. **1250.** From Mīr Saidū. Complimentary, requesting permission of the Governor-General to wait upon him. (*O R 148; A R 4, p. 36.*)

Dec. 21. **1251.** From the Bey of Egypt. Some time ago he wrote to the Governor-General a letter in consequence of which Mr Rawlison came to Egypt where he was given every facility in his trade. This led to the strengthening of their cordial relations and then came the *Alexander* to the Egyptian coast with two pilots who were received in a befitting manner. Those who come to Egypt receive his personal care and attention and enjoy peace and tranquillity. They sell their merchandise according to the treaty at their own prices and peacefully buy goods from others. They are in no way obstructed in carrying on their business. Any disadvantage that is brought to his notice is immediately removed. Henceforth merchants of every nationality visiting Egypt will receive better accommodation. Thanks the Almighty that at present there is no disagreement between them. On the contrary peace and tranquillity reign supreme. May God spare the Governor-General and make him victorious over his enemies! (*O R 149; A R 4, p. 26.*)

Dec. 21. **1252.** From Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has set out for Bahraich on a hunting excursion leaving Mr Middleton and Mirzā Hasan Riẓā Khān to conduct the affairs of his country during his absence. They will diligently perform the duties entrusted to them and collect money on account of *tankhwāh* of the Company and the English army. Hopes the money payable to the Company will be collected without any difficulty. The Governor-General may rest satisfied on that score. (*O R 150; A R 4, p. 39.*)

Dec. 21. **1253.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to hear that the English troops have entered triumphantly into the fort of Pondicherry,

1778

that some Frenchmen together with the Chief of that place have been made prisoners and that several other French forts and factories have also been captured. Being greatly pleased at the success of the English arms he ordered a salute of guns to be fired. Their interest being identical, he considers this success of the English as that of his own. May God ever crown the efforts of the Governor-General with success and bring him prosperity! Hopes to hear from him frequently. (*O R 151; A R 4, p. 40.*)

Dec. 21. **1254.** From Ḥasan Riẓān. Congratulates the Governor-General on the occasion of the capture of the fort of Pondicherry and sends him a present of one hundred gold mohurs in token of his loyalty. (*O R 152; A R 4, p. 28.*)

Dec. 21. **1255.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 153; A R 4, p. 28.*)

Dec. 21. **1256.** From the King. Intimates that he has assigned 17,29,600 *dāms* out of *parganas* Hati and Chainpur in Bihar as an *altamgha* to Saiyid Abdullah Qādirī and asks the Governor-General to see that he gets the possession of the *parganas* so that he may with the proceeds thereof celebrate the annual *'urs* of Ḥaẓrat Ghauṣu'l Ā'ẓam [Abdu'l Qādir of Gilan]. (*O R 154; A R 4, p. 30.*)

Dec. 21. **1257.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. To the same effect as no 1248 above. (*O R 155; T R 12, p. 350, no 90; A R 4, p. 3.*)

Dec. 22. **1258.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Reports that on account of the mischief of the former *dārogha* of the gaol the prisoners sent by Mr Playdell escaped at night with their irons and fetters. Immediately on receiving this news he despatched his own men in all directions, kept up a search for them and succeeded in recapturing the greater number of the abscouders. The ringleaders have all been seized and sent up for trial to the places where they had committed robberies. Six are, however, still at large but they are of no consequence. In order to secure their recapture the said *dārogha* and some of the town *kotwāls* have been taken into custody and the names of the absconders have been notified to the *faujdārs* of the different districts for their apprehension. If they are not captured the *dārogha* will be severely dealt with. The officers appointed at the time of his predecessor are so unreliable that he has already dismissed some of them and is contemplating to remove the rest. (*O R 156; A R 4, p. 38.*)

Dec. 22. **1259.** To the Raja of Bundi. Has received his *'arẓī* accompanying presents. Says that he will always bear in mind the welfare of the Raja. Refers him to the letter of Raja Gobind Rām and to that of his own *vakīl* for further particulars. (*C I 10, p. 130, no 207.*)

Dec. 22. **1260.** To Ṣaliha Begam. Complimentary reply to her letter. (*C I 10, p. 131, no 208.*)

Dec. 22. **1261.** To Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Has received his letter. Says that pressure of work prevented him from writing to him earlier. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*C I 10, p. 131, no 209.*)

Dec. 22. **1262.** To Rani Bhawānī. Has received her letter, accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of *Dasahra* through her *vakīl* Bhikārī Dās. The

1778

vakīl made a representation on her behalf regarding the payment of revenue. Says in reply that the possession of a *zamīndārī* cannot be retained unless the revenue is paid regularly. (*C I 10, p. 131, no 210.*)

Dec. 22. **1263.** To Akram 'Alī and Asghar 'Alī, sons of Aḥmad 'Alī. Complimentary reply to their letters. (*C I 10, pp. 131-2, no 211.*)

Dec. 22. **1264.** Ikrāmu'd-Daulah Ḥashmat Jang. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through his *vakīl*, Kewal Rām. Is greatly pleased to learn that he has received a *khil'at* for the office of *Nāib Nāzim* of Jahangirnagar and that he has assumed charge of his office. (*C I 10, p. 132, no 212.*)

Dec. 22. **1265.** To Raja Rām Kānhū. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Kewal Rām. Is glad to learn that he has received a *khil'at* and that he has assumed the duties of the office [*Dīwānī* of Jahangirnagar] to which he has been appointed. (*C I 10, p. 132, no 213.*)

Dec. 25. **1266.** Mirzā Najaf Khān Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah to M. Madec.[1] Says that some time ago friendly letters written to him and to Monsieur Bellecombe were sent through Rāy Mānik Chand to Ẓahīru'd-Daulah Monsieur Chevalier for transmission. Is now anxiously awaiting a reply. Major Motineaux who has been sent [out to India] by the minister of the French King has had an interview with him at Akbarabad, where both have been held up by the rains. Is writing once again to General Bellecombe to allow him to return. Desires to know soon whether he has yet been relieved. Refers him for further particulars to the letter of Rāy Mānik Chand, who has for some time been with the writer. Dated 16 August. (*O R 157; T R 12, pp. 351-3, no 91a; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1267.** Mirzā Najaf Khān to Mons. Bellecombe. Major Motineaux, a deputy of the minister of the French King, has lately arrived overland at Akbarabad from Europe and informed him of all the particulars of that quarter. The terms of his engagements with the French were sent a few days ago through Rāy Mānik Chand to Ẓahīru'd-Daulah Mons. Chevalier. The latter has forwarded the same to the addressee. Requests him to send back Shamsu'd-Daulah Mons. Madec, who has been waiting upon him for the last sixteen years, if he has not already done so. Will, in consultation with that gentleman, adjust the affairs of the country. Is waiting for his reply at Akbarabad where Major Motineaux is also held up by the rains. Refers him for further particulars to Rāy Mānik Chand who has for some time been with the writer. Hopes to hear from him frequently. (*O R 158; T R 12, pp. 353-6, no 91b; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1268.** Rāy Mānik Chand to Mons. Madec. An account of the affairs of his quarter [Akbarabad] together with a letter from Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khān was sent to him before. Transmits now other letters from the Nawab addressed to him and to the General [Bellecombe]. Of the former, one is enclosed in a letter from Mons. Motineaux and the other in that of Mons. Verada. Asks

[1] This and the following ten (nos 1266-76) are intercepted letters as indicated in the volume of Translations.

1778

him to represent all matters fully to the General and transmit his reply immediately. There is no time to lose. If he is not going to Europe he should at once repair to Hindastan [Upper India.] Further particulars he will learn from the letters written in the French language. *(O R 159; T R 12, pp. 357-8, no 91c; A R 4, p. 4.)*

Dec. 25. **1269.** Rāy Mānik Chand to Mons. Madec. Has already sent to him several letters by the route of Bengal and Nagpur, but received no reply. All his endeavours to obtain payment of the money due from the Rana of Gohad proved fruitless. The Rana did not fulfil any of the engagements that he had contracted with him in the presence of the addressee. Having stayed in Gohad for ten months he was obliged to return without recovering his salary amounting to Rs 3,000. All the French gentlemen in his service had to do the same. Also his effects to the value of Rs 4,000 were plundered in Gohad. Is now staying with Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah and is badly in want. Is unable to go home as Mons. Chevalier has directed him to stay there, and besides the English have taken possession of Chandernagore. The Nawab is displeased to hear that the King Shah Ālam has made friends with the English and intends to go to Shahjahanabad in order to continue his stay at the Presence. The Nawab designs hostilities against the English, and is ready to perform the duty of a good subject to the King of France if a *sardār* with some French force is sent to him. Desires him to turn his attention without delay to obtaining the necessary supplies from General Bellecombe. Should any delay arise the arrangements which have been made will fall to the ground.

Mons. Motineaux, a deputy of the French minister who came to Akbarabad to see the addressee, is stopped on account of the rains. Encloses his letters one for him and the other for the General [Bellecombe] and asks him to act according to the directions contained in them. He will also find letters enclosed from Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah. Has introduced Mons. Motineaux to the Nawab and procured him a *khil'at* suitable to his rank. It appears from the accounts that the balance due from the Rāna is Rs 39,000 which he now promises to clear in three months. Sadānand has deferred the payment of Rs 500 until such time as he receives money from the Rana. If the French are successful the money will certainly be recovered from the latter. Asks him to write in strong terms to the Rana for immediately settling the payment of the money due from him.

Mirzā Casetine Ṣāḥib, who was a *faujdār* on the part of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah at Shikohabad, has been removed from there to Lucknow. The addressee's runaway slave, Dāmū, is with him. Dated 21 August. *(O R 160; T R 12, pp. 358-65, no 91d; A R 4, p. 4.)*

Dec. 25. **1270.** Rāy Mānik Chand to General Bellecombe. Has repeatedly written to him stating the situation of affairs of his quarter [Akbarabad]. Has, under the direction of Mons. Chevalier, performed his duties faithfully and shall continue to do so in future. A war has now broken out in Europe [between the English and the French]. Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah is expecting the arrival of an army from the General in order to fight the English. Meanwhile if the enemy takes the lead he is prepared to oppose him. The Nawab has an efficient

1778

army and is himself a good military officer. He will, it is hoped, defeat the enemy. For further particulars refers him to the letter of Mons. Verage. After the departure of Mons. Madec, he saw the Rana of Gohad. The Rana has made an alliance with the English and has therefore withheld the salary of the French gentlemen who were in his service. The writer left Gohad at the sacrifice of Rs 3,000 which was payable to him on account of his salary and repaired to the Nawab at Akbarabad. Has made a plan for the conquest of Hindustan. On the arrival of the forces under a French officer he will reduce all the countries up to Patna. Major Motineaux, who came overland from Europe, was introduced to the Nawab. The latter accorded him a warm reception. Has always been a faithful servant of the French Company. This fact must have been brought to his notice by Shamsu'd-Daulah Mons. Madec. In January last at the command of Mons. Chevalier he took Mons. Verage to the Nawab and obtained from him the term of a proposed treaty and transmitted the same to the General. On his journey to Gohad all his effects were plundered and he is therefore in difficulty now. Hopes he will make some consideration for him. The English have settled matters with the King, Shah Ālam, and intend to station an army at Delhi. They have engaged to pay His Majesty 50 *lākhs* of rupees annually for his expenses. The Nawab will go to Delhi shortly. After his arrival there all that transpires will be communicated to him. Being in financial embarrassment he cannot despatch messengers as frequently as he wants. Has had to give Rs 80 to the messenger who is now going to him. Enclosed is a letter from the Nawab who also wrote to him several times before but received no reply. Hopes he will favour him with his reply soon. Dated 21 August. (*O R 161; T R 12, p. 365, no 91e; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1271.** Mirzā Najaf Khān to General Bellecombe. A letter together with the draft of an engagement was formerly sent to him at Mahe through Mons. Chevalier. Has communicated all the particulars to Mons. Verage and Rāy Mānik Chand. Requests him to send an army without delay. Now that he has returned to Pondicherry the commencement of hostilities should not be delayed. Being one of his well-wishers expects to hear occasionally from him concerning the affairs in his quarter (Carnatic). Says that Rāy Mānik Chand is a faithful servant and can therefore be relied upon. (*O R 162; T R 12, p. 370, no 91f; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1272.** Mirzā Najaf Khān to Mons. Chevalier. Has learnt with gratification that he got out from the enemy country and reached his destination safely. The affairs of this country are well known to him and so any further delay in executing the proposed plan will be highly impolitic. Is ready to abide by the terms of the engagement. Has fully communicated the state of affairs to Mons. Verage and Rāy Mānik Chand. They will write their views to him. Has returned to Akbarabad and asked all the chiefs under him to repair thither. Is waiting anxiously to hear from him. (*O R 163; T R 12; p. 372, no 91g; A R 4, p. 4.*)

1778

Dec. 25. **1273.** Mirza Ghulām 'Uraiẓ Ja'farī, Muḥammad Bāqiru'l Ḥusainī and others [sons of Mīr Qāsim, late Nawab of Bengal] to Mons. Chevalier. Having heard of his benevolent disposition from their father, the late Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim 'Alī Khān, they venture to write the following few lines for his kind consideration. The Nawab died of dropsy at Shahjahanabad on 30 *Rabī'* II, 1191 A. H. (7 June 1777) and left no provision for their support. From the cordial relations that existed between him and their late father, they hope that he will do something to provide them with maintenance. Will represent their case personally to him if he helps them with money to defray the expenses of their journey. Will be grateful to him if they are favoured with his reply. Dated Gohad, 5 July 1778. (*O R 164; T R 12, p. 374, no 91h; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1274.** Mirzā Ghulām 'Uraiẓ Ja'farī, Muḥammad Bāqiru'l Ḥusainī and others [sons of Mīr Qāsim, late Nawab of Bengal] to Mons. Bellecombe. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 165; T R 12, p. 374, no 91i; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1275.** Rāy Mānik Chand to Mons. Chevalier. Has offered thanks to God for his providential escape from Bengal and safe arrival in the Deccan. This is a clear omen that the Almighty will place victory and success into his hands. A letter from the Amīru'l-Umarā Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah is enclosed for him. This letter as well as those he has received from Mons, Verage will reveal to him the true situation of affairs. Any delay in the execution of the concerted plan will be highly impolitic. His friends are ready to support him. If a small body of troops under a French officer with some money for their support be sent at this juncture, it will produce great results. The Nawab is anxiously waiting for the execution of the plan. If it is delayed his [the addressee's] friends will attend to other things. An English army has marched from Chhatarpur and is fighting with the Raja of that place who is unable to stand against it. The Raja will be fortunate if he is assisted by the Mahrattas. Is unable to describe adequately his own distresses. Dated 3 September. (*O R 166; T R 12, p. 375, no 91j; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1276.** Rāy Mānik Chand to General Bellecombe. An account of the affairs in Hindustan, together with a letter and a *qaulnāma* from Mirzā Najaf Khān was sent to Mons. Chevalier, enclosed in a letter written to him by Mons. Verage. Then followed two other letters containing news through the same medium. All these papers must by this time have reached him. On hearing that war between the English and the French has broken out in Europe, the English are raising recruits at Farrukhabad, Lucknow and Daranagar. They have since despatched fourteen battalions to Calcutta and stationed seven battalions at Chhatarpur. The enemy is in a state of dread on account of a rumour that French troops are advancing. The apparent friendship that existed between the English and the Mirzā has now ceased. The former are anxious to revive it but they have not been able to do so by reason of opposition from the writer. By the treaty made between the King and the English, it has been agreed upon that seven battalions under the command of an English officer shall be stationed with His

1778

Majesty at Shahjahanābad. Accordingly three battalions have been ordered to march thither. The King has sent for the Mirzā in order to consult him upon the arrangement. The latter will soon go to Delhi. The Mirzā is, however, steady in his treaty with the French. He is prepared to fight the English if he is helped with men and money. He will be able to conquer all the country up to Patna, including the dominion of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. When this is accomplished he (the addressee) can easily drive the enemy away from Calcutta and take possession of it. The Mirzā has an army consisting of 30,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and 250 pieces of gun; but he is badly in need of money. If five to six *lākhs* of rupees are provided he will be able to put all the measures into execution. Has won over all the chiefs of Hindustan to his (addressee's) side and the zeal and fidelity displayed by him in accomplishing this object will be manifest at the time of action. Refers him for further particulars to the letter from Mons. Verage and encloses one from the Mirzā. Dated 3 September. (*O R 167; T R 12, p. 377, no 91k; A R 4, p. 4.*)

Dec. 25. **1277.** To Kāshī Rāo and Hirdai Rām. Intimates that Mr Goodlad and another gentleman who had gone to Madras for a change of climate are desirous of proceeding to Ganjam by river and thence to Calcutta by land. Asks them to issue a passport for those gentlemen and forward the same to Mr Munro who will deliver it to them. Requests them to direct their *'amalas* in the *mufaṣṣal* to see that these gentlemen pass safely through their jurisdictions. (*C I 10, p. 132, no 214.*)

Dec. 25. **1278.** To Kāshī Rāo and Hirdai Rām. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 10, pp. 132-3, no 215.*)

Dec. 29. **1279.** From Muḥammad Bahādur Zamān Khān, Raja of Birbhum. Owes his succession to the *zamīndārī* of Birbhum to the favour of the Governor-General. Has now received a *parwāna* from the Committee of Burdwan, directing him not to interfere with the Rani, the widow of his brother, the late Asadu'z-Zamān Khān, and to let her reside wherever she likes. Says that it is absolutely impossible for him to disregard the orders of the Governor-General. Invites his attention to the strict form of seclusion observed among the ladies of his family and remarks that it would be a disgrace for him if she should reside in a strange place. In order to guard himself against the slander of the people for ill-treatment he is living at a distance of seven miles from her. During the life-time of her late husband she used to get an allowance of Rs 100 a month. Is now ready to pay her a monthly allowance of Rs 500 which she can receive either in cash or in landed property yielding as much provided she consents to live within the confines of his *zamīndārī*. Is ever ready to protect her and attend to her needs. Requests the Governor-General to issue a *parwāna* to the Rani asking her to accept the terms offered to her and not to leave her house. Ālī Naqī Khān wants maliciously to take out the Rani from her present abode and fraudulently obtain documents from her in order to disturb the payment of the revenue to the *sarkār*. Has explained fully the situation of affairs te the Rani who appears to be convinced. Ālī Naqī Khān misrepresenting things to her creates doubts in her mind. Hopes the Governor-General will adopt such measures as will settle the affair

1778

satisfactorily. Refers him for further particulars to his *vakīl*. (*O R 168; A R 4, p. 23.*)

Dec. 29. **1280.** Rāo Ganpat Rāo to Colonel Hampton. Has received his letter asking him to send immediately Rām Ghulām to him. Says that Rām is busy with the collection of arrear of revenue from *pargana* Arwal. He has been sent for and will be asked to wait upon him immediately on his arrival. Encloses a letter from Srimant Rāo Raghūnāth Rāo to Colonel Leslie and requests him to forward it to the latter. Hopes to hear occasionally from him Dated 30 June. (*O R 169.*)

Dec. 29. **1281.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received through Mr Anderson a copy of the letter sent by the Maharaja to Colonel Goddard. It is stated therein that the Maharaja will not be able to communicate his views till he has heard from Calcutta, that since Mr Elliot is dead and the terms of the treaty contemplated between the two states will have to be settled by correspondence, a long time must necessarily elapse before the project can materialise: and that meanwhile the delay so caused may expose his territory to danger and prove injurious to the ends they both have in view. Says in reply that immediately on receiving the news of Mr Elliot's death he, the Governor-General, had written to the Maharaja requesting to know his views in order that he might accordingly regulate the future operation of the English detachment [which is on its way to Bombay]. Had these views been averse to the Governor-General's design he would probably have recalled the army. But the Maharaja urged the advisability of carrying on the negotiations with which the deceased was charged. After this, he could no longer hesitate and so he appointed Col. Goddard in the place of the late Mr Elliot to complete his mission. Since however delays have occurred and may lead to trouble, the Governor-General has provided a reinforcement of two battalions for the detachment. They will march on 4 January (1779) by the direct road of Ramgarh and Chota Nagpur to the western frontier of the English territory and will there await the Maharaja's orders. If he should direct them to proceed, they will go: if not, they will stay there or return. Requests that in case he should approve of the proceeding, he may issue the necessary passports to Major Camac who has been entrusted with their command; also that, Col. Goddard may be made acquainted with his intentions. All these measures have been taken at the Maharaja's desire, even more than the Governor-General's own convictions. Hopes therefore that he will not disappoint him. In conclusion, refers him to Col. Goddard and trusts that he will be taken into the Maharaja's confidence. (*T I 18, pp. 142-9, no 94.*)

Dec. 29. **1282.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, pp. 149-50, no 95; A I 4, p. 12.*)

Dec. 29. **1283.** To Benīrām Pandit. Has written fully to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and Devākar Pandit on the present situation but, for want of leisure, is unable to write separately to the addressee. The Maharaja and Col. Goddard will however enlighten him on the subject. Hopes he will endeavour to give effect to the Governor-General's views. (*T I 18, pp. 150-1, no 96; A I 4, p. 10.*)

1778

Dec. 30. **1284.** To Benīrām Pandit. Was much concerned to learn of the doubts and apprehensions that Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla seemed to entertain in consequence of the situation created by the death of Mr Elliot. 'Yesterday', he therefore wrote to the Maharaja explaining everything. Would have written to the Pandit at the same time but was prevented from doing so for want of leisure. As the Maharaja must have long since been acquainted with the powers given to Col. Goddard to negotiate and conclude all points with him, his doubts must have been removed ; and the Governor-General greatly depends upon the Pandit to make such representations to the Maharaja as may induce him to join heartily in the prosecution of a plan which is calculated principally for his benefit and in which both he and the Governor-General have proceeded too far to recede. If they retrace their steps at this hour it would not only bring discredit on the Governor General but would likewise be the cause of the greatest injury to the Maharaja's affairs and might end in his ruin. If, on the contrary, they persevere the result will be an increase of power, credit and security to both parties. Has provided a reinforcement of two battalions for the troops that are on their march to Bombay. On 4 January next, they shall start under the command of Major Camac and proceed to the western frontier of Bengal by the direct route through Ramgarh and Chota Nagpur. There, they shall await the orders of the Maharaja. If he directs them to proceed they shall go and join Col. Goddard ; if not, they will remain within the borders of the English territory. For further particulars, refers him to the letter of Bishambhar Pandit. Is much grieved to learn of the Maharaja's illness and prays to God that he may soon be restored to perfect health. (*TI 18, pp. 151-6, no 97 ; A I 4, p. 10.*)

Dec. 31. **1285.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates him on the capture of Pondicherry and expresses his satisfaction at the aid he rendered to the English in supplying provisions, cattle, coolies and money as well as a body of cavalry and artillery. General Munro and other officers of the army have declared that there was great abundance of provisions and articles of every description. In fact, such magagines and stores were never before collected together in any one place in the Carnatic. When the fort was captured provisions to last for another two months were still left in hand. By the reduction of Pondicherry the disturbances created by the French have been quelled for good. On the conquest of Pondicherry the Governor and Council conveyed to him their appreciation of the aid he rendered to the English and thanked him. Says that out of regard for his friendship with and attachment to the English he gave them all the assistance he could although the distressed circumstances of his finance then would hardly permit it. Hopes therefore that the heavy expenses so incurred should be credited to his accounts. Has given orders that rejoicings should be made throughout the Carnatic and salutes fired with a view to celebrating the victory. Has asked the Governor and Council to pull down the fortification of Pondicherry and expressed at the same time his willingness to bear the expenses of doing so. In order to destroy their influence in the Carnatic and to maintain peace and tranquillity there he suggests that the French should not be allowed to erect their fort

1778

there, rather, they should be expelled from the place, as they were driven out from Bengal. (*TR 12, pp. 383-9, no 92; A R 4, p. 1.*)

Dec. 31. **1286.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Forwards a duplicate copy of the letter he wrote to the Maharaja on 29 December (no 1281 above). Is much concerned to hear of his indisposition and prays to God for his speedy recovery. (*T I 18, pp. 156-7, no 98.*)

Dec. 31. **1287.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 18, p. 157, no 99.*)

Dec. 31. **1288.** To Kāshī Rāo. Encloses letters for Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla, Devākar Pandit and Benīrām Pandit. Requests that they may be transmitted to their respective addressees with as much expedition as possible, for they contain matters of the greatest consequence. If his *qāṣids* can display sufficient dash and energy in carrying the letters, they shall be suitably rewarded by Col. Goddard at Nagpur. (*T I 18, pp. 158-9, no 100; A I 4, p. 11.*)

Dec.—. **1289.** Intelligence. The Peshawa is now at Poona. Preparations for the marriage of Raja Sāhū have been postponed. The Governor of the Ratnagiri fort writes that the English army at Janjira is marching to Mangalore in order to help an ally of Tīpū. Harī Rām Phadke is now convalescent. 12 *Safar* = 11 November. (*O R 170.*)

——— **1290.** From .....[1] Complimentary. (*O R 171.*)

——— **1291.** From Faqīr 'Azīzu'd-Dīn. Complimentary. (*O R 172.*)

1779

Jan. 1. **1292.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. On Sunday, 7 *Zu'lḥijjah* [16 December] Shaikh Walīullah, the *vakīl* of Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad, presented to him a letter from his master together with a *nazr* of five rupees. Encloses the letter for the Governor-General's perusal. Has never had an occasion to correspond with the chiefs of Upper India and is, therefore, in need of the Governor-General's advice in the matter. If he thinks that a reply should be sent, requests him to send a draft, so that a reply may accordingly be written and delivered to the *vakīl* who wants to go back to his master as soon as possible.

Rana Chhatar Singh to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is greatly desirous of having an interview with the Nawab. Says that he is on the verge of a war with the Mahrattas as they have been greatly provoked by reason of his having recovered from them one of his ancestral possessions. Had always been on friendly terms with the Nawab's ancestors and is now anxious to continue the same old relations with him. Some time ago, he wrote for military aid to the Governor-General who had directed him to apply to the [English] chiefs of this quarter when occasion should arise. Requests the Nawab therefore to exert his influence with the Governor-General in the despatch of English troops to him. Is ready to maintain them at his own cost. Hopes the Nawab will write to him often. Has received a Royal *farmān* and a *sanad* from the Vazir for the Fort of Gwalior with twenty-two *mahāls*. For further particulars refers him to his *vakīl*

[1] The name of the writer is not forthcoming.

1779

and hopes that he will give his consideration to what he represents. (*TR 13, pp. 91-6, no 1.*)

Jan. 1. **1293.** Particulars of the revenue of the Vazir's [Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah's] dominion submitted by Gulāb Rāy. The fixed revenue of the old and the new *ṣūbas* amounts to 4 crores of rupees. One-fourth of this, however, has been lost to the Vazir through the negligence of Ḥaidar Beg and other avaricious persons. The revenue is daily diminishing and the rich country of the Rohillas is fast falling in to ruin and desolation. If the evil is not remedied at once the revenues will suffer greatly. [Incomplete.] (*TR 13, pp. 97-8, no 2.*)

Jan. 2. **1294.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter of 19 *Ramaẓān* [11 October 1778] reporting the death of Mr Elliot and saying that a worthy representative will be appointed to succeed him but that in the meantime Benirām Pandit has been instructed to acquaint him with the Governor-General's sentiments and to explain to him the causes of the delay in the progress of Col. Leslie's march. Has also learnt from the same letter that Col. Leslie's detachment would soon arrive in the Maharaja's territory and that the latter should, in consultation with the Colonel, devise the plan of future action. In reply, compliments the Governor-General on his sound knowledge of the Hindu Scriptures and of the history of this land and its chiefs, and commends his desire of supporting every one in obtaining his hereditary rights and of seeking alliance with the illustrious houses of the country. Says that the writer himself is guided by these principles and is convinced that by friendship alone a ruler can rise to eminence. That is why he deputed Benirām Pandit at Calcutta—an action which created doubts and suspicions in the minds of the Poona ministers and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. They immediately began to make anxious enquiries as to the motive of the action but it was never divulged to them. Their fears and suspicions would easily have been allayed, had the late Mr Elliot safely arrived at Nagpur and completed his mission. For then, such measures would have been adopted as would have compelled the Poona ministers to adhere to their engagements with the English and have at the same time placated Niẓām 'Alī and defeated the plans of the French. For further particulars refers him to Benirām Pandit's letter.

PS.—(1) On receiving the Governor-General's letter alleging the grant of the port of Chaul and an arsenal to the French by the Poona ministers, he wrote to the latter remonstrating against their conduct. But in reply they denied having given any encouragement to the French. This was duly communicated to the Governor-General, who, not being satisfied, deputed Mr Elliot to Nagpur in order to know the truth and, jointly with the Maharaja, to determine the future course of action for Col. Leslie's detachment. Unfortunately the ambassador died on the way and the Colonel made a great mistake in staying too long in Bundelkhand instead of marching on forthwith according to his instructions. If he had done so he would ere long have safely reached Bombay, for, at that time, every Mahratta chief was pre-occupied either in his own affairs or in the war with Ḥaidar Nāik. This was however not to be and the officer followed Mr Elliot

1779

to the grave, and Col. Goddard assumed the command of his detachment. The writer then sent his accredited officers to receive the latter on the bank of the Narbada and show him the ford where he could cross the river. The Colonel is now arrived at Hoshangabad. Has written to him saying that he must stay where he is and make no attempt to advance till instructions from Calcutta are received, because his route lies through Burhanpur, a dependency of the Peshwa, where Māhādajī Sindhia, Bhagirath Sindhia and many other chiefs, including Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and his *jāgīrdārs* are lying with a powerful army ready to oppose the march of the English. In fact, the odds are so heavy that even if the writer supplies reinforcements from his own troops, the English would not be able to effect much. Now, the English declare that they have no intention of supporting Raghūnāth Rāo and the ministers say that they do not wish to give any encouragement to the French. Proposes therefore that negotiations should be opened on both sides to re-affirm the old treaty between the parties or to contract a fresh one, if need be. The writer will of course stand guarantee that it will be respected on both sides. Bābū Rāo, a Mahratta chief staying with the writer in the capacity of a *vakīl* from the ministers, agrees with his views. He and the writer have separately written to the Poona ministers on this subject. A reply is shortly expected from them. Meanwhile, the writer will be glad to hear the Governor-General's sentiments on the views set forth above.

(2) Bābū Rāo, the Peshwa's *vakīl* at Nagpur, says that his master has no idea of deviating from his engagements with the English, nor has he the slightest intention of contracting a friendship with the French. But he says that the overland march of the English detachment is an infringement of the existing treaty.

(3) It is contended on the part of the ministers that the troops have been sent towards Bombay solely with a view to assisting Raghūnāth Rāo. They say that if the troops were meant to keep the French in awe, they could as well have been despatched by sea. They also deprecate the action of Col. Leslie in wrongfully collecting money from the Peshwa's territory. As the writer is endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation he desires to know what reply he should give on behalf of the English to the two points raised by the other party. (*TR 14, pp. 1-36, no 1; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Jan. 2. **1295.** From Devākar Pandit. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter of 19 *Ramaẓān* 1192 A. H. [11 October 1778] to himself and a separate *kharīṭa* of the same date to his master, Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. The Governor-General writes that as Mr Elliot is dead Benirām Pandit has been instructed to represent his scheme to the Maharaja on whose reply alone depend all his future resolutions. Has also learnt that Col. Goddard has succeeded Col. Leslie in the command of the army; that he has been fully empowered to carry on negotiations on behalf of the Company; and that he has been instructed to regulate his future operations on his arrival at Nagpur according to the advice and with the concurrence of the Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. He has also asked the latter to join a number of his forces with those of the Colonel that are bound for Bombay. Has fully understood the

1779

Governor-General's views and sentiments which give adequate proof of his steady friendship for his master. Says that by the untimely death of Mr Elliot all the important matters have come to a standstill and that nothing can be done without the Governor-General's advice. The accompanying letter of the Maharaja will explain the state of affairs now obtaining at Nagpur. It also contains suggestions regarding the means which should be adopted by Col. Goddard for the uninterrupted march of the English detachment to Bombay. The Maharaja has written to the Poona ministers asking them in the most effectual terms to refrain from molesting this detachment on the way. Hopes that the Governor-General will write his own views to the Maharaja and issue necessary instructions to Col. Goddard who has been asked to stay at Hoshangabad. No time should be lost, as all the Mahratta chiefs with numerous forces are preparing to oppose the English army and taking measures to cut off their supplies. They are striving hard to seize all the important passes, *ghāts* and roads. The Governor-General may rest assured that the Colonel will receive every support and help from Nagpur. Visājī and Bālājī Pandit, the Peshwa's *ta'lluqdārs*, have been asked to refrain from hostilities against the English army. They have been told that this detachment is intended merely to awe the French and not to support Raghūnāth Rāo. Believes that this will calm the *ta'lluqdārs*. The English detachment is therefore perfectly safe at Hoshangabad but on its march onwards it has every fear of being attacked by the Mahrattas. After he has obtained full information of the strength of the forces of the Poona ministers and those of Sindhia and Hulkar he will form a plan for the march of the English detachment. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Benīrām Pandit and says that Mr James Anderson, Capt. Campbell and Rāmakānta Rāy, the late Mr Elliot's *peshkār*, are arrived at Nagpur and that they will write to him separately respecting the state of affairs 'here'. Awaits an early reply. (*TR 14, pp. 37-47, no 2; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Jan. 2. **1296.** From Benirām Pandit. Acknowledges his letters intimating that by the sudden death of Mr Elliot things have fallen into chaos and that delay is being caused in the fulfilment of the late gentleman's mission and asking him to represent the Governor-General's views and sentiments to the Maharaja and Devākar Pandit and to communicate theirs in return. Has accordingly communicated to his master, the Maharaja, all that he has so far learnt from the Governor-General and from Bishambhar Pandit. The Maharaja says that when the Poona ministers were busy with their own affairs, Col. Leslie could have easily marched with the English detachment unopposed to Bombay but instead of doing that he wandered about for six months in Bundelkhand and lost the opportunity. Lala Jādū Rāy was so long uselessly made to wait on the bank of the Narbada to receive him and to offer him every kind of assistance. Now the Poona ministers, apprehending lest the English should support Raghūnāth Rāo by taking the present detachment to Bombay, have collected a big army and stationed their men on the main route to check its progress. The Maharaja argued with the ministers that the English detachment bound for Bombay was in-

1779

tended merely to counteract the French activities and that it was in no way meant to injure the Mahrattas. It is believed the ministers will now withdraw their army. The Maharaja and Devākar Pandit have also threatened to punish Vīsājī and Bālājī if they do not refrain from molesting Col. Goddard on his march to Bombay or if they again behave towards him in a manner they had done on the occasion of his march from Chhatarpur to Bhopal. The Colonel is shortly expected to arrive with his detachment on the Narbada. Consequently Lala Jādū Rāy and Sheo Singh Hazārī, who are at present at Hoshangabad, have been directed to receive him there and to supply him with provisions and other necessaries. Apart from this, orders have also been issued to the adjoining territories to furnish him with provisions as far as practicable. Thus, as soon as the English detachment is arrived within the Maharaja's territory it will be perfectly safe and comfortable. As the route beyond Hoshangabad is full of steep hills and dangerous passes and as numerous Bhils and other wild tribes have been stationed here and there by the Poona ministers in order to check the Colonel's progress, the latter would do well to encamp on the bank of the Narbada until a fresh plan for his future operations is decided upon. For further particulars, begs leave to refer the Governor-General to Mr James Anderson's and Bishambhar Pandit's letters.

PS.—Says that on the arrival of the English detachment on the bank of the Narbada he would in conformity with the desire of the Governor-General hasten thither and furnish the Colonel with the necessary information about his route beyond the Maharaja's territory. (*TR 14, pp. 46-56, no 3; AR 4, p. 54.*)

Jan. 2. **1297.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges four letters from the Governor-General—one of these was received through Mr James Anderson. Has learnt that as Mr Elliot is dead Messrs Anderson and Campbell and Rāmakānta Rāy, the *peshkār* of the deceased, are now proceeding to Nagpur. It has also been intimated to him that Mr Anderson is well versed in Persian and Hindustani and will therefore be able to explain clearly to him (the Mahārāja) all the points of Col. Goddard's mission and that he will remain with the Maharaja and with his concurrence issue necessary instructions to the Colonel as also acquaint the Governor-General with the news of that quarter. Says in reply that these three gentlemen have now arrived at Nagpur and paid him several visits. Mr Anderson, he thinks, has got a perfect knowledge of affairs and Rāmakānta Rāy is equally gifted with deep penetration and sound judgment. Has already acquainted them with all the correspondence that passed between the Governor-General, Col. Goddard, Nawab Niẓām Alī and the Poona ministers on the one hand and the Maharaja on the other and shall similarly continue to inform them of all that may happen in the future. They will now write to him all about the affairs of 'this' quarter and will inform him of the progress of Col. Goddard's detachment. Has written to Bālājī and Vīsājī to desist from opposing its march. Has also despatched letters to the Poona ministers assuring them of the good faith of the English. By these measures seeks to preserve and promote his friendship with the English, to keep on good terms with the Poona

1779.

ministers and to see the English detachment safe to Bombay. (*TR 14, pp. 56-61, no 4; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Jan. 2 **1298.** From Devākar Pandit. Has learnt that after the death of Mr Elliot the Governor-General has chosen Rāmakānta Rāy, the *peshkār* of the deceased, and Mr James Anderson, who is well versed in Persian and Hindustani, to wait upon Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla at Nagpur with a view to explaining to him the messages that may from time to time be received from Col. Goddard and to take action on them in consultation with him. The Governor-General therefore desires that all sorts of information should be given them and that they should be regarded as persons worthy of full confidence and that no assistance should be withheld from the English detachment on its way to Bombay. Says that conformably to the Governor-General's desire they have been fully informed of all the particulars. Has already written to the Governor-General that for the safe passage of the English detachment through the Peshwa's territories it is essential first to remove all suspicions from the minds of the Poona ministers. Hopes the Governor-General will issue positive directions by which Col. Goddard may be guided on his arrival at Hoshangabad. Mr Anderson and Rāmakānta Rāy have separately written to the Governor-General regarding all the affairs at Nagpur. Is greatly pleased to see these gentlemen of outstanding merit. In consultation with the Maharaja they have written to Col. Goddard asking him to remain at Hoshangabad but have not as yet received any reply from him. Desires the Governor-General to write to the Colonel in the same strain. They have likewise written to the Poona ministers requesting them to allow the English detachment to pass through the Peshwa's territories. They have assured them that it is intended to awe the French and not to help Raghūnāth Rāo. It is believed that they will give their consent to the proposal. Proposes also to write to them that the English are prepared to give a worthy person as guarantee for adhering to the treaty and that should the Bombay Government at any time try to break off from them on any pretext no military aid should be given them. Has lately heard from Poona as also from Bābū Rāo, the Peshwa's *vakīl* at Nagpur, that the ministers are quite firm in their treaty with the English. They deny having given any encouragement to the French. On the contrary they accuse the English of the breach of the treaty in marching their detachment through the Peshwa's territories by land. They further allege that the English have forcibly collected large sums of money from the Peshwa's *ta'lluqas* and have ravaged them. All that they now want is that the detachment should go to Bombay by sea and not by land and that their possessions with the collections made therein should be restored to the *ta'lluqdārs*. They further desire that the Maharaja should act as mediator in order to effect a reconciliation between them and the English. Awaits the Governor-General's advice in the matter. (*TR 14, pp. 61-72, no 5; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Jan. 2. **1299.** *The following letters were received as enclosures from Col. Goddard.* (1) *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Col. Goddard.* In his letter of 12 *Zu'lqa'dah* 1192 A. H. [2 December 1778] the Colonel intimates that on his arrival at the Narbada Lala Jādū Rāy received

1779

him hospitably and gave him a complete information of the affairs obtaining in that quarter and that he discussed some important matters with the Lala without any reserve. The Colonel said that on the death of Mr Elliot he was duly authorised by the Governor-General to carry out his mission and that he had therefore decided to send Mr Watherston to Nagpur in order to decide upon, in consultation with the Maharaja, the route to be chosen for the march of the English detachment to Bombay. Asks him speedily to depute Mr Watherston to Nagpur. To afford him every facility on the journey several relays of 'palanquin-bearers have been posted at different stations and orders have also been issued to a party of Hazārī Sheo Singh's cavalry to see him safely escorted thither. There are two alternative routes for the march of the English detachment to Bombay: one along the bank of the Narbada which is direct and the other by way of Berar which is circuitous. The latter route will involve him in 120 *kos* of extra journey. A march to Berar therefore will cover the same time as that to the neighbourhood of Bombay by the direct route.

(2) *Devākar Pandit to Col. Goddard.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 14, pp. 73-78B, no 6; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Jan. 8. **1300.** To Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received his letter saying that on account of unavoidable delay in starting he had cancelled his intended pilgrimage to Benares and proposed to visit Calcutta to see the Governor-General. Says that he is now very busy with the despatch of public business and is afraid lest he should not be able satisfactorily to discharge his duties as a host. Suggests to him to wait till the pressure of work relaxes when he would be most glad to see him. Hopes to receive letters from him. (*CI 10, p. 133, no 216.*)

Jan. 8. **1301.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 133, no 217.*)

Jan. 9. **1302.** To Bambhaji Bhonsla. Thanks him for the conspicuous marks of civility he showed to Mr James Anderson and Capt. Campbell. Intimates that Major Camac is being sent towards the borders of his country with two battalions of sepoys and artillery and trusts that in the event of it being deemed expedient for this detachment to proceed further he will permit them a free passage through his dominion and afford them every assistance that they might need in the course of the march. (*CI 11, pp. 137-8, no 66; TI 20, p. 1, no 1; AI 4, p. 65.*)

Jan. 10. **1303.** To Nawab Faiẓ'ullah Khān. Is glad to receive and accept his offer of military assistance in the war with the French. An offer like this, coming as it does without a request from the Governor-General, is a most unmistakable proof of his devotion and attachment. Asks him to keep his two thousand horse ready to march as soon as sent for. (*CI 10, p. 134, no 218.*)

Jan. 10. **1304.** To Nawab Faiẓ'ullah Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 134, no 219.*)

Jan. 10. **1305.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Complimentary, acknowleging receipt of a present of 100 gold mohurs on the occasion of the reduction of Pondicherry by the English forces. (*CI 10, p. 135, no 220.*)

1779

Jan. 10. **1306.** To Bakhtiyār Beg Khān. Complimentary, acknowledging receipt of 100 gold mohurs. (*CI 10, p. 135, no 221.*)

Jan. 11. **1307.** To the Begler Beg of Egypt[1]. Mr Moore, a servant in the Company's employ, is proceeding to Suez in order to carry on trade there. Requests that he may be given every facility and protection in pursuit of his peaceful avocation. (*CI 10, p. 133, no 222.*)

Jan. 11. **1308.** To the Pasha of Egypt[1]. Expresses grave concern at the decline of trade between India and the port of Suez. The merchants have been discouraged by the new laws for the regulation of all commercial intercourse in those parts and, unless something is done to restore their confidence, the ruin of the trade is certain. Suggests that in the interests of both countries the old laws may be restored. Mr Griffith, the bearer of the letter, will explain the situation more fully to him and will supply him with any information which he may desire about the products and manufacture of India. (*CI 10, p. 136, no 223; TI 19, pp. 1-2, no 2.*)

Jan. 11. **1309.** To Bambhaji Bhonsla. Has despatched his servant Muḥammad I'tibāri to Sarangarh with a view to erecting a monument to the late Mr Elliot. Requests the Bhonsla to favour the servant with a *parwāna* and to give orders to his officers to afford him every assistance in the execution of his work. From the civilities he showed to Mr Elliot the writer is convinced that he would gladly join him in this mark of respect to his memory. (*CI 11, pp. 138-9, no 67; TI 20, pp. 3, 4, no 5; AI 4, p. 65.*)

Jan. 11. **1310.** To Bambhaji Bhonsla. To the same effect as no 1302 above. (*CI 11, pp. 139-40, no 68; TI 20, p. 3, no 4; AI 4, p. 65.*)

Jan. 12. **1311.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Is ever praying for the victory of the English arms in all their engagements. Encloses for his information a copy of the report just received from Poona. Had also sent a similar report to the Governor-General before.

Rāojī to the Nawab of Arcot. Sindhia and Hulkar obtained leave from Nāna Farnavis and Sakharām Pandit to go to their respective territories with all their forces. But thinking that their absence might be misconstrued as due to a desire to avoid having to fight the English they changed their mind and decided to remain where they were. They then went to Hareshwar and set about collecting money and putting their forces in order. They had a conference with Mādho Rāo Sadāsheo and said that they could not believe that the Government of Bengal were firm in their treaty with the Poona ministers when they had learnt on good authority that the activities of the English in Bombay were solely directed against them (Poona ministers). Mādho Rāo replied that the English detachment proceeding to Bombay had no hostile designs but that it was going there to counteract the French activities. The Government of Bengal exercised control over the Governments of Bombay and Madras. They had the Treaty of Purandhar concluded through their trustworthy agent Col. Upton and

[1] Written in Arabic.

1779.

surely they would not break it. It would suffice therefore to approach them with a request that the Bombay Government may be directed to adhere strictly to that treaty.

Intelligence has now been received from Bombay that 10,000 sepoys, 500 European soldiers with a train of artillery and 200 bullocks have left that place by water and that their destination is not known. Rājarām, a *vakīl* at Chhatarpur, writes that the English detachment is leaving Mhow and is moving rapidly towards the Narbada. This news has greatly alarmed the ministers. It is reported that on 2 *Ẕu'lqa'dah*, 1192 [22 November 1778] the Bombay army landed at Newaib and sent a party of 3,000 sepoys with an artillery to Borghat. The ministers have received no intelligence from that place and consequently they do not know where the present expedition is going. Sakharām had left Poona at an inauspicious hour and so he came back. He is now waiting for a propitious time to start again. Nānā Farnavīs is with his army. Sindhia, Hulkar and the other Mahratta chiefs assembled a combined force of 25,000 horse—Sindhia alone having brought 10,000—and on 9 *Ẕu'lqa'dah*, 1192 [29 November 1778] they arrived near Talegaon. The Peshwa's own cavalry and infantry are also daily pouring in there. The ministers had thought that the Bombay army would effect a junction with the Bengal detachment at Gujrat and that reinforced by the troops of the Gaikwar they would advance through the plains of Khandesh. They had accordingly made up their minds to send their forces there in order to oppose them. But now the affairs have taken a different turn and it has to be seen what measures the Poona ministers will adopt. Has heard that the command of the Bombay army has been entrusted to General Carnac. The army consists of European and Indian infantry only. The inhabitants of Poona have retreated with their families to places of security. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī has not yet left Hyderabad but is making preparations for his departure. He has despatched letters to different chiefs and expects replies from them. He says that an early reply from Bengal will put an end to all the troubles. Mr Lewis, who was at Poona, obtained his leave from the ministers and on 5 *Ẕu'lqa'dah*, 1192 [25 November 1778] left that place. Mr Mostyn had also gone away about four months ago and at the present moment there is none left there on the part of the English except an interpreter. Will inform the Nawab of all that happens hereafter. Seeks his permission to hire messengers for quick transmission of reports. May God protect the Nawab and the English! (*TR 14, pp. 79-91, no 7; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Jan. 12. **1312.** To the Vazir. Hears that the English doctor sent by the Governor-General with a letter of recommendation to his court is receiving no pay. Says that the doctor is a very proficient and experienced physician and should be given a handsome salary. (*CI 10, p. 136, no 224.*)

Jan. 12. **1313.** To the Mother of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has learnt from Akbar 'Alī Khān that she is hurt at his omitting to write her a letter of condolence on the occasion of the sad demise of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah [1776]. Was so overwhelmed with grief when he heard of the melancholy event that he does not even remember

1779.

whether he wrote a letter or not. But since she has complained of it he must take it that he never wrote one. Hastens to assure her that if he omitted to write it was a piece of pure inadvertence. He himself stood in need of consolation for he had ever regarded the late Nawab as his personal friend. And in token of the friendship he held so dear the Governor-General shall make it a point to promote by every means in his power the welfare and happiness of his family and relatives. (*CI 10, p. 137, no 225.*)

Jan. 14. **1314.** From Gumān Singh, Raja of Bundelkhand. Agreeably to his directions he made all the necessary arrangements for the supply of provisions to the late Col. Leslie and in fact helped him in every possible way when he had crossed the Jumna [on his way to Bombay]. This fact is of course not unknown to the English officers. Has now received his letter declaring that the treaty which was concluded with the late Colonel is not valid, for he was not vested with power to do so and that the Governor-General will not be satisfied until the murderers of Capt. Munro are punished. Says that in order to punish the execrable murderers, he surrounded them in the fort of Kurroundey (Kurandvad) where they had been in hiding, but taking advantage of a dark night and a heavy downpour they effected their escape unnoticed. Having reduced the fort after a short siege he marched against the place of residence of Tulī Khamān, an ally of this gang of villains, who, on getting the intelligence of his approach, fled to the other side of the river. Will pursue them wherever they go, and will send them to the Governor-General if they fall alive into his hands. Col. Goddard has lately arrived near Saugor, a Mahratta dependency. Tulī Khamān's uncle, Raja Gaj Singh, the protector of the murderers, solicits assistance from Raja Anrodh Singh. Requests him therefore to direct Anrodh Singh neither to assist Gaj Singh nor to give him shelter in his country. Has in his possession letters from the Governor-General in which his services to the English have been acknowledged and appreciated on different occasions. Will, as in the past, ever regard his orders as binding on him and will execute them faithfully. (*OR 1; TR 14, pp. 113-6, no 10; AR 4, p. 65.*)

Jan. 14. **1315.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Is rejoiced to receive the Governor-General's letter bearing the news of the fall of Pondicherry. May the Almighty crown the English arms with victory in all their undertakings! It is his sincere desire to see the dominions under the English rule daily increase in extent, prosperity and happiness. Has already asked Mr Middleton to convey his cordial congratulations to the Governor-General. Hopes to hear from him from time to time. (*TR 14, pp. 91-4, no 8; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Jan. 14. **1316.** From Raja Gumān Singh. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter of 17 *Shawwāl*, 1192 A. H. [7 November 1778] declaring that the treaty of perpetual friendship concluded between the late Col. Leslie and the chiefs of Bundelkhand will not be considered valid until and unless the Raja undertakes to deliver up to Col. Goddard the murderers of Capt. Munro. In his letter of 4 *Rabī*, I, 1192 A.H. [3 March 1778] the Governor-General had desired him to supply Col. Leslie and his detachment with provisions and other necessaries when

1779.

they reached Kalpi within his [the Raja's] territories *en route* to Bombay and to see them safe through his country. This request was duly complied with. Having arrived at Srinagar the Colonel desired to see him and so he went forth and saw him at Chhatarpur. On that occasion too he did all that friendship would demand of him and left his trustworthy agents with the Colonel at his request. The Raja's agents during his absence were called upon by the Colonel to draw up a treaty for the establishment of peace and mutual friendship. This was accordingly done although there was no need for such a treaty, in view of the firm friendship and attachment that subsisted between him and the Governor-General. He next received the Governor-General's letter dated 6 *Rajab*, 1192 [31 July 1778] *intimating* that Capt. Munro, who was proceeding to join Col. Leslie, had been ruthlessly murdered at Kalpi by a band of villainous advanturers under the leadership of the Raja's *Qil'adār*, Gosain Hazārī, and desiring him to apprehend the culprits and mete out condign punishment to them. Says that to the best of his knowledge the murderer of Capt. Munro is not his *Qil'adār* but it is the notorious Ganesh Huzūrī, an old servant of his inveterate enemy, Raja Gaj Singh. Believes that his inimical relation with the latter must have been brought to the notice of the Governor-General by Col. Goddard, Mr Cockerell and others who all know it well. In order to comply with the Governor-General's request he hurried to the stronghold of the notorious Ganesh at a distance of fifteen *kos* from his place of residence and on the night of 5 *Sha'bān*, 1192 A.H. [29 August 1778] laid siege to it; but as it was pitch dark and the country had been flooded by a heavy downpour the miscreant made good his escape and went into the protection of Raja Gaj Singh. Has razed his fort to the ground and is still in persuit of that inhuman wretch. In the fort were found all the effects that belonged to the murdered Captain and a list of them was sent to Col. Goddard. The latter directed him to despatch the effects to the bank of the Jumna and to inform the Governor-General of their removal. The goods have accordingly been removed to the desired place where they are ready for delivery. From the day of his assault on Ganesh's stronghold a fresh quarrel has arisen between him and Raja Gaj Singh. The latter has been seeking the aid of the Mahrattas and other neighbouring chiefs. The timely assistance rendered by him to the English on different occasions will surely convince the Governor-General of his sincere attachment to them. It was he who asked his personal physician, Bū 'Alī Khān, to accompany Col. Goddard to the river Dhasan and who supplied provisions and other necessaries to the gentlemen who were proceeding from Cawnpore to join the Colonel's detachment and had them conducted in safety to their destination. Was expecting great favours from the Governor-General for carrying out all his instructions but as ill-luck would have it, things proved otherwise. Perhaps the truth has been held back from him but time, it is hoped, will bring everything to light. Col. Goddard and other officers may write to him on that head and give him a convincing proof of his fidelity and zeal. The gentlemen of rank who served under the late Col. Leslie and who are now going back to Calcutta may give him a true account of Capt. Munro's murder. Hopes to receive friendly letters from the Governor-General as usual. Encloses for his

1779.

perusal copies of letters received from Col. Goddard in recognition of his services.

(1) *Col. Goddard to Raja Gumān Singh.* Since the Raja has performed all the duties of friendship to the English Company he confirms and ratifies all the previous engagements which the late Col. Leslie had entered into with him on behalf of the Company and says that there shall be no deviation therefrom. With Gaj Singh and the notorious Ganesh, who are the declared enemies of the English and who have murdered Capt. Munro, he will never contract friendship. Anyone who captures Ganesh and sends him alive to him together with the effects of the late Captain will gain the warmest favour and regard of the English chiefs. Dated 17 *Ramaẓān*, 1192=9 October 1778.

(2) *Col. Goddard to Raja Gumān Singh.* Has received the Raja's friendly letter. Is glad to learn from Bū 'Alī Khān that he has recovered the goods and chattels of Capt. Munro from Ganesh and that he has destroyed his fort. Requests him to apprehend the perpetrators of the murder and mete out exemplary punishment to them. This will serve as a lesson to others and bring honour to the Raja. Says that the affairs of Raja Anrodh Singh will be settled in the manner desired by the addressee. Is greatly pleased with the services rendered by Bū 'Alī Khān. As he is no longer required he has been granted leave to return to the Raja. For further particulars refers him to the Khān. (*TR 14, pp. 94-113, no 9; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Jan. 14. **1317.** From Raja Kamān Singh. When the late Col. Leslie was preparing to cross the Jumna the Governor-General desired the Raja to supply the Colonel with provisions and other necessaries. The dictates of friendship prompted him to carry out the wishes of the Governor-General and he paid every attention to all the wants of the Colonel and helped him to procure provisions and other necessaries. Is sure that the Governor-General must have learnt about it all from private sources as well as from the Colonel himself. On that occasion between him and the latter there was concluded a treaty which the Governor-General has now refused to ratify on the ground that the Colonel was not duly authorised by him to execute it. The Governor-General has also called upon the writer to mete out exemplary punishment to the murderers of Capt. Munro. Says that long before receiving any hint from the Governor-General he applied himself so steadily in tracing out the culprits that he actually laid siege to their stronghold but the miscreants [with their leader, Ganesh Huzūrī] taking advantage of a dark night and a heavy flood made good their escape and obtained the protection of Tūlī Khamān, a nephew of Raja Gaj Singh. The fort was however reduced after the siege of a few days. He then turned his attention to Tūlī Khamān and destroyed his villages. Tūlī and his comrades having got scent of the attack fled away. Will pursue the wretches to the last and if they chance to fall alive into his hands they will be sent to the Governor-General. Raja Gaj Singh, who has harboured Capt. Munro's murderers, is seeking the assistance of Raja Anrodh Singh. Requests him therefore to write to the latter asking him not to afford aid or shelter in his country to Gaj Singh, who is the uncle an supporter of

1779.

the notorious Tūlī Khamān but to mete out to him due punishment for his evil deeds. Says that he has got in his possession three letters from the Governor-General. In two of them he was asked to afford assistance to the late Col. Leslie and in the third his services to Col. Goddart were acknowledged. Has now learnt that the latter has arrived at Saugor which is a dependency of the Peshwa's government. Adds in conclusion that having regarded the orders of the English authorities as binding on him he always faithfully carried them out in the past and is ever ready to do so in the future. (*TR 14, pp. 113-18, no 10; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Jan. 15. **1318.** To Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 137, no 226.*)

Jan. 17. **1319.** A memorandum[1] from Bābullah, *vakīl* of the Dutch East India Company. It contains a lengthy account of the different interviews he severally had with Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah between the years 1776 and 1778 on the subject of the recovery of a certain sum of money payable by the Mint at Murshidabad lately transferred to Calcutta. Following is a brief summary of the same. When Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān intimated to him (the *vakīl*) that the Mint had been transferred to Calcutta he immediately put in a claim for the recovery of Rs 37,386-12as-3p due from the Mint to the Dutch Factory being the value of silver presented by the latter for coining. The Nawab promised that the matter would receive attention but never gave any serious consideration to it. On a subsequent interview the *vakīl* was told that as the transactions on which the claim was based had taken place during the time of Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah and Nawab Mīr Ja'far it was necessary to get some people who could vouch for the account. In reply it was pointed out that the truth of the claim had never been questioned as is evident from the fact that from time to time small amounts from the original sum continued to be paid out by the Mint right up to 'last' year. But the Nawab kept putting off the matter on some pretext or other till under instructions from the Dutch Chief he, Bābullah, approached Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah himself and submitted a written application in July 1778. He fared no better at his hands. All his attempts failed to produce any tangible result beyond the usual reply that the matter was under consideration. In fact the case stands in December 1778 exactly where it stood at the beginning of the negotiations in 1776. (*OR 2.*)

Jan. 17. **1320.** To Sadrul Haq Khān. Says that representations have been made to the Board that the *Faujdārī* officers of Bihar are utterly careless and neglectful of their duties so much so that criminals whose guilts are well known and who ought to have been given exemplary punishment are being let off without any chastisement. Such unwarranted acquittals have made them impudent and bold and the peaceful people are powerless against their high-handedness. One of the recent occurrences reported to the Board is the case of three servants of Riẓā Qulī Khān, a farmer of Sasaram. When they were going to

[1] This was received as a enclosure in a letter [not forthcoming] from the Dutch Director dated 16 January.

1779.

Azimabad they were waylaid, robbed, killed and buried in a hole previously dug for the purpose. The *Faujdār* was promptly informed of what had happened but he failed to effect anything against the offenders and now excuses himself in the Council of Patna by saying that the accused do not obey his summons to attend the court. This shows to what extent disorder and mismanagement prevail in the province. Requests him to make a strict enquiry into the workings of the courts and if these irregularities should be found to proceed from the negligence, ignorance or wilful misconduct of the officials he may issue such regulations or make such changes as will meet the requirements of the situation and promote due administration of justice in that province. (*CI 10, p. 138, no 227; TI 19, pp. 2-4, no 3.*)

Jan. 17. **1321.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Is surprised to hear that he has not supplied the Members of the Council with the report of the assessment work done in his district and has kept the revenue realized by him in his own hands instead of remitting it forthwith to Calcutta. Asks him to be more strict in observing the rules and procedure of his office and to comply promptly with any requisitions that may be made by the Members of Council. (*CI 10, p. 139, no 228.*)

Jan. 21. **1322.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has repeatedly written to the Governor-General that the army despatched for his assistance has not arrived in Bombay yet. Requests him to send positive orders to the Commander of the detachment to hasten thither with all speed as he depends mainly on the English for aid and support. (*TR 14, p. 117, no 11; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Jan. 21. **1323.** From the Nawab of Bhopal. Intimates that Col. Goddard in spite of the opposition and harassment offered by Pandit Bālā Gobind, Visājī Pandit and others has managed to arrive safely with his detachment into the Nawab's territories where he has been warmly received and provided with provisions and other necessaries. Notwithstanding his own difficulties he is supplying the Colonel with rations and other sundries and is determined to help him in crossing the Narbada. The Mahrattas hate him for his friendly relations with the English. His country has suffered very much from their incursions from the south. His friendship with the English is solely responsible for this misfortune and he can only look up to them for assistance. The Colonel, he is sure, will fully write to him everything. Hopes the Governor-General will reinforce the English detachment in this quarter and assist him in crushing his enemies. This measure will serve to augment their friendship and to subdue their common enemies once for all. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*TR 14, pp. 119-22, no 12; AR 4, p. 54.*)

Jan. 21. **1324.** From the Nawab of Bhopal. Informs him that he received Col. Goddard with the greatest hospitality on his arrival at Bhopal. (*AR 4, p 54, no 12.*)

Jan. 22. **1325.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Col. Goddard arrived in his territory at Hoshangabad on the Narbada. As he was unable to see the Maharaja personally he sent Mr Watherston to him. The

1779.

latter intimated that the Governor-General was anxious to establish between the two governments friendly relations which would redound to mutual advantages and that in order to secure this end he had deputed the late Mr Elliot to this quarter. Formerly the Governor-General had written to him that since another person in the place of the late Mr Elliot was not available Benirām Pandit, who was fully acquainted with the situation of affairs, would conduct the negotiations respecting the conclusion of a treaty between the King of England and the Company on the one side and the writer on the other. The Governor-General also desired that the treaty should be made as durable and strong as the 'walls of Alexander' and that their mutual advantages and interests should be so closely united that the friends and foes of the one might be regarded as those of the other. The Pandit has communicated all the particulars to him. As it was necessary to make certain preparations for the execution of the Governor-General's plan[1] it was thought desirable to put it off for some time and he was accordingly informed. On hearing this Mr Watherston said that the present time was quite opportune and held that delay would be impolitic. He (the writer) replied that the country being his native land he was fully acquainted with its state and knew the proper season for such an undertaking; that in his opinion to give effect to the plan then would be imprudent; and that if notwithstanding all this, the English chiefs continued to insist, the first step in that case should be the formation of a solemn treaty. In reply he was given to understand that Col. Goddard was vested with full powers to conclude a treaty. This did not satisfy him, for in view of the importance of the treaty he was of opinion that its terms must be settled in direct communication with the Governor-General. Is therefore sending Benīrām Pandit in company with Rāmakānta, *peshkār* of the late Mr Elliot, to Calcutta. They will represent confidentially all his sentiments to the Governor-General. By that time he will also have received the views of Col. Goddard who has been informed by Mr Watherston of all particulars. This will help him to come to a decision and when a satisfactory reply is received he will enter upon the undertaking. (*OR 3; TR 14, pp. 122-30, no 13; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Jan. 22. **1326.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that some officers from Bombay with three battalions and some pieces of cannon arrived in the Konkan and sent a detachment from their army to Borghat which is about 20 *kos* distant from Poona. Here they dug up entrenchments. The Poona ministers have despatched their troops, which were held in readiness to march towards Hoshangabad in order to oppose the progress of Col. Goddard, against the Bombay army. There is therefore no force left to oppose Col. Goddard's march to Bombay. Has repeatedly written to the Governor-General on the affairs at Poona and communicated to him the ministers' sentiments which he had learnt from their letters as well as from other sources.

[1] The plan had for its object, an alliance with Mudhojī Bhonsla against the Poona ministers, for the purpose of attaining permanent peace and complete security to the Company's possessions against the attempts of France, by establishing and upholding him as Raja of all the Mahrattas.

1779.

Is writing again on the same subject what appears to him advisable. The Governor-General is displeased to hear that the Poona ministers received a French *vakīl* and that they are now negotiating with him. The ministers say that they neither mean enmity to the English nor do they wish to give their support to the French, that they have turned out the Frenchman who came to Poona for the purpose of trade; that they have not the smallest design of breaking their treaty with the English; and that in their opinion to violate a solemn treaty is detestable both in the sight of God and man. They have therefore requested the Maharaja to write to Calcutta in order to remove suspicions from the Governor-General's mind. With a view to bringing about a reconciliation between the Poona ministers and the English Company he suggests that by mutual consent a man of credit should be elected to stand guarantee between them; that through his influence mutual confidence should be restored; that he will secure a pledge from the ministers that they shall not help the French against the English, and from the English that they will not espouse the cause of Raghūnāth Rāo. If this advice is acted upon it will not be possible for the ministers to support the French. Besides, it will be believed in all quarters that as the English suspected the attitude of the ministers, they sent their army to the Deccan and that the ministers having realised their own mistakes gave a person as guarantee and thereby made up the breach. Requests him therefore to ponder over his suggestion and communicate his sentiments to him, to the Bombay chiefs and to Col. Goddard. Has written all these particulars to Mr Watherston who will explain them to Col. Goddard. (*OR 4; TR 14, pp. 130-7, no 14; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Jan. 22. 1327. From Devākar Pandit. Says that after the demise of Mr Elliot, Benīrām Pandit fully represented to him all the Governor-General's views relating to the establishment of a treaty. In reply to this a letter was written to the Governor-General saying that in order to carry into effect the purpose he has in view it was necessary first to raise an army, to procure unanimity of the allies and to keep in hand an adequate supply of arms, ammunition and money. The negotiation was still going on when Col. Goddard crossed the Narbada and arrived at Hoshangabad. The Colonel did not think it advisable to leave his army and come to Nagpur, a distance of some 120 *kos*, and therefore sent Mr Watherston there. The latter repeated to him all that Benīrām Pandit had previously said and received the same reply as was communicated to the Governor-General. The said gentleman then urged him to take action immediately. But the Pandit replied that that was not possible until a treaty had actually been contracted with the Government of Bengal. Says that Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakāntā, the late Mr Elliot's *peshkār*, are going to him with letters from the Pandit and his master. Hopes to receive a favourable reply.

PS.—It has been definitely ascertained that the English at Bombay have sent some officers to the Borghat Pass which is at a distance of twenty *kos* from Poona and that they are now preparing to cross the Pass and the Peshwa's army has gone to oppose them. The Poona

1779.

ministers deny any kind of intrigue or connection with the French and the English chiefs are unwilling to support Raghūnāth Rāo, of which Benīrām Pandit at the instance of the Governor-General has given the writer repeated assurances. It is incomprehensible therefore why the two states distrust each other. Even now if the English apprehend lest the Poona ministers should hereafter support the French, the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] according to their desire will stand guarantee for them and will similarly give assurances to the Poona ministers that the English will not help Raghūnāth Rāo. This arrangement will no doubt extinguish the flames of war and discord.

Says that all that the Governor-General desires to perform in concert with the Maharaja, his master, will be done at the proper time. There is no hurry about it. For further particulars on these points refers him to the Maharaja's letters. If the Governor-General agrees with him he should immediately ask the English at Bombay not to engage in conflict with the Poona ministers, and should inform both the Pandit and Col. Goddard accordingly, so that endeavours may be made to remove suspicions from the minds of both parties and thus the subsisting treaty between them may be preserved inviolate. It rests with the Governor-General to act with prudence and adopt whatever course he may choose. Dated 30 December 1778. (*OR 5; 1 R 14, pp. 138-45, no 15; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Jan. 22. **1328.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that when Col. Goddard arrived at Hoshangabad, a place which is situated in his territories and which is 120 *kos* distant from Nagpur, he did not think it advisable to proceed in person to the Maharaja and therefore deputed Mr Watherston to his court. The latter on an interview fully explained to him the views and sentiments of the Governor-General. It appeared from Mr Watherston's report that the Governor-General was still eager to carry out the scheme for which he had deputed the late Mr Elliot. A few days after the death of Mr Elliot the Governor-General wrote to him that as the affairs in hand would greatly be delayed before a suitable successor to the deceased was forthcoming, Benīrām Pandit, who was well acquainted with the latter's mission, had been selected to acquaint the Maharaja with all the particulars. He further added that the conclusion of a treaty between the English and the Maharaja solely depended on the final reply of the latter. Accordingly Benīrām Pandit arrived and communicated all the particulars to him. Says in reply that in order to give effect to the scheme of the Governor-General a large army, a big supply of military stores and a vast sum of money are wanted. At the same time alliance should be formed with the other chiefs of the Deccan. It is therefore desirable to put off the scheme for the present. The measures best adapted to the needs of time have been explained to Benīrām and Mr Watherston and the former has been directed to write fully to the Governor-General on this subject. Mr Watherston in the course of his discussion said that the present opportunity was the right one for the execution of the scheme and that the least delay in it would be highly impolitic. It was then pointed out to him that the Deccan being the Maharaja's country he was in a better position to ascertain the time for such an undertaking. If, however,

1779.

the English chiefs were keen on carrying out the plan instantly they should first make a solemn treaty with the Maharaja. Mr Watherston replied that Col. Goddard had been duly authorised by the Governor-General to enter upon any engagement that might be necessary. But he was told that such an important treaty must be concluded in the presence of the Governor-General. At length, it was decided that Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy, the late Mr Elliot's *peshkār*, should go to Calcutta and submit to the Governor-General the Maharaja's terms for the proposed treaty. Should they meet with the Governor-General's approval he will have no objection formally to conclude the treaty through the Colonel. Hopes that the Governor-General will pay due attention to the representations of Benīrām and Rāmakānta and will decide on such a course of action as may be advantageous to both the parties. Requests that an early reply may be sent to him. (*TR 14, pp. 122-30, no 13; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Jan. 22.[1] **1329.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. It is reported that the Bombay officers with three battalions and a few pieces of cannon have marched into the Konkan and have sent one of their detachments to Borghat, which is situated at a distance of twenty *kos* from Poona, and are making entrenchments there. The Poona ministers have now despatched their army against them and hence there does not at present appear to be any force to oppose Col. Goddard's march to Bombay. Says that he has received repeated letters from the Poona ministers requesting him to assure the Governor-General that they have given no encouragement to the French nor are they inimical towards the English. Proposes therefore that a treaty should be formed between the Peshwa and the English wherein the Poona ministers shall engage not to give any support to the French. Similarly, on the English side it shall be stipulated that they will not render any help to Raghūnāth Rāo. To ensure its due observance by both the parties, a guarantor may also be appointed with mutual consent. The acceptance or rejection of his proposal now rests with the Governor-General, who may give his best consideration to it and come to a decision. Assures the Governor-General of the sincerity of the Poona ministers and asks him to rest his mind at ease on that score. Desires him therefore to defer the execution of his scheme to a more favourable opportunity in the future. This will not only redound to his fame but will also produce mutual advantages. People would believe that the English had sent an army to Bombay with a view to counteracting the French activities and not to help Raghūnāth Rāo and that the Poona ministers having realised their error gave a person of credit as guarantee and thereby re-established mutual confidence. If the Governor-General approves of his suggestion he is requested to issue the necessary instructions to Col. Goddard and the Bombay chiefs for immediate action. Has also communicated the above particulars to Mr Watherston and is sure that he will write all about them to Col. Goddard. (*TR 14, pp. 130-7, no 14; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Jan. 25.[1] **1330.** News from Poona. On 9 *Zu'lqa'dah* (Nov. 29.) the Poona *sardārs* marched out with their army and encamped at the Konkan.

[1] Feb. 21 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

1779

They are now busy collecting all their forces that were scattered over different stations during the monsoon. Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit are raising new forces, and they have some two hundred Frenchmen in their artillery and about three to four thousand guards besides the Arab and Mahratta troops. Over and above this, the French *vakīl* at Poona has reported that a French army will shortly arrive to their assistance. It is understood that Mudhojī Bhonsla and Devākar Pandit have written to the Poona ministers saying that they are fully prepared against all eventualities but the European armies are advancing from all sides into their territory and that the situation can only be saved if some forces are at once despatched [from Poona] to oppose them, otherwise they would do all they can, single-handed, and must not be blamed for the consequences. It is reported that Raghūnāth Rāo is encamped with the Bombay regiment near Borghat on 'this' side of the Konkan at a distance of fifteen *kos* from the Poona army and that he has plenty of military stores and a large train of artillery with him and that a small party of Nānā Farnavīs's advance-guard is having frequent skirmishes with his men and that a great number of the soldiers of the former have been wounded. One day's march will bring Nānā's army face to face with that of the other and then a severe engagement is likely to take place.

News has been received that Ḥaidar Nāik's son has marched with an army from the banks of the Kistna and intends to join with Raghūnāth Rāo. The report of an English army having crossed the Narbada has stirred up great excitement at Poona. The panic-stricken people are vigorously employed in preparing for a defence. The chiefs of the Poona army are sharply divided among themselves. But a large force has assembled and Nānā Farnavīs is expected to give battle to the English army. On his side there are two prominent chiefs, Patel Ṣāḥib [Māhādajī Sindhia] and Takojī Rāo Hulkar. They are superior to other chiefs in respect of military skill but they are not well disposed towards Nānā Farnavīs; on the contrary, they are on good terms with Dādā Ṣāḥib [Raghūnāth]. Patel Ṣāḥib has a trained army with him and is himself an excellent soldier. The situation is full of probabilities. The consequence will be duly communicated. Letters from the King, 'Abdul Aḥad Khān and Najaf Khān are daily received by Patel Ṣāḥib and Takojī Hulkar through the *vakīl* of Raja Himmat Bahādur, inviting them to Hindustan but they return evasive answers.

Nawab Iqtidāru'd-Daulah is coming from Aurangabad to pay Patel Ṣāḥib a visit and is expected to reach the latter's army in a day or two.

Patel Ṣāḥib will shortly go to attend a wedding ceremony leaving his *Dīwān* in charge of the army.

It is reported that Niẓām 'Alī Khān is making preparations for a march. (*OR 6; TR 14, pp. 145-51, no 16; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Jan. 25. **1331**. From Sadāshankar, *Munshī*. Is much pleased to receive his friendly letter addressed to his brother Mahta Thākur Dās. Says that his master was prepared to wage war against Ḥaidar Naik and other partisans of Raghūnāth Rāo but on receiving the Governor-General's friendly letter he abandoned that idea. He has joined Raghūnāth Rāo

1779.

in consideration of his former attachment to him and of the engagements of the English chiefs. It is incumbent on him to take effectual measures for the promotion and continuation of the friendship that has been contracted and to convince the world of the uprightness of his designs about which Mahta Thākur Dās will write to him fully. (*OR 7; TR 14, pp. 151-3, no 17.*)

Jan. 25. **1332.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Asks him to give an interview to Ḥājī Ḥasan Riẓā, a son of Shah Aḥmadu'l Ḥaq, who is just returned home from a pilgrimage to Mecca and to show him every mark of courtesy. (*CI 10, p. 139, no 229.*)

Jan. 25. **1333.** To Munni Begam. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 140, no 230.*)

Jan. 25. **1334.** To the Mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Muḥammad Akbar Khān has arrived at Calcutta and delivered copies of the *qualnāma* as well as the verbal message with which he was charged. The business is under consideration and will soon be accomplished agreeably to her wishes. (*CI 10, p. 140, no 231.*)

Jan. 28. **1335.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter intimating that he will faithfully adhere to the former treaties and that he neither wishes to support Raghūnāth Rāo nor intends to engage in hostilities with the Poona ministers. Says that in fact he has found the Company, above all other powers, always true to their pledged faith. In his former letter he reminded the Governor-General of all the treaties executed by the Company and is glad to learn that he is determined to adhere to them. The course he has taken in respect to Raghūnāth Rāo is just what the faith of the treaty requires. He formerly persuaded the Poona ministers in the strongest terms not to give any encouragement to the French *vakīl* and now they appear to have given up all intention of joining the French. If the Poona ministers show the least desire of helping the French he would at once inform the Governor-General and break all his connections with them. (*OR 8; TR 14, pp. 153-6, no 18; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Jan. 28. **1336.** News from Ramnagar. The Raja [Chait Singh] summoned his counsellors and told them that Mr Thomas Graham was expected to visit his country with a view to creating mischief and that Shaikh 'Alī Naqī had written to him saying that some Members of the Council were not favourably disposed towards the Raja and that it was necessary for him to be on his guard. It was therefore decided that conformably to the advice of Shaikh 'Alī Naqī the Raja should go to Latifpur and Bijaigarh and strengthen the different strategic positions there, that Babu Subḥān Singh should be sent to Chhattisgarh for digging up entrenchments and repairing the fortifications where necessary and that when Mr Graham should arrive with bad intentions, the Raja would excite a commotion in the country and then retire to the hills and from there he would negotiate. At this point Ghulām Ḥusain Khān interposed and said that Bābū Ausān Singh, with whose aid Mr Graham intended to carry out his designs against the country, should be killed first, and that matters would be settled with Mr Graham later. The Khān further suggested that Mirzā Bahar 'Alī Beg should go and persuade Ausān Singh to return to the country so

1779

that the proposed plan against him might be executed. On Friday, 12 *Zu'lḥijjah* [1 Jan. 1779] this course was discussed in all its aspects between the Raja and the Mirzā. Dated 10-12 *Zu'lḥijjah*=30 December 1778—1 January 1779.

(2) Bābū Subḥān Singh has been sent to the *pargana* of Chhattisgarh to make the necessary arrangements and the Raja is preparing to leave for Latifpur and Bijaigarh on 14 *Zu'lḥijjah* [3 Jan.]

(3) The Raja reached Latifpur at midnight on 14 *Zu'lḥijjah*. On the following day he left for Bijaigarh accompanied by Bhagatjī, Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, Faiẓullah Beg, Bāl Kishan Hazārī and several *piādas*. He will stay there for a day or two and then leave for Agori. Just when he was leaving for Bijaigarh he received a letter from Bhāi Rām saying that the latter was coming to consult him on some important matters. The Raja will therefore stay there for a short while and will resume his journey as soon as he has seen him. He has asked the *dārogha* to prepare a list of those accompanying him, so that no outsiders may join the party. He has also asked Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, Faiẓullah Beg and Bāl Kishan Hazārī each to take two reliable horsemen with him. As the *dārogha* did not include the name of Darak Bijai Singh, the son of Sarnām Singh, in the list, he is going to Ramnagar quite disappointed. Dated 14-16 *Zu'lḥijjah*=3-5 January.

(4) At the time of his departure the Raja summoned Jagdeo Singh, Ẓālim Singh, Diljit Singh and the son of Ramroch and asked them to go back to their own *pargana* which is close to the residence of Ausān Singh and by some means or other to pick up a quarrel with the latter and kill him, as his death will bring peace to the country. They undertook to accomplish the task but asked for a small military contingent to assist them, and were given 100 horsemen and 200 muskets.

(5) As the Raja was leaving for Ramnagar, Rām Chand Sāhū brought a letter from Shaikh 'Alī Naqī, saying that he had secretly taken service under Mr Francis, who is shortly expected to become the first Member in the Council. He is kindly disposed towards him ['Alī Naqī]. The Raja should set his mind at ease and engage himself in repairing the fortifications. As soon as General Coote arrives at Calcutta and takes his seat at the Council all the affairs of the Raja will be satisfactorily settled. The Raja should carefully preserve the vouchers of those who have extorted money from him so that a complaint may be lodged against them before the Governor-General. In case the latter should take no notice of it, some other means would be employed. The Raja must not entertain any fear on account of Mr Graham's visit: he is powerless to do him any harm. Dated 12 *Zu'lḥijjah*=1 January. (*OR 9; TR 13, pp. 103-13, no 3.*)

Jan. 28. **1337.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 1292 above. Dated 7 *Zu'lḥijjah* 1192=27 December 1778. (*TR 14, pp. 156-61, no 19; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Jan. 31. **1338.** Sambhūnāth to the Raja of Benares. Has received his letter. The *Ṣāḥib*[1] is writing to him all about the affairs of this quarter

[1] The exact name has not been given in the volume; probably Mr Francis is meant. *Vide* no 1356 where the letter is reported to have been despatched.

1779.

[Calcutta]. He must not worry on any account, rather, he should wait and see what course the present state of affairs takes. Has taken up his residence in Calcutta with a view to promoting the Raja's interests. The *Ṣāḥib* is likewise ever ready to fight out his case in Calcutta and in England, if need be. He [the *Ṣāḥib*] has moved the Prime Minister of England on his behalf, and expects to receive a reply shortly. General Sir Eyre Coote is expected to arrive within the next twenty-five days and till he comes all business will remain at a standstill. All the Councillors are leagued against the Governor-General except Mr Barwell, and whether he shall continue to support him will be definitely known on the arrival of General Coote. The Resident of Benares [Mr Graham] is also in Calcutta but with the exception of Mr Barwell and the Governor-General no Councillors are prepared to support him. However, so far nothing has been done respecting the affairs of the Raja's country. When the General comes some measures will be adopted. As things stand at present, the other Councillors will not agree to any proposal that is put forward by the Governor-General and Mr Barwell. Asks the Raja therefore to set his mind at ease and return from the hills to Ramnagar. He will soon receive from the *Ṣāḥib* a letter of encouragement, assuring him of a satisfactory settlement of his affairs and desiring him to lay aside all doubts and fears. The *'arẓī* which he [the Raja] wrote to the General has been transmitted to him. For further particulars refers him to Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. Dated 18 January. (*OR 10; TR 13, pp. 114-19, no 4.*)

Jan.— .[1] **1339.** From Faẓilatu'n Nisā Begam [Mīr Saidū's mother]. Says that her son Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān Bahadur Asad Jang (Mīr Saidū) who has on no previous occasion been separated from her for a moment, has taken leave of her to repair to him in response to his repeated summons. Although he is wise and prudent yet he is still a child to his parents as the Holy Prophet has said, 'a boy is a boy although he be a prophet'. Considering him to be her true well-wisher requests him to adopt such measures as he thinks best in her interest as well as in that of her son. (*OR 11.*)

Jan.— .[1] **1340.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Says that Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān has left for Calcutta. When he is granted an interview with the Governor-General he will represent to him all his grievances. Hopes that he will pay due attention to the Khān's complaints and accede to his requests. If anything is represented to him against the Khān he must not give credit to it, as he is greatly attached to and entirely depends on the Governor-General. (*OR 12.*)

Feb. 1. **1341.** News.—At a distance of sixteen *kos* from Poona two furious battles were fought between Harī Pandit Phadke and his *gardis* on the one hand and Raghūnāth Rāo assisted by the English on the other. About six or seven hundred of Harī Pandit Phadke's sepoys were killed by the English. Nānā Farnavīs then went to the house of Mādho Rāo Sindhia and tried hard to secure for himself the services of his army.

[1] Date of receipt is not forthcoming.

1779.

Sindhia who is desirous of forming an alliance with Raghūnāth Rāo replied that as the opposite party had a formidable artillery, he [Nānā] had better leave the field to them and carry on a guerilla warfare. A certain person has been despatched to receive Nawab Iqtidāru'd-Daulah on behalf of Sindhia. Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān is encamped with his army in the neighbourhood of Daulatabad. News from Poona for 17-24 *Zu'lqa'dah*=7-14 Dec. 1778. (*OR 14; TR 14, pp. 161-2, no 20; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Feb. 1. **1342.** News.—Nānā Farnavīs invited Māhādajī Sindhia to his house with treacherous intent. On his way, Sindhia came to know of his evil designs. So he returned to his camp near the Parbati and challenged Nānā Farnavīs to a war. The matter however ended here and no battles took place. Thereupon Sindhia and Hulkar marched from Parbati and waited on Dādā Ṣāḥib at Borghat. Nānājī Bhangra and Bājī Rāo Barve also proceeded from the banks of the Kistna and joined Dādā Ṣāḥib. Harī Pandit Phadke advanced against them and a fierce battle was fought. The number of casualties amounted to about one thousand killed and wounded. The Pandit fled towards Poona and is being pursued by Sindhia, Hulkar and Nānājī Bhangra. Dādā Ṣāḥib will shortly enter Poona. He has a following of 50,000 horse in his train. (*OR 15; TR 14, pp. 163-4, no 20.*)

Feb. 2. **1343.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 141, no 232.*)

Feb. 2. **1344.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Learns from a letter of Raja Gobind Ram's that the Nawab has come to Murshidabad and intends to proceed to Calcutta to see the writer. Shall be glad to meet him although for pressure of public business he is not sure if he will make an ideal host. Requests to be informed of the date when he expects to reach Calcutta so that suitable arrangements might be made for his reception. (*CI 10, p. 141, no 233.*)

Feb. 2. **1345.** To the Mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Letter of condolence on the death of her brother Nawab Mirza Alī Khān. (*CI 10, p. 142, no 235.*)

Feb. 2. **1346.** To Faẓilatu'n-Nisa Begam. Has received her letter. Her welfare is his constant care. Hopes to hear from her. (*CI 10, p. 143, no 237.*)

Feb. 2. **1347.** To the Seths. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 144, no 238.*)

Feb. 2.[1] **1348.** To Mādhu Rāo Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of his reply to the writer's letter of 17 July. The points raised therein relate to events that happened a long time ago and the various occurrences that have since taken place render it impossible for the writer to reply to each of them severally. He must therefore content himself with assuring him that it never was his design to deviate in the least from the faith of the treaty as long as it was observed on the other side. Consequently the Peshwa has himself to blame for whatever may have hap-

[1] Feb. 4, according to the vol. of Copies.

1779

pened. Refers him to Lālā Sewakrām for further particulars. (*CI 11, pp. 142-3, no 70; TI 20, pp. 5, 6, no 6; AI 4, p. 68.*)

Feb. 2.[1] **1349.** To Sakhārām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 11, pp. 142-3, no 70; TI 20, p. 6, no 7; AI 4, p. 68.*)

Feb. 4. **1350.** From Benīrām Pandit. Says that Col. Goddard by tact alone brought his army in safety to the bank of the Narbada, crossed the river and encamped at Hoshangabad which is 120 *kos* distant from Nagpur. The Colonel did not think it advisable to proceed to Nagpur personally and therefore despatched Mr Watherston thither. The latter arrived at Nagpur and had a long discussion with the Maharaja and his *Dīwān*, Devākar Pandit. The Governor-General will learn the result of the discussion from the letter of the Maharaja his master, and that of Devākar Pandit. Mr Watherston having gained complete information on every point wrote a full account thereof to Col. Goddard who must have transmitted the same to the Governor-General. Has fully acquainted the Maharaja and Devākar Pandit with the Governor-General's views and sentiments in the most clear and explicit manner and thereby strengthened the ties of their friendship. Has also made a note of the secret views of the Maharaja, but as it would be improper to send it by the usual method, his master has decided that Rāmakānta Rāy, the late Mr Elliot's *peshkār* and he (the writer) should personally take it to the Governor-General. Will therefore shortly set out to wait upon him and explain to him everything clearly. Has fully written to his brother, Bishambhar Pandit, about all the affairs which he will duly communicate to the Governor-General. Hopes that the latter has received the *ḵẖarīṭa* which was sent to him through Col. Goddard. Informs him that Mr Anderson and Capt. Campbell stayed at Nagpur till the arrival of Mr Watherston. The Captain then left for Hoshangabad to see the Colonel. At the time of his departure he received the customary presents. Messrs Anderson and Watherston will likewise set out for Hoshangabad shortly. They will also receive the same attention and respect at the time of their departure as was shown to Capt. Campbell. As soon as they are gone he (the writer) will leave for Calcutta.

PS.—Messrs. Anderson and Watherston have now taken leave and proceeded to Hoshangabad. They received the customary presents, while an elephant was sent with them for Col. Goddard. Is leaving for Calcutta in Company with Rāmakānta Rāy. Will soon have the pleasure of paying his respects to the Governor-General. (*TR 14, pp. 164-70, no 21; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Feb. 4. **1351.** To Nawab Sa'ādat Alī Khān. Has received his letter contradicting the rumour spread abroad by calumniators that he had ordered that all Englishmen should when passing by his palanquin get down from their conveyances and salute it. Says that from what he had known of the Nawab's character he never entertained the rumour for a while but was forced to write of it on account of its obstinate persistency. However, the Nawab's letter is not without its value. It shall

[1] Feb. 4, according to the vol. of Copies.

1779.

serve as a vindication of his servants' conduct who have b en accused falsely. (*CI 10, pp. 143-4, no 239; TI 19, p. 4, no 4.*)

Feb. 8. **1352.** *Credential granted to Col. Goddard.* The Governor-General and Council do fully authorize Col. Goddard to negotiate a treaty with the Mahrattas and agree to ratify and confirm whatever engagements the Colonel may enter into with Raghūnāth Rāo and other Mahratta chiefs. Dated Fort William, 8 February 1779 = 20 *Muharram* 1193 A. H. (*CI 11, pp. 143-4, no 71; TI 20, pp. 22-4, no 12; AI 4, p. 66.*)

Feb. 9. **1353.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Did not think it proper to reply to his first letter as it was obviously written under the impression that with the death of Mr Elliot the negotiations in which he was engaged had broken down. The Governor-General expected that when the Maharaja heard that the commission of Mr Elliot had been transferred to Col. Goddard he would gladly resume the discussion of the terms of the proposed alliance. But now it appears from the despatch of the Colonel and the Maharaja's own letter that he has changed his mind and that the negotiations stand suspended till an indefinite time and that the cause of this change is the fact that the Government of Bombay lately concluded a treaty with Raghūnāth Rāo and took measures to reinstall him in the administration of Poona. Admits that his doubts arising out of this state of affairs are reasonable but regrets that he should not have attached more importance to the Governor-General's overtures. Declares that had the Maharaja accepted the terms offered to him through the Colonel and had he concluded a treaty the Governor-General would have held the obligation of it superior to that of any engagement formed by the Government of Bombay and should have pledged his government to the performance of it against every other consideration. The Maharaja might remember that the original intention of sending an English army to Western India was to assist the Government of Bombay in the accomplishment of a plan which they had concerted with the ministers of the Mahratta State who were then in power. The plan was carried into execution but it proved abortive. The causes, however, which had induced him and his government to give their sanction to the measures of the Government of Bombay, namely, the dangerous and forward intrigues of the French at Poona, still subsisted and he thought it a fair occasion to show him [the addressee] the sincerity of his friendship. With this view he first deputed Mr Elliot with full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty and on his death Col. Goddard was appointed in his place. He had unreservedly communicated his views to him partly in letters but more fully in his conversations with Benīrām Pandit, for matters of such delicacy and importance could not be trusted to the hazard of a long and doubtful journey. The answers received were still more cautious and being full of generalities they afforded no clue to his sentiments and inclination regarding the particular points of action that were to be the basis of the projected treaty. From the warmth and zeal of his letters it might legitimately be inferred that the Maharaja approved of them but without some unequivocal assurances common prudence required that he (the writer) should not abandon precipitately every other

1779.

resource and irrevocably commit the honour and interests of his government to a doubtful measure. This was why orders subjecting Col. Goddard to the authority of the Government of Bombay were revoked and he was instructed to give his whole attention to the treaty which he was charged to conclude with him. However, the past is past and it is no use commenting on it. With respect to the future the Governor-General's wishes and disposition remain the same and he shall wait for the arrival of Benīrām Pandit for information regarding the Maharaja's future inclinations. (*CI 11, pp. 145-51, no 72; TI 20, pp. 6-17, no 9; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Feb. 9. **1354.** To Devākār Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 11, pp. 145-51, no 72; TI 20, p. 17, no 10; AI 4, p. 66.*)

Feb. 9. **1355.** To Māhādajī Sindhia. Is very much pleased to receive his letter as they contain assurances of warm friendship to the English. The Governor-General can very well realise what a valuable acquisition and source of strength his friendship will be. It was his firm resolve to abide by the treaty but the dangerous intrigues of the Poona ministers with the French obliged him to take measures for the security of the Company's possessions. An army was accordingly sent over to that side of India and in the skirmishes that took place the Mahratta raiders were repelled with disgrace. Is highly gratified to learn that Sindhia has supported the cause of the Government of Bombay. Thanks him for the safe conduct he granted to the army under Col. Goddard through all his territories. This fact contrasts very favourably with the treachery and infidelity of those who engaged in an unprovoked war against him. For full particulars refers him to the letter of Raja Gobind Rām. (*CI 11, pp. 152-4, no 73; TI 20, pp. 17-22, no 11; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Feb. 11. **1356.** Shaikh 'Alī Naqī to the Raja of Benares. Has received his letter. The shawls which accompanied it have, as directed, been presented to the English gentlemen for whom they were sent. Raja Gobind Rām however declined to accept the one offered to him. Says that in his previous *'arẓīs* he has already written to him a full account of the affairs obtaining in this part of the country. The majority party of the Council has likewise caused letters to be written to him from which he will get a clear insight into all matters. As no good could be expected from adherence to the Governor-General he has attached himself to the majority party. Desires him therefore to set his mind at ease as he has been closely watching his interests. Has transmitted the Raja's *'arẓī* to General Coote. Is trying his best to procure the removal of the present Resident of Benares and get a nominee of the majority party appointed in his place. Assurance has been given to him that ere long the present Resident shall have gone. No sooner General Coote arrives than some one else will be appointed in his place. The Raja may have heard that Mr Fowke has been recommended by the Board of Directors for the office. On the arrival of General Coote this recommendation will be considered. The General has already reached Madras where he is engaged in strengthening his authority. Having achieved this end he will proceed to Calcutta and prevent the Governor-General acting as he pleases. Whatever happens will be duly

1779

communicated to him. Mr Barwell was to leave for Europe but the Governor-General and his people persuaded him to stay. Gosain, who had come from Benares, has brought certain imputations before the Governor-General against the Raja but would not be able to harm him. For the writer has convinced the Governor-General that the Raja considers hims lf as his son.

PS.[1]—Has gained the patronage of Mrs Hastings and has induced her to exert herself in the Raja's affairs. She has promised to get his affairs settled in a satisfactory manner. The General's [Gen. Coote's] arrival is daily expected. The Raja may rest assured that ere long his affairs will be settled to his satisfaction. (*OR 16; TR 13, pp. 119-28, no 5.*)

Feb. 11. **1357.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that his house, which is at present occupied by the Governor-General, requires certain repairs and extension, for, although the piece of land is sufficiently large, the accommodation in the building is very limited. Is unable to take the work in hand for want of money. The house is mortgaged with two different bankers for a sum of 90,000 sicca rupees the interest of which has accumulated to a large sum. Requests the Company therefore to grant him a loan of 1,50,000 sicca rupees on an interest of 5 per cent. per annum so that he may redeem the house and carry out the necessary repairs and extension. Will repay this debt by monthly instalments out of the income of the house. Has also separately petitioned the Council on this point. (*OR 17; AR 4, p. 81.*)

Feb. 11. **1358.** Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān [to Supreme Council]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 18; AR 4, p. 81.*)

Feb. 11. **1359.** To the Seths. Has received their letter reporting that Maharaja Udwant Chand arrived in Bihar. Is sorry to hear that he is still ill. Prays for his speedy recovery. Hopes to receive letters from them. (*CI 10, p. 144, no 240.*)

Feb. 11. **1360.** To Mādho Rāo Sadāsheo. Complimentary. (*CI 10, pp. 144-5, no 241.*)

Feb. 12. **1361.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received several letters from the Nawab to which he delayed answer having nothing important to communicate. Is awaiting instructions from England respecting his own affairs as well as those of the Nawab. Has therefore turned to the only recourse left, namely, patience and commends the same to the Nawab, not doubting that in the end the justice of their cause will triumph. The aid which the Nawab afforded to the English in the siege of Pondicherry is a striking proof of the sincerity of his friendship and as it is regarded in this light by the King of England and the Company it may be the means of bringing his affairs to the desired conclusion. With this end in view he has invariably mentioned the Nawab's conduct in the most striking manner in all his letters to England. At all events the Nawab may rest assured that the writer is always keenly interested in every thing which concerns him (the

[1] This is the substance of a letter which was written on 17 *Muḥarram*, 1193 A.H. [5 February] and received on the 27th of the same month.

1779

Nawab) and will never miss any opportunity of promoting his happiness and welfare. (*CI 11, pp. 140-1, no 69.*)

Feb. 15. **1362.** Shaikh 'Alī Naqī to Raja Chait Singh. Has gained the patronage of the Governor-General's wife who has now somewhat recovered from her indisposition. She has promised to speak to the Governor-General and get the Raja's affairs settled in a satisfactory manner. Besides, the General [Coote] is daily expected and so everything tends to a happy conclusion. Dated 17 *Muḥarram* = 5 February. (*TR 13, pp. 127-8, no 6.*)

Feb. 18. **1363.** From Rani Siromani. It is some twenty-five years since her husband Raja Ajīt Singh died and left her to the management of the *zamīndārī*. In the absence of any nominee of the Government she appointed Sīta Rām Khān, her late husband's cousin, to act as her *nāib* and it was through his assistance that she so successfully conducted the affairs of the *zamīndārī* and regularly paid the Government revenue throughout these years. In 1776 and 1777 however the crops failed owing to inundation and drought, respectively. The result was that the ryots began to desert the fields and in order to induce them to return she had to pay them a large sum of money as compensation. Thus it was that she failed to pay the Government dues and became a defaulter. In this extremity she applied for a reduction of her revenue but to no avail. In 1778 Mr Charters visited her *zamīndārī* and settled that she should clear the arrears of revenue in four monthly instalments. But this year also a flood destroyed all the crops. She therefore petitioned the Government to allow her to pay her revenue in proportion to the net produce of the land. In the meantime Mr Pearse appointed Jīwan Ghose, the servant of Rāj Nārāyan *qānūngo*, his *mutaṣaddī*. Owing to a previous grudge towards her, Jīwan Ghose influenced the said gentleman to appoint her unfaithful servant, Jūgal Charan, her manager in the place of Sīta Rām Khān. Jūgal Charan then went to her residence at Karangarh, took all her money and property and maltreated her servants. He has been occupying her house since then and expending her money most extravagantly. She lodged a complaint against this man before Mr Pearse but he did not redress her grievances. She has been living in a state of anxiety for the last nine months at Dakik Chatra, and though she represented her case to the members of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, no one took notice of it. Has, as a last resource, been obliged to bring this matter to the Governor-General's consideration and prays that Jūgal Charan may be dismissed from her estate and ordered to pay back all that he has seized from her and that Sīta Rām Khān may be reinstated in his former appointment as her *nāib*. (*OR 19; AR 4, p. 81.*)

Feb. 18. **1364.** From Rani Siromani. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 20; AR 4, p. 81.*)

Feb. 18. **1365.** From Rani Siromani. Says that as the revenue for the years 1775 and 1776 had fallen in arrears owing to inundation and drought Mr Charters had decided that she should pay the same in four monthly instalments. It so happened that another flood occurred in 1777-8, and wholly destroyed the crops. Her manager, Sīta Rām Khān, therefore petitioned Mr Pearse requesting permission to

1779.

suspend payments for two months and then to readjust the instalments in proportion to the net produce of the land. In the meantime Jīwan Ghose, the servant of Rāj Nārāyan Rāy, *qānūngo*, influenced Mr Pearse to dismiss her manager and appoint her unfaithful servant, Jūgal Charan Dās, in his place. Although she represented that she would pay up all her past and present dues to the Government and that she would give a security for regular payments in future, still owing to Jīwan's wickedness she could not obtain the reinstatement of her former *nāib*. Consequently, she was obliged to retire to Dākik Chatra near Serampore, where she has been living in great anxiety for the last nine months. Says that Jīwan Ghose has, in his present capacity, ruined the *chaklas* of Midnapur and Jaleswar with his tyranny and high-handedness. All the *zamīndārs* and *ta'lluqdārs* are completely disgusted with him. Prays therefore that all her *mahāls* as well as those of Sīta Rām in Narajol and Dhaneswarpur may be held by the Government and that Sīta Rām may be appointed to collect the rent thereof. Assures him that the revenue will be regularly paid in future. (*OR 21.*)

Feb. 20. **1366.** From Kāshī Rāo. Says that Rājarām Nāgar has been sent to Murshidabad to buy elephants and some articles for his master. Hopes that the Governor-General will give him every facility in his business and issue orders to his agents to provide him with passports to ensure a safe journey. Hopes to hear from him occasionally. (*OR 22*; *AR 4, p. 75.*)

Feb. 20. **1367.** From Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. One Bhawānī having obtained a summons of the Supreme Court against Saiyid 'Alī Khān, the *Naib Faujdar* of Murshidabad served it on him. On a former occasion the *Dārogha* of the *'adālat* of Azimabad was similarly summoned by that court and likewise a man had once obtained orders from there for the transfer of a prisoner to Calcutta. These events have caused much consternation among the officials of the *Dīwānī*, the *Faujdārī* and the *Nizāmat*. If the Supreme Court should pass orders like these merely for the asking, the *vakīls* and relatives of the criminals will take undue advantage of it and get their clients released from the jails. The administration will be seriously hampered and crime and lawlessness will prevail. Submits that the practice must be checked and the *bonâ fide* of the application for release or transfer of the prisoners should be strictly inquired into. (*OR 23*; *AR 4, p. 84.*)

Feb. 20. **1368.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has received his letter stating that the Supreme Council have complained that he does not punctually remit his collections, nor does he submit his accounts when called upon to do so, and warning him to be more prompt and regular in future. Says that he and his *sarishtadār* stayed in Calcutta for six months at great personal inconvenience in order to submit the accounts of the years 1776 and 1777, but he was never called upon to produce them. As the time for the collection of the next instalments was passing away he was obliged to return to his headquarters leaving behind his *sarishtadār* with all the documents. Lately, the *sarishtadār* fell ill and returned to Hooghly. He has now recovered and as soon as he regains strength he will go back to Calcutta and submit the accounts. He never kept back

1779. the realized money : on the contrary has ever taken good care to remit it forthwith. Adds that he performs his duties in strict accordance with the directions of the Board of Revenue. (*OR 24* ; *AR 4, p. 78.*)

Feb. 20. **1369.** From Bāl Kishan. Ten days ago he arrived at Lucknow. Having interviewed Mr Middleton there he moved, a few days later to a distance of six *kos* from Lucknow. One night a large number of dacoits, fully armed with lances and swords, suddenly raided his camp. The night was dark and cloudy and a strong wind was blowing. His men gave them a battle for some time. But the robbers overwhelmed them by sheer force of number. Twenty-one people were wounded on his side, including his own son. The assailants then carried away all the jewels, cash and cloths that were with him. His companions are much aggrieved on this account. It is very surprising that the robbers dared to rob Government property so close to the town. He sees Mr Middleton every now and then and is awaiting the results of his investigations into the case. Hopes that on the receipt of his *'arzī* the Governor-General will issue strict orders to his *harkāras* at Lucknow to trace out the robbers. The elephants and horses are safe with him. Awaits his order with regard to their disposal. Raja Gobind Rām will supply him with further details. (*OR 25; AR 4, p. 74.*)

Feb. 20. **1370.** From the Vazir [Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has learnt that the English army which was going to the Deccan reached there safely, and that a formidable Mahratta army is preparing to oppose it. Desires to know if any reinforcement would be necessary. Is ever ready to help him with his men. Requests him to communicate all that he hears from the English army in the Deccan from time to time. (*OR 26 ; TR 14, pp. 170-1, no 22; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Feb. 20. **1371.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has already sent him through Mr Middleton a letter of congratulation on the reduction of Pondicherry by the English. Says that the Governor-General must be aware of the fact that the Sikhs, who have so long been raiding the Doab, recently carried on their predatory expedition beyond the Ganges up to Najibabad. The English army that was stationed near the Daranagar Ghat, crossed the river and went in pursuit of the miscreants, but was obliged to return as it was comparatively small in number. Seeing that a large army was required to subjugate the Sikhs Colonel Muir requisitioned him for a contingent of 700 horse. To avoid delay he did not even consult the Governor-General but at once despatched the required number of men to Daranagar under the command of his *Risāldār*, Muḥammad 'Umar Khān. It is a month now since the *Risāldār* has been working under the Colonel and carrying out all his orders Dated 3 January. *OR 27 ; TR 14, pp. 172-3, no 23; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Feb. 20. **1372.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Acknowledges the receipt, through Mr Middleton, of a copy of the treaty [between the Khān and the Nawab Vazir] bearing the Governor-General's seal and expresses his gratitude for the same. According to the terms of the treaty he is entitled to retain 5,000 horse and foot in his service. These shall always be available to the Governor-General should he ever require them. Is one of the staunch adherents of the Governor-General, and

1779.

is ever ready to prove this by his deeds, if chance falls in his way. Bakhtāwar Singh, who is waiting on the Governor-General, will acquaint him with everything relating to the Khān's affairs. (*OR 28; TR 14, pp. 173-4, no 24; AR 4, p. 56.*)

Feb 20. **1373.** Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Rām. Encloses him a letter from I'tiqādu'd-Daulah Bahadur Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān. Says that Laṭāfat is greatly attached to the Governor-General and other English chiefs and that he looks only to them for support. The King and Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah know of his devotion to the English chiefs and they have therefore unreservedly communicated to him their most secret sentiments and wishes. They have written to him that the Governor-General should be asked to station an English brigade with 1,000 horse and a chief of rank at his court. Desires the Raja to prevail on the Governor-General to carry out this wish of His Majesty. It may be contended that His Majesty had not been fully appreciative of the devotion of the English and despite the fact that they had put him in possession of Kora and Allahabad and regularly paid him 2 *lākhs* of rupees and had stationed a brigade with him he had left their protection and joining the Mahrattas had gone with them to the capital (Shahjahanbad). The Raja should reply that circumstances had compelled His Majesty to act as he did. He should explain that after the death of Najību'd-Daulah his son Ẓābiṭah Khān leagued himself with Sindhia, Takojī Hulkar and other Mahratta chiefs with a view to reducing the fort and capital of Shahjahanabad and bringing the same under his complete sway. Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht and other members of the Royal family including His Majesty's Begams were all at Shahjahanabad quite unprotected. Thus when his honour was at stake the only course left to His Majesty was to quit Allahabad and join the Mahrattas in order to defeat the designs of Ẓābiṭah Khān. The Raja should add that His Majesty too complains that while the English lend their assistance and support to his servants and courtiers in setting up independent kingdoms they pay no attention to the regulation of his own affairs. They obtained for Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah the whole of the Rohilla country. They have been equally kind to his son, Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah, and by placing an English brigade at his service, they have made his country secure against all aggression. They pay a great regard to Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah [Mirzā Najaf Khān]. They have despatched an English brigade with officers of rank to the assistance of Raghūnāth Rāo at Bombay. But they pay no attention to the affairs of His Majesty who is the sovereign of the whole country. His Majesty now wishes that Mr Middleton be directed to send a person of rank to the Presence in order to learn his sentiments. If this is not possible a trustworthy agent on behalf of His Majesty may be allowed to wait upon the Governor-General to explain to him the situation of affairs. Has written all these particulars for the information of the Raja. His Majesty and Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah are not at all satisfied with Raja Dayārām ever since they have learnt of his secret correspondence with Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah. His Majesty has now decided to leave Agra for Jainagar. He has now with him an army of nearly 30,000 men. If the English chiefs join hands with His Majesty

1779.

at this juncture in restoring the lustre of the Mughal Empire they will be successful and their action will redound to their honour and glory. Desires the Raja to communicate to him the Governor-General's views after he has learnt them. (*TR 14, pp. 174-81, no 25*; *AR 4, p. 61.*)

Feb. 22. **1374.** From Mīr Saidū. Says that the Governor-General is fully aware of the services rendered to the Company by his late father Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, the eldest son of the late Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far and the nephew of the late Nawab Mahābat Jang [ʿAlī Vardī Khān]. The favour which they showed to him is equally a matter of common knowledge. On the death of his father the writer, though yet a minor, was appointed by the Company to the office of the *Dīwān* at the request of his grandfather. But when Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim became the *Sūbadār* of Bengal, he appointed his own son to that office. When Mīr Qāsim was deposed the Company assumed the *Dīwanī* and fixed an allowance of 5,000 rupees for the upbringing and education of the writer. The same amount is being paid to him now that he is twenty-four years of age and has to support his mother, step-mother and other relatives. Has recently married Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah's daughter and thus an additional burden of keeping a household has fallen on his shoulders. Says that he has to borrow money to make both ends meet, while a large debt that he had to contract in order to celebrate his marriage still remains unpaid. Refers his case to the Governor-General's serious consideration, and hopes that in view of the past services rendered to the Company by his ancestors, his allowance will be increased to enable him to meet his present expenses. (*OR 29*; *AR 4, p. 85.*)

Feb. 25. **1375.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Herewith encloses for the information of the Governor-General the report he recently received from Poona, as also a copy of his letter to the Governor of Madras, dated 3 December 1778, giving his views and sentiments on the affairs then existing at Poona together with a copy of another letter he has just written to him. Hopes the Governor-General will persuade the Madras Government to deal with the Mahrattas in the manner suggested by him. (*OR 30*; *TR 14, pp. 182-3, no 26*; *AR 4, p. 53.*)

Feb. 25. **1376.** Rāojī to the Nawab of Arcot. Says that during the last two months he had thrice despatched messengers to him with news relating to the advance of Raghūnāth Rāo, but on each occasion they were stopped either at Pandare or Narsinghpur and were forced to return. Writes again to inform him that for the whole of the last month the English were engaged in fixing up the batteries, erecting a palisade and storing supplies. Raghūnāth Rāo marched to Borghat reducing two fortresses on the way. From there he proceeded onward in company with the English forces consisting of about eight battalions of sepoys and 700 European soldiers with some officers, forty pieces of cannon and chests of ammunitions and cash to the amount of 40 *lākhs* of rupees. Raghūnāth himself has 600 horsemen and two battalions of sepoys with him. On the opposite side there were Sakharām Pandit and Nānā Farnavīs. They were also engaged in collecting an army and in bringing over the other chiefs to their side by holding out

1779.

inducements of money and *jāgīrs* to them. They further strengthened their alliance with Sindhia and won over Hulkar by liberating his *Dīwān*, Nāro Ganesh, from the prison. Having thus consolidated their position the ministers and the chiefs assembled together to discuss the question of commencing hostilities against Raghūnāth Rāo. They unanimously declared that they would not have taken up arms against Raghūnāth Rāo whom they regarded as their leader, if he had not made alliance with the English who were foreigners and noted usurpers. They would prefer death to bearing the burden of a foreign yoke, and they swore to be faithful to their utterances. Accordingly Bhīm Rāo Phanse, Bājī Pandit Appā, Appā Balwant Rāo, Sindhia and Hulkar, marched with an army of 40,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry to Talegaon. The English were determined to espouse Raghūnāth's cause and they became the more presumptuous when they realized that they had found a strong ally in Mudhojī Bhonsla and finally when they received the news of the fall of Pondicherry and learnt that an English reinforcement from Calcutta had arrived as far as the Narbada they became the more confident of their success. Just at this time Mr Thomas Mostyn and Chintu Vithal also came from Poona and said that if the English would climb up the *ghāt* they would be joined not only by those who were already connected with them but also by many other Mahratta chiefs. Sadāsheo Rāmchandar and Madho Gokarna too supported this idea. Accordingly Raghūnāth Rāo and the English climbed the *ghāt* and waited there for the whole of the last month but none of the chiefs came over to their side. At last Thomas Mostyn discovered that the Mahrattas were stongly allied with one another and that no stratagems could disunite them and that Raghūnāth's cause was lost. He was ill and disappointed so he went back to Bombay where he is reported to have died.

The English were the first to move. They quitted the *ghāt* and slowly advanced forward. The Mahratta artillery under Bhīm Rāo opened fire on them from a distance. Marching two *kos* a day and halting every alternate day the English reached Chikhli which is four *kos* from the *ghat*. As there were many rivulets and difficult passes all over the place the Mahrattas failed to surround the English and the battle seemed for moment to be one-sided. But they kept on bombarding from a vantage ground and succeeded in killing Col. Stewart, the English Commander. The deceased's nephew, Lieut. Charles Stewart, then assumed the command. Mr Carnac, a member of the Council at Bombay, was also accompanying the army. He had brought with him the Company's seal with a view to utilising it in case Raghūnāth Rāo should prove victorious. As soon as Sakharām Pandit and his comrades, who were assembled at Talegaon, came to know that the English had reached Wargaon, some two *kos* from that place, they despatched their baggage to Cumbandevi and pretended to retreat. On 10 January [21 *Zu'lhijjah*] the English arrived at Talegaon and thought that the Mahrattas were flying away, but in fact it was not so. They employed this stratagem in order to secure an open plain where their guns could operate more successfully. Every day a fierce battle was fought resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. The Mahrattas lost 200 horsemen while on the other side twenty-five Europeans including one or two

1779.

officers and a hundred sepoys were killed. The next morning the English could see from the heights of Talegaon that they were completely surrounded by the Mahratta hosts on all sides. They waited there a day or two in the hope that some of the chiefs might join them. But they were gravely mistaken. Even those on whose defection they had counted broke off all communication with them. They were thus placed in a miserable situation. They could not expect help from Mudhojī Bhonsla nor even from the Bengal army which was lying on the bank of the Narbada and hence too far away to be able to assist them. In utter dispair they laid the whole blame on Chintu Vithal whose miscalculations had thus entrapped them. At last they decided to retreat. When Raghūnāth Rāo came to know of this he sent word to Sindhia that he was prepared to surrender to him with his two battalions and 600 cavalry. Perhaps the English got scent of this negotiation and on the midnight of 12 January taking Raghūnāth Rāo with them they secretly left Talegaon, and proceeded to Wargaon. They however left behind their tents and other articles with one battalion of sepoys, 200 Europeans and seven pieces of cannon in order to impress on the Mahrattas that the whole English army was there in the camp. But they had not gone far before they were discovered. Sakharām Pandit at once drew up his army and Sindhia, Hulkar and Nānā Farnavīs also advanced to attack them. They first thought that the English would march towards Poona but when they ascertained that they were retreating they fell upon those that were left behind. The latter, to their great credit, offered a brave resistance, but as the different Mahratta contingents rushed from all sides in the hope of getting a share of the spoils they were totally crushed and their camp was looted. The Mahrattas next overtook those who had gone before, placed a picket at every point and having completely surrounded them at that rugged and hilly place they opened fire on them and kept it up till the following evening. The English replied with their cannons but they were seriously handicapped by reason of ravines and hills while the Mahrattas with their huge guns succesfully carried on their bombardment. The result was that by the following evening the English had lost 150 European soldiers, 800 sepoys and some officers, while the Mahrattas lost only two of their officers Gauda and Sitola, 200 horsemen and 500 foot soldiers. The Poona ministers then retired to their camp at Talegaon where they had their dinner. At midnight they again took up their position at the enternchments and resumed firing. Sakharām Pandit was on foot and having secured a ravine sent forth a party of skilful musketeers to attack the English. Nānā Farnavīs, Sindhia and Hulkar were as usual very alert at their respective posts. The English artillery was however inoperative and so the Mahratta chiefs also stopped their guns. At the end of the engagement the total loss on the Mahratta side was only seventy-five killed, while the English lost fifty Europeans and 400 sepoys. In the afternoon, messengers from Raghūnāth Rāo and Mr Carnac brought to the ministers a letter addressed to Srimant Rāo Pandit Pardhan requesting permission to send a representative to discuss peace proposals with them. The ministers gave them victuals and presents, and sent them back with the reply that the English were quite welcome to send their

1779.

agent. A truce was declared and the ministers returned to their tents after stationing strong guards at different posts. On 14 January at midday they again went out to the trenches. Sindhia had scarcely opened fire when Mr Farmer appeared on the scene. The firing was stopped. Mr Farmer explained that the English were merchants, and did not desire bloodshed. At the request of Raghūnāth Rāo they had come to his assistance thinking that his claims were genuine. Fortune however did not seem to favour him so they would request the ministers to come to terms with him. The English, he said, were already bound by a treaty with the Mahrattas and it was wrong on their part to have waged war against them. So he offered an apology on their behalf assuring them that henceforth the treaty would be faithfully observed. The ministers replied that Raghūnāth Rāo was one of themselves. The English need not bother about him. They should separately come to an agreement with them. They should return to the ministers Salsette which they had forcibly taken from them together with all the money they had collected from that island. They should cede Jambusar and the *mahāls* of Gaikwar, give up all claims to the revenue of Broach which belonged to the Peshwa, return the 12 *lākhs* of rupees which was paid to them in consequence of the Treaty of Purandhar and pay the indemnity. They should further undertake to abide by the treaty formerly concluded between them and Bālājī Rāo Peshwa, liberate the prisoners of war and countermand the Bengal reinforcement. They should return all the jewellery that Raghūnāth Rāo had pledged to them and must not demand any sum on that account nor on account of any other bond or agreement which he might have entered into with them. Mr Farmer heard all these proposals and returned to his army for instructions. Meanwhile Nānā Farnavīs is said to have reported that 10,000 Mahratta cavalry went below the *ghāt* and in conjunction with 5,000 horse that were there killed all the English guards that were posted as pickets, burnt down the palisade which they had erected and laid waste the whole country between the *ghāt* and Panvel. On 15 January, Mr Farmer again came to Sindhia at about midday and handed him over a *carte blanche*, desiring him to set down all the items of the treaty that he was to propose. Sindhia filled it up with the above-mentioned terms and sent it to Sakharām Pandit for confirmation. The latter consulted the leading ministers and agreed to the treaty but added one more clause to it stipulating that Mr Farmer and Lieutenant Charles Stewart should remain as hostages in the Mahratta camp till the convention was ratified by the Governor-General, the Council and the Select Committee and till the Mahratta garrison was established in Salsette. The proviso was accordingly entered into the treaty and the English who were utterly exhausted and had not taken any food for three successive days reluctantly gave assent to all the proposals. On 16 January Mr Carnac handed over the treaty to Sindhia duly signed by himself and his three colleagues Messrs Egerton, Farmer and Holmes. After this Sindhia supplied them with rations and they began to make preparation to return to Bombay, and requested that they might be provided with passports and an escort to avoid molestation on the way. *Dastaks* were accordingly given them and 2,000 horsemen and guide were ordered to

1779.

accompany them. On 17 January they left Wargaon but Raghūnāth Rāo remained at his camp as he considered that day inauspicious. He would go over to the ministers' camp the next day at noon. The writer is trying to procure a copy of the treaty and shall send it as soon as he gets one together with an account of the latest happenings at Poona. Dated 17 January. (*OR 31; TR 14, pp. 183-213, no 26; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Feb. 25. **1377.** The news-writer at Hyderabad to the Nawab of Arcot. It is reported that Raghūnāth Rāo, who had virtually been a prisoner in the hands of the English, sent a message to the Poona ministers through Sindhia and Hulkar suing for peace. On the day of the battle he actually joined Sindhia with his 5,000 horse. The ministers regarded this event a great achievement and cheerfully welcomed his return. Their combined forces utterly routed the English and compelled them to take refuge on the heights of Borghat. After the battle Sindhia and Hulkar through their intercession brought about a reconciliation between Raghūnāth Rāo and the ministers. The English were not at all consulted in the matter. This account has been fully confirmed by Jīvajī, the Poona *vakīl*, who is now with the writer. Further developments will be reported to him later. Dated 27 January. (*OR 32; TR 14, pp. 213-5, no 26; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Feb. 25. **1378.** The news-writer at Hyderabad to the Nawab of Arcot. Learning from Jīvajī *vakīl's 'arẓī*, dated 7 *Muḥarram* [26 January] that Raghūnāth Rāo had surrendered to the Poona ministers, Nawāb Niẓām 'Alī Khān summoned him as well as Ṣamṣāmu'd-Daulah, Waqāru'd-Daulah and Ṣābit Jang and held a private consultation with them in the *dīwān-khāna*. Jīvajī *vakīl* presented to him those letters which he had received from Kishan Rāo Mulhar, his master, together with a customary *nazr* of five rupees. One of the letters said that the English chiefs at Bombay having resolved to carry on an expedition against the ministers in favour of Raghūnāth Rāo marched to Borghat where they had three or four sharp engagements with the Mahrattas. They then advanced to Talegaon. The Mahrattas on their part secured all the passes, cut of their supplies and by repeated onslaughts killed and wounded practically half of the English forces. It was a fearful loss that they had sustained—the more so, as there was not the remotest chance for those who were surrounded to escape with their lives. Meanwhile, a Mahratta detachment went and captured Raghūnāth Rāo and brought him prisoner to their camp. In another letter it was stated that when the Mahrattas had completely surrounded the English and when all the provisions of the latter were spent they sued for quarters which were given them after they had delivered up Raghūnāth Rāo to Sindhia. Having read these letters Nawab Niẓām 'Alī observed that right had at last prevailed over might. He noted with satisfaction that the English had at last surrendered themselves to the Mahrattas. But he remarked that Ḥaidar Nāik's siege of the fort of Chitaldroog had created a grave situation. He feared that if the Mahrattas did not soon compel him to raise the siege, the fort would surrender to him in a month or two. When Ḥaidar could make himself so powerful by capturing a single fort at Koti, surely he could add a hundredfold more

1779.

to his strength if he succeeded in reducing Chitaldroog. Jivajī replied that he need not entertain any apprehensions on that account. The Mahrattas would soon launch a big campaign and reduce not only Sira and Mysore but subjugate the whole country from the Western Ghat to Bengal. The time was very favourable for such a scheme as war had broken out in Europe between France and England and the latter had already met with serious reverses and lost 8,000 men. They had fared no better in India as the Bengal Army which had reached Hoshangabad had been ordered back so that every circumstance now pointed to the overwhelming success of the Mahratta arms. The Nawab after having spent the greater part of the day in discussing this subject dismissed the *darbār*. Jivajī returned to his house and distributed sweetmeats and sugar to the poor. The Nawab went to the holy *Imāmbāṛa* in the evening and stayed there for some time. Dated 27 January. (*OR 33; TR 14, pp. 215-21, no 26 ; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Feb. 25. **1379.** The Nawab of Arcot to Mr Thomas Rumbold, the Governor of Madras. Says that his friendly relations with the English cannot be compared with those of any other powers in Hindustan and that his friendship is daily growing in strength. It is fully impressed on the minds of all the different powers both in this country and abroad that his interests are identical with those of the English. For this reason all the Indian princes are desirous of establishing friendly relations with the English through his medium. The Governor is fully aware that it was through his mediation that peace had been concluded between the Company and Nawab Niẓām ʿAlī Khān and again it was through his efforts that Nawab Baṣālat Jang had agreed to cede Guntur to the English and to dismiss the French soldiers from his army on condition that he would receive English troops in their stead. Says that for the last five years a civil war had been going on between Raghūnāth Rāo and the ministers of the Peshwa and that at last Raghūnāth was obliged to take refuge with the English and sue for peace. A treaty was accordingly concluded through Col. Upton between the English and the ministers but it did not prove lasting. Had he (the Nawab) been entrusted with the negotiations he is sure he would have had the treaty concluded on the most firm basis. Now that the news of war having broken out between the English and the French in Europe has spread abroad, the ill-wishers of the English would naturally take advantage of it to side with their enemies in case they invade India. It is therefore advisable that the English should settle their differences with the Poona ministers. This can easily be done by asking the ministers to recognize Raghūnāth Rāo as the regent of the infant Peshwa. Has received a private message from Sakhurām Pandit expressing his desire to make friends with the English and asking him to exert himself in the matter. Believes that the gentlemen of Bengal, Madras and Bombay will clearly perceive the advantages of this proposal and entrust him with the negotiation. Is confident of bringing this matter to a happy issue. If this business is confided to him the English will be free to pay an undivided attention to their enemies, and when the alliance is formed the Mahratta forces shall be available in the service of the Company. The mere possibility of such a combination

1779.

will overawe all the other chiefs of Hindustan and convince them that safety lies in befriending the English. Requests the Governor and Council to maintain strict secrecy till the end in view has been achieved. Dated 3 December 1778. (*OR 34; TR 14, pp. 221-9, no 26; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Feb. 25. **1380.** The Nawab of Arcot to Mr Rumbold, the Governor of Madras. As desired by the Governor encloses a translation of the papers of intelligence just received from Poona and Hyderabad. From his letter dated 3 December 1778, the Governor must have learnt how the Poona ministers wanted him to act as a mediator and bring about their reconcilation with the English. Says that if the business had been entrusted to him at that time, he would certainly have accomplished it creditably. Dated 4 February. (*OR 35; TR 14, pp. 229-31, no 26; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Feb. 25. **1381.** News.—(1) It is said that Maharāo Purushottam Pandit waited on Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah at Anandpur and presented to him a paper of news from Poona. The paper says that a battle was fought between Raghūnāth Rāo supported by the Bombay chiefs on the one side and Nānā Farnavīs, Takojī Hulkar, Mahādājī Sindhia and Harījī Phadke on the other near Borghat at a distance of twelve *kos* from Poona and that Raghūnāth Rāo was defeated. The paper also contains an account of the battle which was fought between them at Borghat on 27 *Zu'lḥijjah*, 1192 A. H. [16 January] and in which the English forces were utterly routed. Three English battalions were cut to pieces and four men and one lady were taken prisoners. The Poona ministers then surrounded the English rear in which Raghūnāth Rāo happened to be and sent him a message that it was not advisable for him to jeopardise his own interests and that he should come and join with them. Raghūnāth Rāo accordingly complied with their request. Dated 16 *Muḥarram*, 1193 A. H.=4 February 1779.

(2) Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah sent an *'arẓī* to His Majesty together with a paper of news from Poona. The paper says that after a severe battle the Poona ministers made peace with the English on the following terms. They agreed to pay to the English whatever money they had spent on Raghūnāth Rāo's account and the English in return promised to cede Shasti to them. After this agreement had been drawn up the English visited the ministers who received them hospitably and gave them presents. The English then set out for Bombay and Raghūnāth Rāo remained with the Poona ministers.

The day on which the said *'arẓī* was written Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah heard the report of a cannon and sent a messenger to enquire the cause of the firing. The man returned to inform him that Amāsū Pandit, the Mahratta *sardār*, had ordered a salute to be fired because news had been received from the Deccan that the ministers' army had defeated the English and that they had captured the whole of the English artillery together with three men and one lady. The Poona ministers lost ten officers and 600 men in this battle. Dated 18 *Muḥarram*, 1193 A. H.=6 February 1779. (*TR 14, pp. 231-6, no 27; AR 4, p. 57.*)

1779.

Feb. 26. 1382. From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Acknowledges his letter dated 23 November 1778 and also a duplicate of the same. The Governor-General says that as his views and sentiments perfectly coincide with those of the writer there is every chance of success in whatever they may undertake and he desires him therefore to make good use of the present opportunity. Understands well what the Governor-General means by seizing the present opportunity and says that it will not be wise to act hastily in this matter. Will make it a point to cooperate with him and to consult freely with him in all his undertakings. When Col. Goddard crossed the Narbada and reached Hoshangabad he intimated through Mr Watherston that as he had been instructed by the Governor-General to act in concert with him he wanted to know his views and sentiments. He told him in reply that he was fully acquainted with the Mahrattas and their affairs in the Deccan. He knew that the Mahratta chiefs had already collected 70,000 horsemen at Poona. If they found out that he was allied to the English they would raise another 30,000 and lose no time to oppose him. To meet such a formidable army it would require large magazines, provisions and stores, and at least 50,000 men in addition to the present strength of the English forces and this would naturally mean a heavy drainage on their joint resources. This was not all. It would require time to win over those Mahratta chiefs who had shown an inclination to join them. The Maharaja asked him therefore to write to the Governor-General explaining fully the situation to him and await his instructions regarding future operations. In the meantime the Colonel could engage himself in reducing the fort of Mandla in conjunction with his own army and have an equal share of the booty. If he did not like this he might advance towards Bombay, for the Mahrattas were all gone towards Borghat and thus there were none to obstruct his passage. With this reply Mr Watherston returned to Col. Goddard. Request the Governor-General to send back Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy with instructions regarding the plan of action to be adopted at this juncture. (*OR 36 ; TR 14, pp. 237-50, no 28 ; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Feb. 26. 1383. From Devākar Pandit. Acknowledges his friendly letter intimating his secret views and designs and desiring him to make a good use of the present opportunity. His letter further says that the Council have appointed Col. Goddard their representative and that he has been ordered to act in harmony with the writer's government in the adjustment of all political matters. The Colonel had sent his agent, Mr Watherston to him. In consideration of the needs of the times and the existing state of affairs in Poona and the Deccan he replied that he would send Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy, the late Mr Elliot's *peshkār*, to the Governor-General in order to discuss and settle all the points at issue. With this reply Mr Watherston returned to the Colonel at Hoshangabad on this side of the Narbada. Whether the latter shall advance to reduce the fort of Mandla or proceed to Bombay rests entirely on the Governor-General's decision. Hopes that he will duly intimate to him the instructions that he may be pleased to give to the Colonel. The Maharaja and the writer fully approve of the wise policy that he has adopted towards Hindustan and the Deccan.

1779.

Has in his several letters pointed out to the Governor-General what measures should be taken to bring it to a happy conclusion. Has, in a recent letter, written to him in consultation with Mr Watherston, explained them more fully. Has sent Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Ray to him in order to settle this question finally. For further particulars refers him to the Maharaja's *kharīṭa*. (*OR 37; TR 14, pp. 250-6, no 29; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Feb. 27. **1384.** To the King of Pegu. Has received a letter from persons styling themselves the Governor and Council of Rangoon complaining of an indignity offered to His Majesty by an English ship having forced a vessel in his employ to lower her colours. As he has no authoritative information of any such officials having been entrusted with the government of His Majesty's dominion he thought he could not with propriety reply to their letter. But in the interest of a good understanding and the close relationship that obtains between the two countries, has thought it desirable to address His Majesty direct. In Europe it is a custom universally observed or exacted that mercantile marine strike their colours on the appearance of a ship of war as a mark of respect to the country to which it belongs and the writer presumes that the English Commodore for want of any other proof than the bare assertion of the Master that the "*Fath-i-Sultan*" was in His Majesty's personal service, insisted that the flags be lowered to him. The Commodore is now at a great distance and it is not possible to make a full enquiry. But this much can be said that if he had mistaken the ship for a trading one it was largely due to the fault of the Master who had loaded her with salt, timber and other articles of merchandise. Assures him that the writer's government will never permit any of their officers to treat him with indignity but will require of them that degree of attention and respect towards him as are due to his exalted character, high station and his friendly relations with the English. Shall ever protect and encourage his subjects trading in Bengal. (*CI 10, pp. 145-6, no 242; TI 19, pp. 5-7, no 5.*)

Feb.— [1] **1385.** From————————. Having obtained a *dastak* from Mr Middleton he left Lucknow on 8 February accompanied by Lala Bāl Kishan and a *harkāra*, and stopped for the night at Nawalganj Gate, seven *kos* from Lucknow. About midnight when his companions were asleep a gang of armed dacoits about one hundred in number raided the Lala's camp and wounded his son Rām Singh and fourteen of his sepoys. The scuffle continued for a while but as they were numerically strong they succeeded in carrying away all the property and clothes of Lala Bāl Kishan together with those of his companions. On the following morning this incident was reported to Mr Middleton who wrote a letter to Ḥassan Riẓā Khān asking him to take prompt action in order to trace the thieves and recover the property. He then sent for the Lala and took from him a complete list of all the missing articles. The Vazir and his officers are trying their best to trace the culprits. They have already recovered two pieces of cloth of gold and some other things which the robbers had left in the jungle. (*OR 37A.*)

[1] The date of receipt and the name of the writer are not forthcoming.

1779.

Mar. 5. **1386.** From Benīrām Pandit. Has already written to the Governor-General about Mr Watherston's arrival at Nagpur and his return to his camp after a long conversation with him. Having taken leave of his master, the Maharaja, he in company with Rāmakānta Rāy reached Cuttack on 24 February. The latter has proceeded on a pilgrimage to the temple of Jagannath and the writer is detained here on business with Rājarām. Will shortly proceed to Calcutta and explain all the particulars of his mission to the Governor-General. Arriving at Cuttack he received his master's *kharīṭa* and a letter from Devākar Pandit addressed to the Governor-General both of which he forwarded to him. These will furnish him with the necessary information relating to that quarter. His brother, Bishambhar Pandit, will inform him about the state of affairs at Poona. During his journey he met at Sarangarh the Governor-General's trustworthy servant who has been appointed to erect the late Mr Elliot's tomb, and also visited the grave which is situated at a distance of two *kos* from Cuttack. He saw Raja Bishan Nāth Singh, the Chief of that place, and persuaded him to afford assistance to the Governor-General's man in the accomplishment of his task. As no sculptors were available there he went to Sambalpur and obtained a sculptor and other craftsmen with necessary materials for the construction of the tomb. The work has begun and the monument, it is hoped, will shortly be completed. (*OR 38; TR 14, pp. 257-61, no 30; AR 4, p. 54.*)

Mar. 5. **1387.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that he has already written to the Governor-General everything about the discussion which he had with Col. Goddard's agent, Mr Watherston, relating to the establishment of friendship between the two governments. Has on his part, sent his *vakīl* Benīrām Pandit, and Rāmakānta Rāy to the Governor-General with letters that are full of advice and important plans. They will acquaint him with all the particulars. Requests him to send them back with his reply as soon as possible. Had asked Col. Goddard through Mr Watherston to write to the Government of Bombay requesting them to refrain from hostilities. Further, he had desired the Colonel to stay at Mandla until the return of Benīrām Pandit with instructions from the Governor-General respecting his future plan of action. But the Colonel took no notice of his advice and marched towards Burhanpur. He did not even care to inform him of the progress of his journey. The writer has received two bundles of papers from Col. Goddard for transmission. The one meant for the Governor-General contains accounts and the other a number of letters addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of Fort St George. Both the bundles have been despatched to Calcutta. Requests that the one addressed at Madras may be transmitted to its destination.

Information has been received from Poona that the English and the Poona ministers were engaged in an artillery action at Talegaon when the former inconsiderately and rashly quitted their vantage ground and descended on the open plain to give battle to the Mahrattas. The result was that the formidable Mahratta army which consisted of 50,000 horse concentrated their full strength on their heavy artillery which had a range of two *kos* and, having completely surrounded the

1779.

English, opened fire and killed a large number of them. They then seized three pieces of artillery from the English and plundered their chattels, baggage, tents and bullocks. When the English found that all means of communication was cut off they were obliged to send an envoy to the ministers and sue for peace. They are still surrounded by the Mahrattas and it is not known if any settlement has been arrived at. It is believed that the Governor-General must also have heard about this event from other sources. Will inform him later if he learns anything definite about the terms of the peace.

PS.—It has been authoritatively ascertained now that the English being surrounded by the Mahrattas were obliged to sue for peace. They obtained it by delivering up Raghunāth Rāo to the ministers and by agreeing to adhere to the treaty which they had previously formed with Bālājī Rāo, Peshwa. (*OR 39; TR 14, pp. 261-70, no 31; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Mar. 5. 1388. From Devākar Pandit. Is delighted to receive his letter containing the very agreeable news of the fall of the French stronghold of Pondicherry to the English arms. Congratulates him on the victory which affords him and the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] the greatest pleasure. Has already written to him all about the present state of affairs. Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy, who have gone to Calcutta with the Maharaja's *kharīṭa*, will further acquaint him with all the proposals and designs of the writer. Hopes the Governor-General will agree to them. From the *kharīṭa* itself he shall learn what replies were returned to Col. Goddard and Mr Watherston and how the English surrendered themselves to the Poona ministers. Hopes that the Governor-General will give a favourable reply to Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy and send them back as soon as possible.

PS.—To the same effect as the postcript to the Maharaja's foregoing letter. (*OR 40; TR 14, pp. 272-6, no 33; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Mar. 5. 1389. From Devākar Pandit. On receiving the news of the defeat of the English from Poona the writer asked Col. Goddard to abandon the idea of proceeding to Burhanpur, as he might get involved there in an unnecessary trouble with the Mahrattas. Has requested him to take up the reduction of Mandla instead as it required immediate attention. The Colonel has accordingly given up the idea of proceeding to Burhanpur. Requests him also to give a similar direction to the Colonel, for a precipitate action is inadvisable. It was on this account that the Bombay Government had just suffered. Desires him therefore not to pursue the original design any further, as such a course would be too hasty at the present moment. The best way to proceed now is first to form a new plan on a sound basis and keep it all a secret until the time of operation comes. Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy are fully acquainted with the affairs obtaining in the Deccan. They will give him complete information on this head. The writer's proposals are based on a perfect knowledge of the Deccan. Hopes he will approve them and intimate to him his own views at an early date so that arrangements may be made to carry them into effect. Requests the Governor-General to keep up a regular correspondence with him.

1779.

PS.—Has taken the liberty to write to him so freely because in the course of the last ten months he received some fifty friendly letters from him and he feels therefore that he must not withhold from the Governor-General any information relating to the Deccan nor communicate his own views with any reservations. (*O R 41; T R 14, pp. 276-82, no 34; A R 4, p. 55.*)

Mar. 5. **1390.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter conveying the news of the success of the English arms at Pondicherry on 27 *Ramaẓān,* 1192 A. H. [19 October 1778]. Says that the delightful news was received before this from the Deccan and transmitted by him to Mr James Anderson. Benīrām Pandit was then directed to communicate it to the Governor-General. It was perhaps through this channel that the latter received the news of the victory. May the Almighty make it propitious to the Governor-General and may it be followed by many other blessings! (*T R 14, pp. 270-2, no 32; A R 4, p. 58.*)

Mar. 5. **1391.** Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to Benīrām Pandit. The Pandit knows well that Colonel Goddard was asked to halt at Mandla for a few days, but he took no notice of the advice and marched on towards Burhanpur. Has just received news from Poona that a fierce battle was fought between the Poona ministers and the Bombay chiefs who had marched to Borghat. The latter together with Raghūnāth Rāo have been defeated and surrounded by the ministers' army; they have sent an agent to the Poona ministers with overtures of peace but the result is yet unknown. If Colonel Goddard had listened to his advice the crisis could have easily been averted. Has also sent this information to the Governor-General. Is now waiting to hear from the Colonel what plan he intends to adopt. Desires the Pandit to hasten to Calcutta. Says that for the execution of his [the Maharaja's] plan an army of at least 50,000 choice men under the command of Indian officers, a large sum of money and the alliance of the chiefs of note are wanted and that the Pandit must keep them in view in his negotiations with the Governor-General. He knows the Maharaja's relations with the Governor-General too well to need a prompt. A series of correspondence passed between them regarding their plan of action in the Deccan. The Pandit also brought a message at one time from him on the same subject. Has therefore kept the Governor-General always informed with the affairs of the Deccan. Hopes the Pandit will carry out his mission faithfully and see that a definite plan of action is soon decided upon. (*T R 14, pp. 283-8, no 35; A R 4, p. 58.*)

Mar. 9. **1392.** From Khush Hāl Chand. Says that according to the Governor-General's instructions a *hundī* for 3 *lākhs* of rupees was issued to Colonel Goddard. This money was payable to the writer at Calcutta. Out of it he received a draft for Rs 1,04,000 only on the Azimabad Council and sent it to his *gumāshta,* Madho Parshād, at Azimabad for collection. The *gumāshta* presented it to Mr Law but the payment was refused on the ground that the assets of the factory amounted only to one *lākh* of rupees while its liabilities were about 3 *lākhs* on account of the pay of the employees alone. The bill was

1779.

due at fifteen days' sight but Mr Law asked for an extension of the time to a month and a half. It is believed however that he is not inclined to meet the bill even in two months. Has got to pay another 3 *lākhs* of rupees to Col. Goddard. Prays therefore that Mr Law may be directed to clear the bill at an early date. (*O R 42; A R 4, p. 75.*)

Mar. 10. **1393.** Nawab Faiẓulla Khān to Bakhtāwar Singh. The English officers who are stationed in 'this' quarter [Rampur] give him their different and often contradictory orders so that if he complies with the wishes of one he provokes the resentment of another. Is in a perfect dilemma and does not know how to act under the present circumstances. Requests him to write to the Governor-General about it and ask him to specify the names of those whose instructions the writer is to follow. Hopes he will acquaint him with the Governor-General's reply so that he may act upto it.

Mr Middleton has informed him that war has broken out between the English and the French and has asked him to convey the information to the Governor-General. Desires him to represent to the Governor-General that the writer's cavalry is ever at his service and may therefore be employed anywhere and on any expedition. It is of course not trained after the English model. It will however gladly serve under the command of any officer holding a rank higher than that of an adjutant. It seems to him absolutely necessary to make this clear to the Governor-General before the cavalry is employed by him. Dated 20 January. (*O R 43; T R 14, pp. 288-91, no 36; A R 4, p. 56.*)

Mar. 12. **1394.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has received from the bankers of Murshidabad a petition praying that the *Faujdār* of that place may be directed to pay them the money recovered from the boatmen who had robbed them of it and who were subsequently captured by the bankers themselves. Encloses their letter and asks him to take necessary measures and see that the *Faujdār* promptly arranges for the restoration of the money.

From the bankers of Murshidabad. Say that they had despatched a peon from Benares to carry a sum of Rs 26,000 to Murshidabad. On the way the crew of the boat on which he was travelling attacked and killed him and made off with the treasures. They were subsequently captured by them and the case was reported to the *Faujdār* of Murshidabad. The officials of the *Faujdārī* are delaying the payment of the money. Request therefore that the *Faujdār* may be directed to attend to the matter. (*C I 10, pp. 147-8, no 244.*)

Mar. 12. **1395.** To Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter expressing a desire to pay a visit to the Governor-General. Says that it is not advisable for him to come at the present moment because the weather here is particularly bad at this time of the year and moreover the writer is very busy these days. Any other time would suit better. Asks him to write again when he should propose to come. Hopes to receive letters every now and then. (*C I 10, p. 148, no 245.*)

1779.

Mar. 12. **1396.** To Nawab Faizullah Khān. Sends the following presents through Sheo Parshad Munshi as a token of his friendship for and confidence in him. For other particulars refers him to the aforesaid Munshi. The presents consist of one telescope, two guns, one bayonet, two pieces of red and white silk and five pistols. (*C I 10, p. 149, no 246.*)

Mar. 18. **1397.** From Devākar Pandit. Has learnt from his letter the news of the fall of Pondicherry and congratulates him on the occasion. Says that a short time ago the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] fell seriously ill but by the grace of the Almighty has recovered now. The Bhonslas have ever been true to their word and friendship and it has been a characteristic with them to give useful advice to their friends. According to this tradition sound advice was given to Mr Watherston and the same was communicated to Col. Goddard. Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy have also been sent to the Governor-General with letters and *kharīṭas*. Hopes the Governor-General will agree to the views which they will represent to him. In a previous letter the Governor-General wrote about the rupture between the French and the English in Europe and said that the Poona ministers notwithstanding the subsisting treaty between them and the English had received the French envoy, granted Chaul to him and had even furnished him with an arsenal. He also added that he was therefore obliged to send a formidable detachment under Col. Leslie for the security of Bombay. In the same letter the writer was asked to supply the detachment with provisions and other necessaries and to conduct it safely across the borders of his territory. As a friendly connection with Bengal had long been formed and as Benīrām Pandit had been sent to him for strengthening the same a reply was sent to the Governor-General that all his requests would be complied with. He then remonstrated with the Poona ministers against their conduct but they assured him and asked him to convince the Governor-General that they had not given any encouragement to the French envoy who had come there merely for trading purpose and yet to conciliate the English they had dismissed him. They returned a similar reply to Col. Leslie, Col. Goddard, Mr Watherston and Mr James Anderson. At this they were given to understand by Mr Watherston that the English had no intention to help Raghūnāth Rāo against the ministers, that they had despatched an English detachment to Bombay only to protect it against a French invasion and that if the Poona ministers helped the French, the English would surely fight them. The writer then asked Col. Goddard to await the Governor-General's instructions at Mandla and not to advance towards Hoshangabad. In the meantime the Governor-General wrote to him, the Pandit, that he had deputed Mr Elliot to conduct the negotiation. As the news of this deputation spread, anxious enquiries were made from Poona and Hyderabad as to its aims and objects. He could not give any reply to them being unacquainted with the Governor-General's plans and therefore when Mr Elliot was dead he asked the Governor-General to depute some one else in place of the deceased in order to conduct the negotiations. Says that the Governor-General should not take the ministers' entertainment of the French

1779.

envoy in a bad light. Is glad to learn that he has asked Col. Goddard to act in concert with him on arriving in Berar. The latest news from Poona is that the English there have surrendered to the Mahrattas, have delivered up Raghūnāth Rāo to the Poona ministers and have made peace on condition that they would give back Shasti (Salsette) and all the other territories, refrain from taking up arms against them in future and would order back the English army which was coming to their assistance. Has repeatedly written to Col. Goddard asking him not to advance farther as one *lākh* of Mahratta horsemen is lying in ambush, but has received no reply from him. In his letter the Governor-General proposes to establish a *ḍāk* through Midnapur and Mayurbhanj and intimates that he has sent two battalions of sepoys under Major Camac to his territory by way of Ramgarh and Chota Nagpur and that with his consent the Major will join Col. Goddard. Says that both the Governor-General and Col. Goddard are fully aware of the strength of the Mahrattas and of their alliance with Nawab Nẓiām ʿAlī Khān and they can realise their own situation. It is therefore not the proper time to undertake an expedition. They must be very cautious lest the expedition should end in a calamity similar to what had befallen the English at Bombay. Requests him therefore to prevent Col. Goddard and Major Camac from taking action against the Mahrattas. Hopes he will also give Benīrām Pandit and Rāmakānta Rāy leave to return as soon as they have acquainted him with the writer's views. A frank and unreserved expression of thought has made this letter lengthy, but from the time Col. Goddard arrived here and long before the disastrous occurrence at Bombay the writer has been laying stress on the very points discussed in this letter. Will continue to acquaint him in future with his views and sentiments without any reserve.

PS.—Has just received a reply from Col. Goddard. He writes from Burhanpur that he has learnt of the late events in Bombay and has decided to proceed thither in order to aid the Englishmen. Is sorry that the Colonel took no notice of his sincere advice. (*OR 44; TR 14, pp. 299-329, no 38 ; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Mar. 18. **1398.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letters. Is much thankful to him for enquiring about his health and for reporting to him the victory of the English arms at Pondicherry. The Governor-General wishes to establish a *ḍāk* by the route of Midnapur and Mayurbhanj. Says in reply that from the report of the messengers who frequent that route it appears that the road is both difficult and unsafe. In his opinion therefore the route by way of Cuttack though longer is preferable. The Governor-General also desires him to assist Col. Goddard in his operations and says that it would serve to promote their common interest. As the writer knows well the state of affairs in the Deccan which is his own country, he has fully explained himself to Mr Watherston and also communicated his sentiments clearly to Col. Goddard; and to explain his sentiments to the Governor-General he despatched Benīrām Pandit and Lala Rāmakānta Rāy to him with letters. Hopes that he will give his consideration to what these people represent to him. The English by

1779.

their ill-judged and rash measures have already received a severe check from the Mahratta army near Bombay. They were obliged to deliver up Raghūnāth Rāo to the Poona ministers, to restore Salsette to them and to leave with them two persons as hostages. They had to return to Bombay under the escort of a Mahratta contingent and to countermand Col. Goddard's army which was going to their aid. Has learnt that at Poona there are assembled about 100,000 Mahratta horsemen and that they are in high spirits. If Col. Goddard continues to stay at Burhanpur he may meet with a severe opposition from them. Has informed the Colonel of the impending danger but has received no reply from him. It is understood that the Governor-General must have learnt of the preparations of the Mahrattas and must have accordingly sent instructions to Col. Goddard to return at once and to Major Camac not to advance any further. It is not prudent to undertake an expedition without assembling a large army and making adequate preparations for the supply of war materials and money. In view of the trend of events it is believed that the Governor-General will form a solid plan for operations in the future and communicate it to him either direct or through his [the Maharaja's] agents. His request for aid and assistance certainly proves the sincerity of his friendship but the writer will not move in this business until the plan is maturely deliberated upon. For further particulars refers him to his *Dīwān*, Devakār Pandit, who has been directed to write to him fully on this subject. (*T R 14, pp. 291-9, no 37 ; A R 4, p. 58*).

Mar. 18. **1399.** To Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān. Has received his letter. His attachment and friendship for the English as expressed therein have afforded him the greatest pleasure. Appreciates his friendship very highly and will ever aim at preserving and promoting it. Does not think that the time is opportune for entering into the kind of engagement he has hinted at in his letter. Will send a fuller reply in a future letter. Desires to be considered a friend and hopes to receive letters from time to time. (*C I 10, p. 150 no 247*).

Mar. 18. **1400.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt from a petition of Sadanand, banker of Benares, that he had advanced large sums of money to several persons in Benares, some of which he got back but an amount of Rs 4,000 is still outstanding. He had brought a suit against the defaulters before the Raja but they expressed a desire to settle the matter amicably and were permitted to do so. The banker, however, is still unable to realise his money. The Raja is therefore desired to instruct his officers to give the banker every help in the recovery of his money. (*C I 10, p. 151, no 248.*)

Mar. 18. **1401.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Muḥammad Akbar 'Alī Khān is returning to Oudh. Asks him to provide the gentleman with conveyance and transport facilities when he passes through his dominion. (*C I 10, p. 151, no 249.*)

Mar. 18. **1402.** To Jawāhir 'Aī Khān. Complimentary. (*C I 10, pp. 151-2, no 250.*)

Mar. 21. **1403.** The Peshwa to Colonel Goddard. Mr John Carnac and Col. Charles Egerton, members of the Select Committee of Bombay,

1779.

had in company with Raghūnāth Rāo advanced towards Talegaon some ten *kos* away from Poona and entered into an engagement with Sakharām Pandit, Bālājī Pandit, Māhādajī Rāo Sindhia and Takojī Rāo Hulkar. The battle resulted in the defeat of the English who were obliged to sue for peace. After peace had been made the English chiefs returned to Bombay. The Colonel must have heard of this event. The said English chiefs have written to the Colonel under the Company's seal asking him to return immediately to Calcutta. Advises the Colonel to act accordingly and go back to Calcutta. Has directed his *ta'lluqdārs* not to molest the Colonel on his journey through his territory. Hopes that he on his part will also refrain from any act of violence. (*O R 45; T R 14, pp. 330-3, no 39; A R 4, p. 59.*)

Mar. 21. **1404.** Col. Goddard to the Peshwa. Acknowledges his letter. Has ever been a staunch friend to the Peshwa and hopes that the latter will always consider him as such. Says that when the English and the Poona ministers were engaged in a conflict with each other the writer at that time happened to be encamped on the banks of the Narbada at Hoshangabad but only his friendship for the Peshwa prevented him from offering any assistance to the Bombay army. The Peshwa now asks him to return to Calcutta but he is unable to do so as summer has set in and the journey will be too long and tedious. Besides, he cannot follow the instructions of Mr John Carnac or any of his colleagues contrary to the orders of the Governor-General who has asked him to proceed to Bombay. His object in going there is simply to counteract the policy of the French who are their inveterate enemies. When he has achieved this end he would apply himself to the betterment and improvement of that place until he receives further orders from the Governor-General. The writer has not the least idea either to molest his ryots or destroy the crops, and accordingly in the course of his march he has neither personally injured any of his men or his crops nor suffered anybody to do so. It is perhaps not unknown to the Peshwa how rudely and roughly Bālājī Pandit and his dependants behaved towards him when he passed through their districts. He could have punished them if he liked but his respect for the friendship of the Peshwa prevented him from doing so. Now leaves the adjustment of the whole affair to his sense of justice. The strong friendship which subsists between the Peshwa and the Governor-General is known to all. The measures which the gentlemen at Bombay took were wholly against the Governor-General's orders. For further particulars refers him to Rāy Raghūrām. (*O R 46; T R 14, pp. 333-8, no 39; A R 4, p. 59.*)

Mar. 22. **1405.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that he has despatched nine elephants for the King. Raja Dayārām Pandit is in charge of them. Asks him to instruct his officers to give him every facility such as the supplying of fodder, etc., on his journey through his country. (*C I 10, p. 152, no 251.*)

Mar. 22. **1406.** To the Mother of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received her letter and the verbal message she sent through Muhammad Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has given a full reply to him who is now returning and will convey it to her. Has also given the Khān a letter to deliver to

1779.

Mr Middleton who, when he has seen it, will settle every question in accordance with her wishes. Desires her to consider him (the writer) as her well-wisher and report to him if anything goes amiss. He shall soon set it right. For further particulars refers her to Muḥammad Akbar ʿAlī Khān. *(CI 10, p. 153, no 252.)*

Mar. 23. 1407. A brief account of the *zamīndārs* of Benares. Miranji, the grandfather of Raja Balwant Singh, had four sons. One was called Mansarām, the father of the said Raja, the second Mayārām, the third Dasārām and the fourth Dayārām. Ẓālim Singh and his brothers, the sons of Dasārām, and Manyār Singh and his brothers, the grandsons of Mayārām, as also the sons of Sirnārām Singh or the grandsons of Dayārām are still alive. The original *zamīndārī* of Miranji consisted of a few hundred *bīghas* of land in the village of Gangapur. Mansārām was a servant of Biresal, the *zamīndār* of Kaswar (Benares). He was once sent by his master to negotiate certain matters with Mīr Rustam ʿAlī Khān, the officer of Nawab Ṣafdar Jang at Benares. He also served there, for some time in the interest of some other *zamīndārs*. Gradually he became a great favourite of Rustam and created enmity between him and Biresal. He then fought his old master for Rustam and defeated and expelled him from his *zamīndārī*. Later, he took a farm of four or five *lākhs* of rupees from Mīr Rustam and managed it ably. He frustrated the evil designs of seditious persons at the court of Rustam and with the help of the latter's forces expelled them from the *zamīndārī* altogether. When he had gained a complete knowledge of the affairs of the country and of its revenues and disbursements he secretly wrote to Nawab Ṣafdar Jang to remove Rustam and to appoint him in his place. When Rustam came to know of his evil designs he sent for him and called for an explanation of his conduct. Rustam told him that it was he who had raised him from a petty landholder to the present eminence of power and influence; that he (Mansārām) came there in the capacity of a *vakīl* and caused the ruin and expulsion of his own constituent, and that he had never conceived that he (Mansārām) would behave with him also in the same manner. But the latter replied that the charge against him was absolutely false and calumnious. He even swore by Lachhman, Nārāyan and Gangā that he was perfectly innocent. Rustam believed in all his assertions but Mansārām continued to carry on his intrigue. He promised Nawab Ṣafdar Jang an increase of four or five *lākhs* of rupees on the rents paid by Rustam and obtained a *sanad* for his *zamīndārī* from the Nawab through Muḥammad Qulī Khān whom he had made his patron by making him the present of a slave-girl. Rustam was thrown into prison where he committed suicide. Immediately after the receipt of this *sanad* he (Mansārām) died and Balwant Singh succeeded him in the *zamīndārī*. *(TR 13, pp. 129-35, no 7.)*

Mar. 24. 1408. To Raja Chait Singh. A certain number of rupees with the fish imprint thereon are wanted. Asks him to pay as many of such coins as may be demanded by the Resident, the value to be deducted from the revenue payable by him. *(CI 10, p. 158, no 264.)*

Mar. 24. 1409. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Introduces Mr Stuart to him and says that the said gentleman intends to travel all over the East

1779.

and in pursuance of his plan has just completed a tour in the Deccan. He is now going to Upper India. Requests the Nawab to afford him every protection and assistance when he passes through his dominions. He shall find him a very amiable gentleman. (*CI 10, pp. 158-9, no 265.*)

Mar. 27. **1410.** To Muẓaffar Jang, [Diler Hīmmat Khān]. Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has received his letter. The case he writes of has not been taken up yet. Will attend to it as soon as the pressure of more urgent work relaxes. The Nawab may rest assured that his interests are safe in his (the Governor-General's) hands. (*CI 10, pp. 162-3, no 270.*)

Mar. 27. **1411.** To [Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān]. Asks him to arrest the two notorious mischief-mongers, Ḥayāt Khān and Hīmmat Khān and bring them to book. It is necessary in the interest of public welfare that this should be done with as much expedition as possible. (*CI 10, p. 162, no 271.*)

Mar. 28. **1412.** From Sakharām Pandīt. The disturbances which Raghūnāth Rāo had created in the vicinity of Surat with the support of the Governor of Bombay is well-known to the Governor-General, for this was the reason which prompted him to depute Col. John Upton and Captain Macpherson to the Peshwa in order to bring about an accommodation. A treaty was accordingly concluded between the Company and the Peshwa under their respective seals. It was then regarded that the treaty would be everlasting and that even their worst enemies would not be able to undo it. But the subsequent events proved otherwise. On 29 July a letter was received from the Governor-General saying that he was sending a detachment to Bombay. This was a departure from the established practice, for no English army ever came there by land. The Peshwa's men were therefore justified in opposing this innovation. The indiscretion of the commander of the detachment was still more regrettable, for, immediately on crossing the Jumna, he took possession of the fort of Kalpi and proceeded to lay waste the Peshwa's dominions. He next attacked the chiefs of Bundelkhand between whom and the Peshwa had subsisted a strong friendship for more than half a century. Later, he wrought havoc in the territories under the immediate administrative control of the Peshwa, whose officers did nothing beyond closely observing the movements of this detachment. What is most to be deplored, however, is that the Governor and Council of Bomby in concert with Raghūnāth Rāo have renewed hostilities and have despatched their forces towards Borghat, twenty *kos* away from Poona, and that another English detachment has similarly created a great disturbance in the Konkan. Trusting on the Company's good faith the writer has so far refrained from taking any action against them.

The Governor of Bombay offered asylum to Raghūnāth Rāo in the Company's territories and paid no heed to the Governor-General's orders directing him to come to terms with the Peshwa. He was repeatedly asked to settle his difference with the latter but he never cared to do so. He falsely represented to the Governor-General that the Peshwa had encouraged a French envoy and thereby wanted to enlist his sympathy and support. Says that on receiving the very first hint of the

1779.

Governor-General's disapproval he immediately dismissed this Frenchman without even holding any conference with him. And now he finds himself at once confronted with the Bombay army that has arrived at Borghat and the Bengal detachment which has reached the neighbourhood of Bhopal. Lālā Sewakrām, the Peshwa's *vakīl*, will deliver to him a Persian copy of the letter bearing Raghūnāth Rāo's seal. This letter was written to the Peshwa's *sardārs* and other potentates. From it the Governor-General will be able to judge for himself which party is to blame for all this mischief. There is no remedy against the decree of Providence and God alone can bestow wealth and kingdom upon His creatures. In conclusion he can boastfully say that till now he has never deviated from the path of friendship. (*OR 47; TR 14, pp. 339-47, no.40; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Mar. 28. **1413.** From Sakharām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 48; TR 14, pp. 339-47, no 40; A R 4, p. 61.*)

Mar. 28. **1414.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that some time back he had transmitted to him papers of intelligence from Poona reporting the retreat of the English towards Bombay and the surrender of Raghūnā h Rāo to the ministers. Immediately after that he received repeated letters from Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān expressing his intention to help the French at Mahe against the English. Knowing that the Governor-General is his real well-wisher and that the security of the Carnatic lies entirely in his hands he encloses for his information a copy of the letter which he sent to the Governor and Council of Madras on this point as also some other papers of news received from Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān's camp and from Cuddapah and Kurnool. Also encloses translations of letters which Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān wrote to his own *vakīl* and which fell into his [the Nawab's] hands.

PS.—After his arrival at Arcot General Coote visited him in the presence of his son, Amīru'd-Daulah, and Mr Rumbold. The writer spoke to the General that his presence was absolutely necessary at the present moment for the security of the Carnatic. He replied that he would readily help him if occasion arose. (*OR 49; TR 14, pp. 367-9, no 43; A R 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1415.** Nawab of Arcot to Mr Rumbold, Governor of Madras. Has been a firm friend and staunch supporter of the Company for the last forty years and has spent the most precious part of his life and treasure in opposing their enemies whose forces at one time numbered ten times those of the English. The relations naturally became so intimate and cordial that princes and chieftains sought his mediation to obtain their friendship and consequently they got ample opportunities of establishing their interests in Hindustan on a very firm footing. It was for this reason alone that after the reduction of Pondicherry by the English he brought to the notice of the addressee's predecessors from time to time the inveterate hatred of Ḥaidar 'Alī against the Nawab and the English.

It was Ḥaidar who persuaded the Raja of Tanjore to withhold his tribute from him, the Nawab, and promised to help him with 10,000 horse if he did so. On 13 August 1762 the original letter written by

1779

Ḥaidar to the Raja chanced to fall into the hands of the writer who had at once transmitted it to Governor Pigot for information. What clearer proof could there be of Ḥaidar's enmity towards the English! It always remained the foremost object of his heart to reduce Ḥaidar's power and in order to accomplish it he willingly offered the English assistance to the best of his ability with men, money and provisions. The Mahrattas too were prevailed upon to help them against Ḥaidar with a force of 70,000 horse and 50,000 foot. They also agreed to allow the English to open trade with Badnur in sandal-wood and long pepper and were even willing to restore the Carnatic Payanghat to the Nawab. With such favourable terms their confidential agents came and stayed with him and the Governor of Madras for seven years. But the smooth words and specious promises of Ḥaidar so far lulled the Madras Government into security that all the negotiations fell through. It may be remembered that the Carnatic Payanghat continues to remain in the hands of the Mahrattas, although the Directors in their letter of 4 March 1776 gave him assurances in the warmest terms that they would recover it for him.

When Ḥaidar plundered the house of Murārī Rāo, the latter appealed to the English for help but it was refused. In vain did he represent that they were bound by the terms of the existing treaty to assist him. The Nawab himself discussed the question with Lord Pigot and with the paper of news from Gooty in his hand explained to him the dangers of non-interference but without any result. Murārī Rāo was suffered to be crushed. If the English had saved him from Ḥaidar's clutches he would have proved himself useful at this juncture.

Ḥaidar has now added much to his armies, territories and treasures and war having broken out between the French and the English in Europe he counts greatly on the assistance of the French who will undoubtedly support him with all their resources. If the addressee peruses the copies of letters sent to him he will admit that his prognostications of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khan's conduct have at last proved true.

Is unable to deal at length with all the events that took place during the past thirty-two years. Suffice it to say that Ḥaidar could have easily been subdued when he had only a cavalry of 5,000 and his territorial acquisitions were confined to Seringapatam alone or when being defeated by Khande Rāo he fled to Bangalore and the Mahrattas with 16,000 horse occupied Sira, for on both occasions the greater portion of Ḥaidar's army was employed at Pondicherry under Makhdūm Nāik. Ḥaidar would have personally assisted the French [at Pondicherry] if he had not been occupied elsewhere. Still he did the most that he could do in the circumstances. But it was by the valour of General Coote and the pecuniary aid of the Nawab that the fort of Pondicherry finally capitulated. The English paid no heed to his repeated warnings and now that Ḥaidar has become a hundred fold more powerful it is certain that if an English army is sent to reduce Mahe, he will concentrate all his force in ravaging the Carnatic and the Company's possessions in its neighbourhood. He has already obtained a French force from Mauritius and joined it with his own army. In his opinion therefore this

1779

is not the proper time for them to enter into a war with Ḥaidar as the English army has just met with reverses at Poona. The treaty with the Mahrattas lies broken and sooner or later they shall have to face them on the question of Salsette. Who knows to what length the war may be protracted and how it may end? The Company's treasury is empty. The crops of the country are surely ready but it will take time to reap and sell them in order to collect the money. It is advisable therefore to put off the reduction of Mahe to a more opportune moment. In the meantime a conciliatory letter should be sent to Ḥaidar in reply to his harsh message threatening the English with reprisal in case they attack the French in that part. When the revenue from the Northern Circars and Tanjore shall have been collected, the breach with the Mahrattas made up and a reinforcement from Bengal be advisable it would be time to send an expedition against Mahe.

An expedition against Mahe would certainly lead to a war in the Carnatic. Has just received news that Ḥaidar's immediate objectives are Cuddapah and Kurnool and that the *faujdārs* of those places are unable to make a stand against him. If he succeeds in reducing Cuddapah, the Nawab's communication with the English through this territory will be cut off and the Carnatic will be left isolated. Ḥaidar's ultimate aim in all this is merely to harass the English. He is extirpating the latter's friends and is bent on helping the French who are their worst enemies. If he is left unchallenged he is sure to attack the Carnatic with the French aid. Thus the need for a strong offensive against Ḥaidar is clearly established. While admitting this for a fact, the Nawab will, at the same time, recommend the avoidance of an immediate clash with him. The Governor will perceive that there is nothing inconsistent in this advice as he, the Nawab, desires only that action should be postponed till every preparation has been made to ensure the completest success. Will continue to give the English such information and friendly advice as he can and hopes they will keep them a secret. Dated 23 February. (*O R 50; T R 14, pp. 369-99, no 43; A R 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1416.** Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān to his *vakīl*, Vināǰī. It was his regard for the friendship of the English and that for the request of the Nawab of Arcot that he refrained from helping the French at Pondicherry. Notwithstanding this, report has been received from Malabar that the English propose to send an army against the French at Mahe. Desires him, therefore, to acquaint the Nawab and the Governor of Madras with this report and tell them that if it is true the English alone will be to blame for the breach of friendship. Should they now commence hostilities at Mahe the writer will not in the least hesitate to send against them 30,000 cavalry which will not only ravage the whole country stretching from Tinnevelly to Madras but will wipe out the very existence of the English nation. An English expeditionary force numbering 12,000 strong which had been sent against Poona met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Mahrattas immediately after they had crossed Borghat. They lost 4,000 sepoys, 400 European soldiers, ten pieces of cannons and several guns and other military stores. So both they and Raghūnāth Rāo who accompanied them were obliged to

1779

take refuge on the heights of Talegaon. It is said that they are still there, completely surrounded on all sides by the Mahratta army. Dated 26 January.

From the addressee's letter it appears that General Munro has been sent to Mahe with an English army. Asks him to tell the Nawab and the Governor that just as the English, the Dutch, the Danes and the Portuguese have their separate factories in his dominions, so have the French set up theirs at Mahe. It is incumbent on them to live peacefully together. If they disturb the peace they will be punished. Now, should the English create a disturbance in the French factory of Mahe, he will punish them by devastating the whole country from Madura to Madras. He shall totally efface them from the face of the earth. The defeat which they received at the hands of the Mahrattas will be completely eclipsed by what he shall inflict on them. (*OR 51; TR 14, pp. 390-5, no 43; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1417.** The news-writer at Kurnool to the Nawab of Arcot. A certain Afghan named Ūnī Khān, who formerly served under Nawab Ranmast Khān as a *jam'adār* of 200 cavalry and later joined the army of Ḥaidar Ālī Khān, has now given up his service and returned to Kurnool. Has learnt from the said Afghan that Ḥaidar wants first to capture Chitaldroog and then to reduce Cuddapah and Kurnool and lastly to occupy Sidhout and make it his stronghold. After subjugating this place he proposes to take Nellore and Arcot and fight the English. It is clear therefore that in the security of Sidhout rests the safety of Arcot and this can only be had if Ranmast Khān joins 'Abdu'l Ḥalīm Khān and the addressee and the English also undertake to assist them. This will put a stop to Ḥaidar's further progress and it is highly probable that he will give up the very idea of capturing Sidhout. Dated 8 January. (*OR 52; TR 14, pp. 396-8, no 43; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1418.** The news-writer at Ḥaidar 'Alī's camp to the Nawab of Arcot. Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān thinks of sending Bharma, the *Zamīndār* of Chirakkal, to Seringapatam and has ordered Mīr ['Alī Rizā] who was at Gurramkonda with 2,000 horse, to repair to Krishnagiri and join the 5,000 horsemen already sent there. Ḥaidar has entered into a treaty with the French and has furnished them with 5,000 men, military stores, and artillery. They will proceed by the way of Korial (Mangalore) to the assistance of the French garrison at Mahe. Ḥaidar himself wants to leave for Baramahal after he has settled his affairs at Chirakkal. Will let him know later the result of the negotiation that has bean going on between the Mahrattas and Ḥaidar 'Alī. There is however a rumour that a Mahratta army is coming to his assistance from Poona. If it is true then a war between the English and the Mahrattas is inevitable. Dated 7 February. (*OR 53; TR 14, pp. 398-9, no 43; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1419.** The news-writer at Ḥaidar 'Alī's camp to the Nawab of Arcot. Ḥaidar had imprisoned Bharma and his brother and some other *zamīndārs* at Chirakkal. But Bharma's brother escaped from the prison. On hearing this Ḥaidar at once left Sira for Chirakkal in order to make some new arrangement for keeping the prisoners. He held his son responsible for the occurrence and reproached him for his negligence,

1779.

He intends now to remove the prisoners to Seringapatam and for this purpose has ordered a hundred litters in which he intends to send them all locked up and chained. Muḥammad ʿAlī has been appointed to escort them with 500 sepoys. After they have departed Ḥaidar will go back to Sira.

He had sent for Makhdūm Ṣāḥib from Badnur with a view to despatching him at the head of the force assembled at Korial to the assistance of the French at Mahe. But when he learnt that the *Zamīndār* of Sonda had plundered one of his villages in that quarter he wrote to him to stay where he was and asked him to make a sudden attack on the *Zamīndār* after four or five days. He examined the muster-roll of his forces and found that he had 21,731 cavalry, including the horses of his private stables, and 31,400 infantry. He had some 60,000 Carnatic sepoys in all but he lost about 4,000 men in the campaign of Chirakkal. Ḥaidar is determined to fill their places by new levies and has already sent out trustworthy agents everywhere to recruit people.

Ḥaidar has decided to concentrate his attention on the subjugation of Sonda and leave the English alone until they drag him into a war by commencing hostilities at Mahe.

Bājī Nair, *Zamīndār*, and all the other Rajas of Malavalli wrote to Ḥaidar expressing a desire to establish friendly relations with him. They said that they were entirely attached to his interests and bitterly opposed to those of the English and that therefore they would not permit the latter to pass through their country. Ḥaidar has replied that they are under his protection and that they need not fear. Dated 13 February. (*OR 54; TR 14, pp. 400-3, no 43; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1420.** The news-writer at Sira. Has learnt that conformably to Ḥaidar's orders Murārjī is coming to Kaveripatnam with a body of 2,000 horse and it has been resolved to collect another 8,000 cavalry in order to join them with Murārjī's detachment. The combined forces of 10,000 strong will then be put under the command of Sriniwās Rāo, Rāmaji Pandit, Haripant Rāo, Muḥammad Maddū and Muḥammad Ghāzī and despatched to Chengam. Here they will be divided into four columns, one of which will be stationed there. The second will go to Putturnagar, the third to Amburgarh in order to ravage the country of Carnatic Payanghat and the fourth is to go by the way of the Chengamghat to ravage the plain below. The last three columns are thus to overrun the whole Payanghat. Ḥaidar ʿAlī Khān proposes to encamp on the heights above Chengam with a view to giving them support, if necessary.

After the fall of Chitaldroog Ḥaidar ʿAlī Khān captured its *Zamīndār*, Bharma, and threw him into prison, confined all his family members in the different fortresses, kept his dependants and trustworthy servants in chains and despatched the booty to his camp. He has destroyed all the houses there. In Ḥaidar's army there are three Frenchmen who employ every art of persuasion to induce him to invade Payanghat.

1779.

By reducing Chitaldroog Ḥaidar has struck terror into the hearts of the *Zamīndārs* of Rayadrug and Harpanahalli. Dated 14 February. (*OR 55; TR 14, pp. 403-5, no 43; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1421.** Raja Birbar to the Nawab of Arcot. Has this day learnt from the *'āmil* of Chengam that Ḥaidar 'Alī's forces have encamped at a distance of twelve *kos* from there. It is further reported that another body of horse is moving thither with some Frenchmen. The route of traders by way of Chengam will therefore be completely blocked. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed. (*OR 56; TR 14, p. 406, no 43; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Mar. 28. **1422.** Proclamation [1] issued by Raghūnāth Rāo under his own seal and that of the Company. Be it known to all ministers, *sardārs, jāgīrdārs* and others, that Col. Goddard and the Governor of Bombay with the advice of the Supreme Council, have resolved to intervene in his disputes with the Poona ministers and to establish him on the *gaddī* which belongs to him by right. They have in view the settlement of his affairs which have hitherto been neglected by the Poona ministers and they also desire to ask the latter to abide by the treaty [of Purandhar] and thus to establish peace and tranquillity among the Mahratta nation. He, Raghūnāth, hopes that all the Marhatta *sardārs* and ryots who have seen enough of the misrule of recent years will submit to his government. Is desirous of taking up the government in his own hands until Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan, the Peshwa, comes of age. The sicca shall continue to be struck in the name of the latter while he shall have full authority to conduct the affairs of the state; he shall of course see that the ministers' interests do not suffer. A general amnesty will be given to all those who took part in the recent struggles. It is his earnest desire to establish himself at Poona with a view to adjusting the affairs of the Mahrattas. Hopes that all of them will co-operate with him and his allies, the English, to achieve this end. To confirm all that has been written in this paper, the Company's seal has been affixed with the concurrence of the Supreme Council. Dated 15 November 1778. (*TR 14, pp. 347-50, no 41; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Mar. 28. **1423.** From Muharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Proposes the following terms for a perpetual alliance between himself and the Governor-General.

1. As a well-wisher of the Satara Rāj it is his duty to see that on its *masnad*, the nearest lineal descendant of Sivaji, the illustrious founder of the *Rāj* is established; of course, in the absence of any such descendant the right of succession will pass to the Maharaja's family. If this occasion arises the Governor-General should support the Maharaja.

2. During their joint regulation of the affairs of the said *Rāj*, if any chief offers them opposition, they shall fight him and dispossess him of his territory. After compensating other allies, if any, such territory will be equally divided between the English and the Maharaja.

3. Should he ever require the aid of the English forces he will pay Rs 10,000 a month for each battalion while it is stationed in canton-

[1] Received as an enclosure from Sakharām Pandit.

1779.

ments and Rs 13,000 while it is employed on active service: the officers will receive an extra allowance according to their ranks. Should the Governor-General ever engage the services of the Maharaja's troops he will have to pay them at the following rate: ordinary horsemen one rupee a day, those holding higher rank five rupees a day, *jam'adārs* and *sardārs* according to their respective positions from twenty to a hundred rupees and even more. Besides, if one party undertakes an expedition and calls in the aid of the other, the profits accruing from it will be equally divided between them. The one party receiving the aid will bear the expenses of the forces of the other. If there are other allies in the expedition they will of course receive a share of the plunder in proportion to the help rendered by them.

4. The friends and enemies of the one shall be treated as such by the other. Should a friend of the one party turn enemy to the other, the former must bring its ally over to its own views either by persuasion or by force.

5. The question of the future relationship of the contracting parties with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān shall be decided in accordance with the attitude the latter takes in the course of their regulating the affairs of the Satara Rāj according to their concerted plan.

6. Should any dispute arise between the Governor-General's men and those of the Maharaja on the borders of their territories a strict scrutiny will be held into their conduct and the party at fault shall be punished by its master.

7. Up to the time of Mīr Qāsim the Maharaja's ancestors annually received from Bengal the sum of 14 *lākhs* of rupees as *chauth*. The English are now the masters of that country and it is only fair that they should discharge its obligation by remitting the *chauth* regularly to the Maharaja.

8. If in pursuance of this treaty the Governor-General shall join the Maharaja in establishing and maintaining a lineal descendant of Sivajī on the Satara Rāj the Maharaja shall procure to the English the grant of Salsette, Bassein and also a few ports on the seacoast. After the new Raja has been established in Satara a formal agreement will be drawn up between him and the English stipulating that the two parties will thenceforth lend the services of their armies to each other without claiming any compensation and that when the Raja goes to fight the Afgahans [1] with the help of the English, the profits made in the campaign either in territory or in wealth shall be divided equally between them. (*TR 14, pp. 351-67, no 42; AR 4, p. 54.*)

Mar. 29. 1424. From the Raja of Tippera. Says that formerly the state of his *chakla* was so miserable that he could never pay the revenue regularly and always fell in arrears. But since the appointment of Mr Leake as the manager the *chakla* has greatly improved and the ryots are now prosperous and happy. Mr Leake has also contributed much to the well-being of the inhabitants by throwing into prison the two notorious robbers Tannū and Mannū of the *pargana* of Dakansukh. The

[1] Timūr Shah Durrānī is apparently meant.

1779.

mischiefs of these two rogues had made the life of the people of the whole *pargana* intolerable. Says that if the said gentleman is allowed to continue in this *pargana* he will improve it still further. Has just learnt that a certain person has under the writer's seal brought a charge of mismanagement against Mr Leake. The author of this mischief must have been his unfaithful servant, Rām Gesū whom he had dismissed two years ago and who had run away with one of his seals. On his arrival in Calcutta Rām submitted several *'arzis* to the different gentlemen under the writer's seal in order to bring about a confusion in the affairs of the *chakla*. Requests him not to listen to the representations of this man but to give credit and attention only to those of his *vakīl*, Rām Nārāyan. (*OR 57; AR 4, p. 86, no 23.*)

Mar. 29. **1425.** From the Raja of Tippera. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 58; AR 4, p. 86, no 23.*)

Mar. 29. **1426.** From the Raja of Tippera. To the same effect. Dated 3 March. (*OR 59; AR 4, p. 86, no 23.*)

Mar. 29. **1427.** From Chaitan Charan. Says that for a very long time he has been in possession of a piece of *Brahmottara* land in the Kasipur *pargana* and with the proceeds thereof has been helping the poor and needy Brahmins who often come and stay with him. Of late however Sheo Chand, *Zamīndār* of the said *pargana*, has seized two *kaṭṭhās* of his lands and has ordered a wall to be raised on another five *kaṭṭhās* of *khamārī* land which is lying just in front of his house. This will greatly inconvenience his Brahmin visitors who generally pass the night there. The *Zamīndār* has also insulted one of the Brahmin ascetics. Prays that the Governor-General will come to his rescue, for he finds it exceedingly difficult to continue in his place under the present circumstances. (*OR 60.*)

Apr. 5. **1428.** To Sāliha Begam. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 153, no 253.*)

Apr. 5. **1429.** To Mirza Dāud. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 154, no 254.*)

Apr. 5. **1430.** To Faẓīlatu'n-Nisā Begam. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 154, no 255.*)

Apr. 5. **1431.** Duplicate of credential granted to Col. Goddard authorising him to negotiate a treaty with the Mahrattas. *Vide* no 1352 above. (*CI 11, pp. 165-7, no 77.*)

Apr. 6. **1432.** To the Peshwa. Has received his ministers' letters complaining against the conduct of the Government of Bombay. Although these were not accompanied, as usual, by a letter from the Peshwa himself he thinks it necessary to write to him as well. Has received from various channels fragmentary accounts of the late events on that side of India (Bombay) but till his knowledge of these matters is more complete and authentic he must withhold his judgment respecting the conduct of the members of that Government. Hears with the greatest surprise that the chiefs of the army from Bombay have made a convention with the Peshwa's government without the Governor-General's authority, which, the Peshwa well knows, was indispensably necessary for an act of that nature and that the conditions of it are injurious to the rights of the Company and the honour of the English name. Has not received

779.

a copy of it but whatever it may be, it is incumbent on him to take the earliest occasion to disavow it and declare it null. It is his firm wish to conciliate the differences between the Governments of Poona and Bombay and in order that peace may be restored he and the Councillors of his government have authorised Col. Goddard to negotiate and conclude in the name and on behalf of the Company a new treaty on the lines of the one made by Col. Upton. The proposed treaty should stipulate that the Peshwa relinquishes all claims derived from the unauthorised acts of the Company's army and engages not to grant settlements to the French in any of his ports nor to form an alliance with them. These are the terms upon which the Company offer their friendship and it now rests with the Peshwa to accept or to reject it. (*CI 11, pp. 154-8, no 74.*)

Apr. 6. **1433.** To Bālājī Pandit and Sākhārām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 11, p. 158, no 75; TI 20, pp. 34-9, no 15; AI 4, pp. 65-8.*)

Apr. 6. **1434.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters. Says that Benirām Pandit has arrived and delivered the papers entrusted to his charge. It was opened in the presence of Rāmankānta and read out to the Governor-General. Is disappointed at the contents of the paper as they constitute an indirect reply in the negative to his proposals. Shall retain a lasting remembrance of the kindness he showed to the English army and the hospitality with which he received its officers when they were sent to that side of India and it shall ever be his care to make a suitable return when an opportunity should present itself. He ordered Major Camac to remain within the borders of Bengal and not to proceed farther. It has not yet been decided whether the Major should be recalled to Calcutta or instructed to join any other part of the army. That must depend upon future contingencies.

PS.—Has just received a letter from Major Camac saying that he has been ordered by General Goddard forthwith to march with his forces and join the detachment that is proceeding to Bombay. As the route lay through the Maharaja's territory the Major sent an envoy to Nagpur in order to obtain the necessary permission. But the messenger after waiting there for five days returned without a reply. The Major thought that the absence of an explicit instruction was meant to convey a tacit consent. He was therefore slowly proceeding on his way. As this interpretation was by no means agreeable to the Governor-General he has ordered Major Camac to remain within the borders of the English territory. (*CI 11, pp. 158-65, no 76; TI 20, pp. 26-34, no 14; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Apr. 7. **1435.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is sorry not to have heard from the Governor-General for a long time. Has learnt from the papers of news about the events now taking place in the country [the defeat of the Bombay army at Talegaon]. As their interests are identical he is ready to sacrifice his all—men, money and life—for the prosperity of the Company. Says that events in the world do not always happen after one's wishes. Endowed with wisdom and experience as he is he should not lose heart. Men of resolution always endeavour to

1779.

get over the difficulties that come in their way. As the Governor-General has the welfare of the people at heart, the final issue of things is certain to be satisfactory. Hopes to hear from him the course of action he desires to follow. (*OR 60a.*)

Apr. 8. **1436.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Wants to know how the Muslim Law of Inheritance will apply in the particular case enclosed herewith.[1] Asks him to get the question worked out and endorsed by a duly qualified *Maulavī*. (*CI 10, p. 156, no 259.*)

Apr. 8. **1437.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has heard that some disturbance took place recently in the village of Kishanpur and that some of the miscreants have been arrested and are now undergoing trial in the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* of Chitpur. Asks for a copy of the text of the judgment as soon as it is delivered. (*CI 10, p. 156, no 260.*)

Apr. 9. **1438.** To [Raja Chait Singh]. Asks him to assess duties on the goods of Rajarām, a merchant carrying on trade in Benares, at the same rates as on those of the English, for the said merchant is a dependant of the Company. (*CI 10, p. 155, no 256.*)

Apr. 9. **1439.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Says that Kamālu'd-Dīn Ḥusain, *Faujdār* of Chitpur, had been given several orders which he utterly failed to execute. Further, he used these orders as instruments for oppressing the people. It is evident that he is an incompetent officer. Asks him to remove him from the place and appoint a capable man instead. (*CI10, p. 155, no 257.*)

Apr. 9. **1440.** To Rani Bhīm Pati's adopted son. Has received his application for recognition of himself as the Rani's adopted son and successor. Heartily approves of her choice and decision. Henceforth it is he who shall be liable for the regular payment of the revenues. (*CI 10, p. 155, no 258.*)

Apr. 13. **1441.** From the Nawab of Arcot. After he had sent him a letter and certain papers of news through General Coote, he received further intelligence from Ḥaidar's camp, a copy of which he immediately despatched to Mr Rumbold. Now encloses another for his information and desires him to be on his guard against the evil designs of his enemies. Dated 16 March. (*OR 61; TR 14, pp. 407-8, no 44; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Apr. 13. **1442.** News-writer from Ḥaidar's camp to the Nawab of Arcot. Ḥaidar is busily engaged in strengthening the fort of Chirakkal. On 1 March Ṭīpū arrived in the army and waited on him. The next day news was received from Korial (Mangalore) that no further forces had arrived at Tellicherry. At Ḥaidar's commands Shaikh 'Alī, the revenue-collector of Korial, sent to Mahe five pieces of artillery, 4,000 barrels of gunpowder, 4,000 iron balls, 50 barrels of cartridges, 10,000 flints and 10,000 bags of rice and other stores.

Ḥaidar has appointed Mirzā Lutfullah Beg to the command of 4,000 cavalry, 13,000 infantry and 8,000 Carnatic sepoys and has ordered him to proceed to Korial and encamp at a distance of one *kos* from the sea.

[1] The enclosure is not given in the vol. of Copies.

1779.

Secret instructions have been given him to attack the English as soon as they advance beyond their territorial limits. He will start in a day or two.

Ḥaidar Ali has received letters from the Poona ministers. Is not fully acquainted with the contents thereof but it appears that the ministers have a mind to attack the English, that they have demanded from Ḥaidar the *peshkash* which he has not paid for the last eight years and that they have invited him to join them with his forces against the English. Ḥaidar has been heard to exclaim that a cloud of misfortune seems to break on the head of the English. The royal army is about to march into Bengal, the Mahrattas too propose to send an expedition there, while on the side of Madras he himself is determind to chastise the English.

The Governor of Tellicherry has been warned that if he creates any disturbance it will be the worse for his whole settlement. Shahbāz Khān, the commandant, is stationed with ten detachments of sepoys on the bank of a small river near Tellicherry so that not a grain of wheat or a blade of grass may pass from Ḥaidar's territory into Tellicherry. The Rajas of Kallikota and Malavalli have been strictly prohibited from sending grains thither. They would incur Ḥaidar's displeasure if they disregard his directions. Ḥaidar has written to them that they should not in the least fear the English but relying fully on his aid and protection should rest perfectly secure. It is Ḥaidar's plan to compel the English to take the offensive. He observed that the English were tottering to their very foundation and that it was just the proper time to act against them.

Abdu'l Ḥalīm Khān is prepared to form an alliance with Ḥaidar and to carry out his orders. He is ready to send his *vakīl* to him, if desired. All other *zamīndārs* excepting the *Zamīndār* of Madanapalle have also written to him to the same effect. The latter, Ḥaidar declares, will ultimately share the fate of the *Zamīndār* of Chirakkal for his insolence.

Bāqar Ṣāḥib has been appointed *Qil'adār* of Salem. On 2 March letters were sent to Nawab Niẓām Ali Khān and Nawab Basālat Jang. A reply to the Poona ministers is being drawn up. Dated 4 March. (*OR 62; TR 14, pp. 408-15, no 44; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Apr. 13. 1443. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has not heard from him for a long time. As a sincere friend, has ever taken good care to communicate to him all the news that he received from time to time from the different parts of the country. Sends for his information the news respecting the affairs at Poona which he has just received from Hyderabad. Has previously written to the Governor-General that he had personally approached the Governor and Council of Madras on the question of the demolition of the French fortifications at Pondicherry. They have now been pleased to accept his proposal and he has accordingly at his own expense engaged the services of 5,000 labourers. They have also applied to him for his galley the *Success* in order to transport the French prisoners to Mauritius. This galley had been kept solely for the purposes of carrying the pilgrim traffic to and from Holy Mecca.

1779.

He therefore hesitated at first at the idea of suffering his enemies to set foot on its board. But for the gratification of the Company he subsequently decided to lend them the ship and the same shall shortly be despatched. Since the arrival of Mr Rumbold in 1778 he has agreeably to the *qabuliat* paid 13 *lākhs* of *hūns* to the Company on account of the *jāgīr* and the military expenses. If the Governor-General reflects he will admit that the expenses the Nawab had to incur were more than his small income could permit. Dated 19 March. (*OR 63; TR 14, pp. 416-20, no 45; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Apr. 13. **1444.** News-writer at Hyderabad to the Nawab of Arcot. Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah [Niẓām 'Alī Khān] has just received the following news from Mahābat Rāo, his news-writer at Poona. Sindhia and Hulkar after granting a *jāgīr* and the fort of Jhansi to Raghūnāth Rāo had sent him towards Hindustan under an escort of 7,000 cavalry. Raghūnāth Rāo made his first halt after a march of six *kos*, while Hulkar, Sindhia, Nānā Farnavīs, Harī Pandit and Sakharām Pandit reached Salur and feasted there. Sindhia and Hulkar conspired with the *sardārs* of the Peshwa's own cavalry which was the chief support of the ministers and put Sakharām and all his colleagues under arrest. They then kept them in close custody and on 18 March sent an invitation to Raghūnāth Rāo to come to Poona and manage the affairs of the state in behalf of the young Peshwa, Mādhu Rāo Nārāyan, for they declared that the ministerial party had lost the faith of all the Mahratta chiefs. Further, they have despatched 200 horsemen to bring Morābā Farnavīs from the fort of Ahmadnagar and he is also shortly expected. The ministers are sharply divided among themselves. A cavalry of about seventy to eighty thousand is assembled at Salur and all the chiefs are eagerly awaiting Moraba's arrival.

A merchant reports to-day that Hulkar and Sindhia have sent Sakharām Pandit a prisoner to the fort of Shambugarh and that Nānā Farnavīs, Harī Pandit and Kishan Rāo are also prisoners in their hands. Dated 11 March. (*OR 64; TR 14, pp. 420-4, no 45; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Apr. 13. **1445.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already sent him a letter of congratulation on the fall of Pondicherry and now takes the opportunity to congratulate him on the victory of the English arms at Mahe. Is greatly pleased because his friends, the English, have crushed their enemies and thereby frustrated the evil designs of those who were secretly attached to the French as also because the event has brought relief to the inhabitants of the place. Hopes that peace and order will gradually be restored in the country.

PS.—Since he regards the Governor-General as his best adviser, encloses for his perusal a copy of the letter which he wrote about Mr Taylor and his other creditors on 22 March to the Governor and Council of Madras. Dated 1 April. (*OR 65; TR 14, pp. 424-7, no 46; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Apr. 13. **1446.** The Nawab of Arcot to Mr Rumbold, Governor of Madras. Has received his letter bearing on his debts to Messrs Taylor, Majendie and Call. Is surprised at their impatient and persistent demands. For, in their selfishness they would brook no delay nor stop to think that the

1779.

stringency in the writer's finances has been caused by his large contributions to all the measures on which depended the tranquillity of the country and welfare of the people. As they have moved the Governor to press for immediate payment it is necessary for him to mention some of the factors that have brought about the present situation.

The writer was obliged to make some large contributions in the interest of the Company's affairs and for maintaining the tranquillity of the country. He offered money to the Company in order to enable them to send expeditions to Pondicherry and Mahe. He also made assignments to his creditors and his troops that were stationed in Tanjore on the revenue of that place. But before the crops were ready from which collection could be made Tanjore had gone out of his possession and all the assignees were driven out from there. Fresh assignments were then granted to his creditors on the *maḥāls* of Muhammadpur and Trichinopoly ; but no payment could be made to his forces. The latter therefore flocked to his gate in despair. To save his honour he resolved to pay them from the collections of Arcot as also by raising fresh loans. When Mr Stratton came to know of his embarrassments he urged Mr Taylor to advance him a loan of 4 *lākhs* of *hūns*. In expectation of this money he issued an order of disbandment to most of his sepoys and even fixed a date for the payment of their arrears, Later, to his utter surprise, Mr Taylor instead of paying the money wrote him a letter promising to supply the same within four months. Even so, the full amount of the promised loan was never paid. He then asked Mr Taylor to appoint a date at which he might summon his officers and sepoys for payment as they could no longer be kept in suspense and assured his forces that the intervening days will also be included in the term of their service. At the same time the Company were also pressing him for contributions and the Governor knows it well that during the thirteen months of his office he [the Nawab] had to pay them more than 13,00,000 hūns. In this way all the revenue from his country was absorbed and he was forced to sell his property and borrow further money for the maintenance of his family. It was impossible, therefore, to pay his creditors at this time. Still he did all that could be done to give them satisfaction. He granted assignments of one *lākh* of *hūns* to Mr Taylor on the districts of Venkatagiri, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly and of 4 *lākhs* to his other creditors. Not being satisfied with this his creditors, contrary to the deed of agreement, sold by auction a precious jewel which was pledged with them as security and in like manner they now propose to dispose of his houses and gardens.

Has taken up his residence in the Company's territory [at Madras] and it is for them to preserve his honour and dignity. Will not be able to pay his creditors until the contributions he is called upon to make to the Company's current expenses are fixed in such a manner as to leave a balance that will suffice to maintain his family as well as to meet the demands of his creditors. The present contingency would not have arisen at all if Tanjore had not been wrested from him. Requests the Governor to use his endeavours for the restoration of Tanjore. Dated 22 March. (*OR 66; TR 14, pp. 427-38, no 46; AR 4, p. 53.*)

1779.
Apr. 13. **1447.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Ray Saweda Ram who holds the office of the *zamīndārī*, *chaudhrāi* and *nānkāri* in one of the *parganas* of Oudh has met with opposition in some of his villages as a result of his differences with another *zamīndār*. Until quite recently his rights had never been disputed but with the death of his brother and the consequent weakening of direct control which is also due to his own absence from the spot on the Company's business (he being a servant of their's) this new difficulty has arisen. He is now going to the Nawab to state his case. Will be glad if he directs his officers not to interfere in Saweda's villages so that he may peacefully enjoy his possessions and regularly pay the land revenue. (*CI 10, pp. 156-7, no 261.*)

Apr. 17. **1448.** From Mādho Rāo [Māhādajī] Sindhia. The Bombay gentlemen must have undoubtedly acquainted the Governor-General with the particulars of the treaty concluded between them and the Peshwa Mādhu Rāo. In the very first item of the treaty it was stipulated that the detachment from Calcutta which was on its way to Bombay should be recalled. Has now learnt from Col. Goddard that conformably to the orders of the Governor-General he is hastening with his detachment to Surat in order to quell a disturbance there. The writer, bearing in mind the recent settlement, helped him with provisions to the best of his abilities. Hopes the Governor-General will abide by the treaty and insist upon the Bombay gentlemen to adhere to it closely. (*OR 67; TR 14, pp. 439-41, no 47; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Apr. 17. **1449.** From the news-writer in the Mahratta camp. On 20 January at noon Patel Ṣāḥib [Māhādajī Sindhia] and Hulkar saw Dādā Ṣāḥib [Raghūnāth Rāo] and returned to their camps in the evening after having given him much encouragement. On 21 January Harī Pandit had an interview with Patel Ṣāḥib and held with him a private conversation for a long time. Nānā Farnavīs was also among them.

On 22 January Dādā Ṣāḥib went to see Patel Ṣāḥib and the latter came out of his tent to receive him. Patel respectfully led him into the tent and offered him a *nazr*. Dādā Ṣāḥib then left for Hulkar's camp and Patel followed him thither.

On 23 January Patel and Hulkar came to Nānā Farnavīs and held a private conference with him. The next day Sakharām Pandit left for Sanosra to celebrate his daughter's marriage. On 24 January Patel and Hulkar held a private conversation with Dādā Ṣāḥib. On 27 January Dādā Ṣāḥib appointed Kishanjī Pandit his *vakīl* and sent him to Nawab Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah and Raja Himmat Bahadur with the message that he will repair to Hindustan after he has settled the affairs of the Peshwa's house.

On 30 January Dādā Ṣāḥib called on Patel Ṣāḥib at a time when Hulkar's *Dīwān* happened to be present and held a private conversation with him. It appears that some of the ministers offered Patel Ṣahib and Hulkar a large sum of money for delivering up Dādā Ṣāḥib to them but they refused to do so. Patel and Hulkar received letters from the *vakīl* of Tīmūr Shah. They have also received a *shuqqa* from His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] and a letter from Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah desiring them either to hasten to the Royal camp in the neighbourhood

1779.

of Jaipur or to send 10,000 horsemen under the command of an officer of rank if they are unable to go personally. They were further enjoined to write to Ambajī and Bapu Hulkar, who waited on Najaf Khan, to repair to His Majesty with great expedition as His Majesty wanted to go to Ajmer. Letters were accordingly despatched to them and they replied that they would join immediately after they had settled their own affairs.

The ministers are not inclined to give the *Rāj* of the Deccan to Dādā Ṣāḥib but Patel and Hulkar are determined to establish him.

On 8 February the French *vakīl* presented a letter to Dādā Ṣāḥib intimating that the French were willing to join him against the English and that they were also ready to furnish him with four or five battalions and a train of artillery provided he undertook to defray their expenses. Dādā replied that he would let them know if he required their help.

On 9 February Dādā Ṣāḥib held another private conversation with Patel Ṣāḥib and retired to his camp.

The nuptials of Amrit Rāo, the son of Dādā Ṣāḥib, are over. On 10 February Patel Ṣāḥib went to Nānā Farnavīs and had a private conference with him.

On 11 February Patel and Hulkar saw Dādā Ṣāḥib and after a private consultation it was decided that Madhu Rāo Peshwa should be supported in the *Rāj*, that Bājī Rāo, the son of Dādā Ṣāḥib, should hold the *niābat* and that Patel Ṣāḥib should attend to the *dīwānī* affairs. Dādā Ṣāḥib accepted a *jāgīr* for himself in the neighbourhood of Jhansi while Patel and Hulkar received *khil'ats* for the office of *Dīwān* and *Bakhshī* respectively. The *khil'at* for the office of *Farnavīs* was bestowed on Nānā Farnavīs.

On 13 February Patel, Hulkar and the other Mahratta chiefs left Talegaon and arrived at Sanosra. Dādā Ṣāḥib is said to have despatched 2,000 horsemen towards Burhanpur to oppose the English army which is proceeding to Surat under Col. Goddard.

On 18 February Patel and Hulkar came to the fort of Purāndhar where Nānā Farnavīs joined them. When Mādhu Rāo Peshwa came out they paid their respects and offered *nazrs* to him.

On 20 February Patel and Hulkar came to Purandhar and received from the Peshwa *khil'ats* consisting of pearl necklace, pearl *turrah*, jewelled *sarpeches*, swords and elephants.

On 25 February Mādhū Rāo Peshwa encamped in a garden at a distance of two *kos* from Purandhar. Patel Ṣāḥib and Hulkar also arrived there and paid their respects to him.

On 26 February Patel and Takoji Hulkar sent for Sakharām Pandit and put him and all his party into confinement. (*OR 68; TR 14, pp. 442-50, no 48; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Apr. 17. **1450.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Says that a certain gentleman[1] is going to ask some favour of him. A recapitulation is unnecessary as

[1] The name is illegible and cannot be identified.

1779.

a formal written application is being submitted to him. Would be obliged if the petition is favourably dealt with. (*CI 10, pp. 157-8, no 263.*)

Apr. 19. **1451.** From the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Complains that Mukhtāru'd-Daulah refuses to restore to him his ancestral *maḥāls* without a heavy *nazrāna*. Is unable to account for this unjust demand when the cession of the *maḥāls* of Akbarpur has already been agreed upon. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah knows very well that the *maḥāls* he (the writer) is now claiming belong to him by right. Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah had recognized it in his *qaulnāma* which was lately renewed by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has sent the *qaulnāmas* to Mr Bristow and asked him to put them before the Supreme Council. Also encloses copies of the same for the Governor-General's information. Says that the latter will be able to form a correct notion of Mukhtāru'd-Daulah's high-handedness after he has gone through Mr Bristow's report. Hopes that the Governor-General will see that the *maḥāls* are restored to him. Is ever prepared to act up to the Governor-General's advice in all matters. (*OR 69*; *AR 4, p. 77, no 29.*)

Apr. 19. **1452.** The Nawab of Farrukhabad to the Supreme Council. When the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah resolved to drive away the Mahrattas he asked the writer to join him in his campaign and it was agreed that in case of success the writer would get possession of his ancestral *maḥāls* which had passed into the hands of the Mahrattas. But when the Mahrattas were expelled the Nawab executed a *qaulnāma* to the effect that the *maḥāls* should remain under him for one year in order to enable him to raise the money which he had promised to pay the English as *nazr* and that all his *maḥāls* excepting five will then be restored to him. But unfortunately before this could be given effect to, the Nawab died. His son Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah succeeded him and renewed his late father's *qaulnāma*. Has sent the *qaulnāmas* to Mr John Bristow who will submit them to the Council. The writer is greatly distressed by reason of Mukhtāru'd-Daulah's high-handedness. Prays that orders may be issued for the immediate restoration of his *maḥāls* to him. Will always act according to the orders of the Governor-General. (*OR 70*; *AR 4, p. 77, no 30.*)

Apr. 20. **1453.** From Bahū Begam. Has already replied to the Governor-General's letters which she had received through Muḥammad Akbar Khān. Says that the letter of condolence which the Governor-General sent her on her brother, Nawab Iftikhāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Alī Khan's death has been a source of great consolation to her in her sad bereavement. She had hardly recovered from the shock of her husband's death when she was again destined to mourn the loss of her beloved brother. Every living creature is mortal and it would be a great pity if she did not even once in her life pay a visit to Karbala. Is confident that the Governor-General has paid due attention to Muḥammad Akbar Khān's representations. Hopes that he will issue orders to the gentlemen in this quarter asking them not to stop her or her husband's coffin on the way to Karbala. Intends first to despatch the coffin in charge of her own men to Karbala and next to set out herself. Will halt at Calcutta, pay her respects to the Governor-General and thence embark on a ship

1779.

for the holy city. Requests that Muḥammad Akbar Khān may be allowed to return to her as soon as the necessary arrangements at Calcutta have been made. He will be sent back to the Governor-General after she has had some consultations with him and then he will be at liberty to stay on at Calcutta for some time. (*OR 71; AR 4, p. 87.*)

Apr. 20. **1454.** To Jagat Seth. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 157, no 262.*)

Apr. 21. **1455.** *Parwāna* to Rūp Rām, *naib* of the court at Hijili, and to the *zamīndārs* of that quarter. Mr Wheler, Member of the Supreme Council, is going to that quarter for a change of climate. They are directed to receive him and attend upon him with every mark of devotion and loyalty. They must furnish him with all that he may require for himself and his men and look to his comfort with special care. (*CI 10, pp. 159-60, no 266.*)

Apr. 23. **1456.** To the King. Has received His Majesty's *shuqqa* urging the remittance of the Bengal tribute. Has repeatedly represented the impossibility of complying with His Majesty's command on this head as the raising of such a capital sum will only spell ruin to the country: and, besides, he has express orders from his employers to see that the province is not drained of its specie. Is much concerned that his inability to pay should have been ascribed to a want of loyalty. Is confident that His Majesty would surely absolve him of the charge if he takes into consideration the peculiar nature of the circumstances. The English are now engaged in a deadly war with the French. And His Majesty has only to think to realise the effects of the enormous military expenses that must of necessity be incurred in this connection upon the resources of a province already suffering from acute proverty. Absolute want therefore has prevented the English chiefs from regularly transmitting the tribute. Reaffirms their attachment and loyalty to His Majesty. Has given Raja Dayārām Pandit his permission to depart conformably to the desire of His Majesty. (*CI 10, pp. 160-1, no 267; TI 19, pp. 7, 8, no 6.*)

Apr. 23. **1457.** To Mirza Najaf Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter requesting that Raja Dayārām may be allowed to return to His Majesty the King. Has also received a *shuqqa* from the King himself on the same subject. Intimates that agreeably to His Majesty's command he has given Raja Dayārām Pandit his permission to depart. Has also addressed a letter to the King in reply to certain points mentioned in the *shuqqa*. (*CI 10, p. 161, no 268.*)

Apr. 23. **1458.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 162, no 269.*)

Apr. 24. **1459.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Congratulates the Governor-General on the occasion of the *Nauroz*. (*OR 72; AR 4, p. 85.*)

Apr. 24. **1460.** From [Sulṭān] Dā'ūd Mirzā. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 73; AR 4, p. 76.*)

Apr. 25. **1461.** From Sakharām Pandit. Complains that quite contrary to the established treaty the Governor of Bombay usurped Salsette from the Peshwa and sent Col. Keating to Gujrat for assisting Raghūnāth Rāo in carrying on a civil war there. Says that the Peshwa's army would

1779

have utterly routed them had the Governor-General not sent Col. Upton to the Peshwa in time with proposals of peace. The writer too in the interest of his men agreed to the terms laid down by the said Colonel and engagements were accordingly contracted and ratified under the seals of the Company and the Peshwa. Just then the writer pointed out to Colonel Upton that it was essential that some trustworthy agent on behalf of the Governor of Bombay should be present at the time of the ratification, but the Colonel merely put him off saying that he had nothing to fear from the Governor of Bombay as the engagements of the Supreme Council of Calcutta were binding on all the English settlements. Has ample proof to show that despite Colonel Upton's assurances the Governor of Bombay kept Raghūnāth Rāo with him in direct violation of this treaty and helped him to create disturbances in the Peshwa's territories. Moreover, he would neither acknowledge the Peshwa's claims on the Company nor fulfil the latter's obligations to the Peshwa; on the contrary he kept the adjustment of all matters in a state of suspense. Has repeatedly acquainted the Governor-General with his misdoings. Had entire confidence on the Governor-General's good faith and upright dealings. This was confirmed all the more by his repeated letters promising never to deviate from the treaty. Notwithstanding this an English detachment, which was sent under Colonel Leslie to Bombay, crossed the Jumna and started creating disturbances in the Peshwa's territories. Later the troops turned their arms against the Raja of Bundelkhand and soon after proceeded to 'this' quarter. The Governor-General was asked to recall these men, for their march by land was an unprecedented act, but the plain reply which he received from him was that their return mainly depended on the orders of the Governor of Bombay. The natural conclusion was that the Governor-General had given credit to the representations of the latter.

The Governor of Bombay lately despatched General Carnac and other officers with ten battalions, a few pieces of artillery and other military stores to Borghat, twenty *kos* away from Poona, and addressed a letter under his own seal and that of Raghūnāth Rāo to the writer and to all the principal officers of the Peshwa to the effect that they were determined to make themselves masters of the Poona Government at the express sanction of the Governor-General, the Supreme Council of Calcutta and the Select Committee. His master, the Peshwa, was, under the circumstances, obliged to send Bālājī Pandit, Māhādajī Sindhia, Takojī Hulkar and the writer to take the field against the English. A pitched battle was fought at Talegaon at a distance of ten *kos* from Poona where the Peshwa's army proved victorious. General Carnac and his followers were obliged to sue for peace. They accordingly executed and delivered a new treaty, [the Convention of Wargaon], in supersession of the treaty of Purandhar. They next took with them some of the Peshwa's forces to escort them safely to Bombay. On reaching there they sent word to Colonel Goddard to return to Calcutta.

It was merely to exemplify the misdoings of the Governor of Bombay that he had to enter into so many details. Hopes that the Governor-General will, in the interests of mutual friendship, issue

1779.

positive orders to the Governor of Bombay to adhere literally to the treaty which he has entered into with the Peshwa directly under the Company's seal and warn him to refrain from all improper acts in future. Copy of the said treaty is herewith enclosed for the Governor-General's perusal.

The Convention of Wargaon.[1] It stipulates that Salsette, Uran, Jambusar, Broach, Chikhli and Veriaul are to be ceded to the Peshwa. Mr Farmer and Mr Charles Stewart are to remain as hostages with Māhādajī Sindhia for the due observance of the treaty. No aid is to be given by the Peshwa to the French or by the English to Raghūnāth Rāo who has surrendered himself to Māhādajī Sindhia and Takojī Hulkar. The English army is to be escorted in safety to Bombay. The Bengal army which crossed the Narbada and reached Hoshangabad is to return to Calcutta. No disturbances are to be created in Bundelkhand which is under the Peshwa's protection. Dated 27 *Zulḥijjah* 1192 A. H.=16 January 1779 A. D. (*OR 74, 75; TR 14, pp. 450—73, no 49; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Apr. 25. **1462.** From Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 76; TR 14, p. 473, no 50; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Apr. 26. **1463.** Notification. It is hereby notified that a reward of a thousand sicca rupees will be paid to anyone who furnishes information leading to the arrest and conviction of men who are counterfeiting and circulating defective gold coins in the country. The chiefs of the Provincial councils have been authorised to pay out the said amount to the correct informant. (*CI 8, p. 53, no 50.*)

Apr. 26. **1464.** To Kashmīrī Mal. Says that Raja Dayārām Pandit is returning to the King. Has written therefore to Raja Chait Singh to provide the Pandit with every facility and comfort when he passes through his territories. Desires him to see Raja Chait Singh personally in order to emphasize this point. (*CI 10, p. 163. no 272.*)

Apr. 26. **1465.** To Raja Chait Singh. Dayārām Pandit is returning to the King. The Raja is desired therefore to supply him with provisions and other necessaries when he passes through his dominion and conduct him safely across his border. (*CI 10, p. 163, no 273.*)

Apr. 26. **1466.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Mr Bathurst who had come from Lucknow to see him is now returning to that place. Requests that he may be treated with every consideration as he is a personal friend of the Governor-General. Should it ever be necessary for the Resident to absent himself from the Nawab's court Mr Bathurst will act for him in that capacity. (*CI 10, p. 164, no 274.*)

Apr. 26. **1467.** To Mirza Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter intimating his intention of coming to Hooghly on a hunting expedition and requesting that a house may be lent to him for his use during his sojourn there. Says in reply that orders have been issued to the *Faujdār* of Hooghly and to Mr Palmer who is at present staying there to furnish a building for the Khān and keep it ready for his occupation. (*CI 10, p. 164, no 275.*)

[1] *Vide Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. VI, pp. 38—40.

1779.

Apr. 29. **1468.** From Anandī Rām Bose. Says that he had a case pending in the court of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly against Parbati Charan Rāy for the recovery of a debt on account of *māl-ẓāminī*. An *'arẓī* was submitted to the Governor-General who had been pleased to issue a *parwāna* to the *Faujdār* for the immediate disposal of the case. It is seven years now since the *Faujdār* granted a decree but kept its execution in abeyance. Prays that the Governor-General may kindly direct the *Faujdār* to expedite the execution of the decree. (*OR 77 ; AR 4, p. 73.*)

Apr. 29. **1469.** From Amar Singh. Says that in November 1774 his client Rāy Mohan Lāl took the lease of the *mahāls* of the Tirhut district for a sum of Rs 11,05,000. A year later, however, Mohan sub-let them to other *zamīndārs* for a period of four years. One of them was Raja Mādho Singh who obtained the lease of Burhanpur. This *Zamīndār* failed to pay his rent for a year and a half and consequently Mohan could not clear the revenues of the Government and fell in arrears. His client moved the Supreme Council who, however, instead of taking any serious steps in the matter, merely asked him to take back the *maḥāls* from the Raja. This direction could not be acted upon because there was still a year left for the lease to expire. At this stage the Raja approached the Azimabad Council and fraudulently succeeded in securing from them a *sanad* for all the *maḥāls* that were granted to Rāy Mohan Lāl. At the same time the Council hold his client liable for the arrears of the Government revenues and they have kept him in close custody. Prays that they may be directed to recover the dues from his client's creditors and that he may be released. (*OR 78 ; AR 4, p. 82.*)

Apr. 29. **1470.** To [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 166, no 276.*)

Apr. 29. **1471.** To the Nawab of Arcot[1].—Says that Captain Hiffernan of the *Nancy* has been charged with a special message for him (the Nawab). He is sailing shortly for those parts and will lay bare the facts to him. Asks him to treat the matter as confidential and tear up this letter as soon as he has read it. (*C. I. 10, pp. 166-7, no 277.*)

Apr. 29. **1472.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Says that trade relations have recently been established between the English and the Tibetan Chief, the *Teshu Lama*. The *Lama* is held in great reverence by the Chinese, the Tibetans and others. He has requested the writer for some conch shells with openings on the right hand side. As they are not available in this part, asks the Nawab to procure some of the best quality for him. As the Governor-General is desirous of cementing the existing friendly relations with Tibet a compliance with the *Lama's* request will be productive of much good. (*CI 10, pp. 167-8, no 278 ; TI 19, p. 11, no 14.*)

Apr. 30. **1473.** From Bahū Begam. Has received his letter stating that on 4 January Muḥammad Akbar Khān presented to him the copies of the *qaulnāmas* and made to him certain representations in her behalf. Is pleased to learn that the Governor-Geheral has promised to give her his

[1] The letter is worn out in parts and vague in its wording.

1779.

whole-hearted support. Requests him to send back Muḥammad Akbar Khān after the necessary arrangements have been made. The Khān will stay at Calcutta for a longer period when he is next deputed. Hopes that the Governor-General will direct the gentlemen of 'this' quarter not to prevent her from proceeding to Karbala with the coffin of her late husband nor to stop the coffin from being removed, should she desire to send it in advance. On her way to Karbala she intends to halt at Calcutta. (*OR 79; AR 4, p. 87.*)

Apr. 30. **1474.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd Daulah. Says that Raja Gurū Dās has taken leave in order to see the Governor-General and will shortly wait on him. (*OR 80; AR 4, p. 80.*)

Apr. 30. **1475.** From Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. Dated 19 April. (*OR 81; AR 4, p 82.*)

Apr. 30. **1476.** From Raja Anrodh Singh. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. The Governor-General will learn about the affairs of 'this' quarter from the report of Raja Gobind Rām as well as from the *'arẓī* of Benī Dās Huzūrī. His *vakīl* will also wait on him shortly. (*OR 82; AR 4, p. 73.*)

May 6. **1477.** Intelligence from the Deccan. Rana Chhatar Singh has received news from Poona that Col. Goddard has left Surat with his army and is marching towards Poona and that Māhādajī Sindhia, Takojī Hulkar and Raghūnāth Rāo are now staying at Poona. Sindhia has seized Sakharām Bāpū and some other ministers and demands money from them. Nānā Farnavīs has fled from Poona. Another report of 24 March from Vikramjī Pandit says that Māhādajī Sindhia has created troubles in the Deccan. He has put to death four *pandits* at Poona, has imprisoned Sakharām Bāpū, Nānā Farnavīs and Bhīm Rāo, the commander of the Mahratta artillery. Nānā Farnavīs with other principal ministers has escaped and taken refuge in a small fort in the neighbourhood of the Carnatic. Here they have assembled 15,000 horsemen and have written to the sons of Ḥaidar Naik and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī for assistance. Col. Goddard has made one day's march from Surat towards Poona and the Gaikwar has joined him with 8,000 horse. The sons of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla who are at the head of 15,000 horse and foot, have through the agency of their old friend the Gaikwar, entered into an alliance with the Colonel. Māhādajī Sindhia holds Raghūnāth Rāo in his power and both of them are now at Poona attended by 500 horse of the latter's cavalry. Sindhia's own army is encamped at a distance of 10 *kos* from Poona. Sakharām Bāpū and Bikarām, who were kept in confinement by Sindhia, have committed suicide by taking poison. Dated 25 *Rabī'*I 1193 A. H.=13 April 1779 A. D. (*TR 14, pp. 474-8, no 51; AR 4, p. 57.*)

May 7. **1478.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Thanks him for his letter intimating that he is ever ready to assist the Company in time of need. Says in reply that he will avail himself of the offer when occasion arises. (*CI 10, p. 168, no 279; TI 19, p. 11, no 15; AI 4, p. 95.*)

1779.

May 7. **1479.** To the *Zamīndār* of Mayurbhanj. Says that the disputes he has entered into with the *Nāib* of Cuttack by refusing to pay his rents to Mudhoji Bhonsla are highly objectionable. The *Zamīndār* should not expect any support from the Company. On the contrary the latter will join the Bhonsla in chastising him. Directs him therefore to make up his differences with his master [Mudhoji Bhonsla]. (*CI 10, pp. 169-70, no 280; TI 19, pp. 11, 12, no 16; AI 4, p. 93.*)

May 7. **1480.** To Sakhārām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and the enclosed copy of a treaty [Convention of Wargaon] entered into by some officers of the Bombay army with him. Has in a previous letter disavowed the agreement as it was unauthorised. A perusal of the document has now shown to him how injurious the terms are to the best interests of the Company and how dishonourable to the English name. The Pandit was informed at the time of Colonel Upton's deputation to Poona that no government except the writer's had power and authority to conclude treaties or form alliances with the Indian States and that it was on this ground that the alliance formed by the Government of Bombay with Raghūnāth had been repudiated. Is astonished that the Pandit could still accept the convention from the officers of the Bombay army. It is the Governor-General's wish to live in peace and amity with all Indian princes if they permit him to do so. Has already informed him through Col. Goddard of the terms on which a treaty may be made. It now rests entirely with him to accept or to reject them. (*CI 11, pp. 167-70, no 78; TI 20, pp. 51-6, no 19; AI 4, p. 68.*)

May 7. **1481.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 11, pp. 167-70, no 78; TI 20, p. 56, no 20; AI 4, p. 65.*)

May 7. **1482.** To Mādho Rāo Sindhia. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 11, pp. 170-3, no 79.*)

May 7. **1483.** To the Nawab of Arcot. To the same effect as no 1361 above. (*CI 12, pp. 1-4, no 1.*)

May 8. **1484.** From the Nawab of Arcot. The Governor-General must have learnt that Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān has attacked Cuddapah and routed nearly 2,000 horsemen who were sent against him by the chief of that place, that he laid seige to Sidhout and cut off the ears, noses and hands of a large number of the ryots and that the town has now fallen to his arms. Ḥaidar has also despatched an army to reduce Kurnool, Adoni and Raichur. The Governor-General knows full well that although Ḥaidar helped the French against the English at Mahe yet the latter proved victorious. This so enraged Ḥaidar that he threatened to lay waste the Carnatic and the Northern Circars. A few days ago he seized Tanjore and put to death Murarī Rāo and his family with great indignity and dishonour. He now thinks of making himself master of Gun ur first and of attacking Cuddaph next. In the Nawab's opinion if Ḥaidar is succesful in his attempt he will become a formidable danger to the Circars and the Carnatic. The Governor-General may remember that it was at the request of the Governor and Council of Madras that he opened negotiations with Nawab Basālat Jang respecting Guntur and prevailed upon him to put the said *ta'lluq* into the

1779.

hands of the English on condition that they should help him to drive out the French from his territory. Has, out of his friendship for the English, always warned the successive Governors of Madras against the hostile designs of Ḥaidar 'Alī. In his opinion the only way to counteract the combined activities of Ḥaidar and the French is to form an alliance with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the Mahrattas. The latter are the enemies of Ḥaidar and will therefore readily join in any alliance to crush him. The sooner such an alliance is formed the better. The present state of affairs admits of no inactivity on their part if the Company's possessions in the Carnatic are to be saved. Has always considered Ḥaidar 'Alī as much the enemy of the English as the French themselves. Will refer the Governor-General, for instance, to the enclosed copy of a letter which he had addressed to Mr Wynch on this subject. Should the Carnatic ever be overrun by Ḥaidar the Nawab is afraid he will not be able to make the collections thereof and will therefore fail to discharge his debts to the Company.

PS.—Has received letters from the Raja of Venkatagiri that Ḥaidar has strongly urged the Raja to send his *vakīl* to him for settling the terms of peace between them. Not being satisfied at the capture of Vizagapatam Ḥaidar now demands the submission of the Nawab's officers and ryots who live on the borders of the Carnatic and threatens to plunder them if they do not give in. Has sent the original letter, which the Raja of Venkatagiri received from Ḥaidar, for the perusal of the Governor and Council at Madras. Encloses for the Governor-General's information a copy of the same together with some papers of news bearing on Ḥaidar's barbarities.

(1) *The Nawab of Arcot to Governor Wynch.* Has repeatedly written to him that Ḥaidar possesses more cavalry, musketry and infantry than are ordinarily employed, that he is spending large sums of money to procure the services of troops from different quarters, and that he is extensively augmenting his own artillery and magazines. It must have been clear to the Governor from the paper of news which was sent to him on 27 August 1775 A. D. that Ḥaidar employed men to decoy into his service by bribes a large number of the Company's soldiers. In fact many deserters from the Company's troops were caught and brought back by the Nawab's men. So long as the Mahratta army visited Mysore annually for plunder Ḥaidar had no time to create any disturbances in the Nawab's territories, but now that the Mahrattas are engaged in civil dissensions ample opportunity has been provided for Ḥaidar to increase his power. Having seized Ratnagiri which is a dependency of Bijapur, Ḥaidar suddenly fell upon the army of Nawab Basālat Jang while it was laying siege to a fort dependent on Adoni and forcibly took possession thereof. Should Ḥaidar now turn his attention to Adoni, Kurnool and the territory of Murarī Rāo neither the Nawab nor Ranmast Khān nor Basālat Jang would be able to defend their possessions against him and the only course left to them would be to enter into an alliance with him. As things stand now, both Ranmast and Basālat, terrified by the conduct of Ḥaidar, are eager to join hands with the English in repressing him. The former's confidential agent is now arrived at the Nawab's court with a message from his master

1779.

seeking the alliance of the English. The insolence of Ḥaidar may be gathered from the fact that while the Nawab always granted *dastak* for the export of elephants, cloths, etc. to him from the Carnatic free of duties, Ḥaidar's son last year prevented the merchants from proceeding to the annual fair at Tirupati and thus deprived him of obtaining his supply of horses for his regiments. Should Ḥaidar be suffered to extend his power at the present rate he shall very soon reduce to submission Basālat Jang, Ranmast Khān, Murarī Rāo and other potentates. On the other hand if Cuddapah is wrested back from him those chiefs will at once become the active allies of the English. Their friendship will be of great help, for their combined armies exceed 10,000 horse and 16,000 foot and these might be utilised if need be. But if no action is taken now Ḥaidar will also overrun the Northern Circars, Punalur, Bekal and Nellore and the Company's trade will naturally suffer by the confusion. Ḥaidar is beyond all doubts a firm friend and supporter of the French and they are equally attached to him. The French supply him with cannons and all kinds of military stores and in the time of war are sure to side with him. Hopes that the Governor will give his serious consideration to what has been said and approach the Government of Bengal in the matter without delay. Encloses for his information copies of newspapers from Adoni, Gooty and Cuddapah.

(2) *Raja Kumar Bajim Nair to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received this day, 15 April, a letter from Ḥaidar urging him strongly to send a trustworthy agent to him for settling the terms of their future relation. Is greatly frightened at Ḥaidar's threatening tone. Dated 1 *Rabī'*II, 1193 A. H. = 19 April, 1779 A. D.

(3) *Raja of Kalahasti to Kishan Rāo, vakīl.* News from Chitaldroog states that Ḥaidar and Tīpū having arrived near Cuddapah despatched some 4,000 horse to reduce Sidhout which being weakly garrisoned soon fell to his arms. They later decided to send several small detachments towards Nellore, Venkatagiri and Chandragiri and to advance towards Chitaldroog. Ḥaidar has written to the *Zamīndār* of Chitaldroog as well as to a neighbouring *Zamīndār* that they should join him with their forces or else he would seize their territories. The latter *Zamīndār* has decided to join him. Ḥaidar has told the *Zamīndār's vakīl*, who at present attends his camp that his designs are against Tirupati, Chandragiri, Kalahasti and the dependencies of the Carnatic. For the execution of his plan Ḥaidar asked the *vakīl* whether the route by Venkatagiri, Chandragiri and Nellore was suitable or the one through Kalahasti. These things give a clear proof of Ḥaidar's ambitions. Dated 26 *Rabī'*I, 1193 A.H. = 14 April, 1779 A.D.

(4) *Raja Kumar Venkat Nair to the Nawab of Arcot.* This day, 13 April 1779, an authentic news has been received from Chitaldroog that Ḥaidar has reduced Sidhout, captured Ḥalīm Khān, the Chief of that place, and stationed his own garrison in the fort. It is also reported that several detachments from Ḥaidar's army are approaching Nellore and Chandragiri and this has struck terror into the hearts of the populace. Ḥaidar has invited the *Zamīndār* of Chitaldroog to join him and has threatened him with the loss of his *ta'lluqa*, in the event of

1779.

non-compliance. Time will show what turn the affairs take. Dated 29 *Rabī'*I, 1193 A.H.=17 April, 1779 A.D.

(5) *Raja of Chitaldroog to the Raja of Kalahasti.* Says that after reducing Cuddapah Ḥaidar laid siege to Sidhout which has now fallen to his arms. He has written to the Raja [of Chitaldroog] to join him with his army at Sidhout and in order to see that his wishes are carried out he has sent a number of horsemen to him. Having no other alternative has decided to start for Sidhout on 13 April. Has learnt from his *vakīl* who is at present in Ḥaidar's army that the latter has ordered him (the *vakīl*) to find out which is the shorter of the two routes to the Carnatic—whether through Kalahasti or by way of Nellore. Advises the addressee to be on his guard. Shall write to him again after he has joined Ḥaidar's army. Dated 1 *Rabī'*II, 1193 A.H.=19 April, 1779 A.D.

(6) *Raja Munnū Lāl to the Nawab of Arcot.* This day, 15 April, Ḥaidar has written a letter to the Raja of Venkatagiri demanding immediate despatch of his *vakīl* to negotiate terms of an allowance with him. This has greatly upset the Raja and his chiefs and they do not know what reply to return. Shall communicate to the Nawab what the Raja decides. Terror and dismay have spread through Nellore, Venkatagiri, Bekal, Tirupati and Kalahasti from the daily expectations of the ravages of Ḥaidar's cavalry. Reports say that the inhabitants having left their harvest on the field fled for safety to the hills. The villages are lying desolate and the collections have naturally ceased. It is said that the annual tribute of Adoni has been fixed at 8 *lākhs* and that of Kurnool at 4 *lākhs*. A report from Chitaldroog says that Ḥaidar has reduced Sidhout. Dated 1 *Rabī'*II, 1193 A.H. = 19 April, 1779 A.D. (*TR 14, pp. 479-526, no 52; A R 4, p. 53.*)

May 10. **1485.** To the *Teshū Lāma.* The *Lāma's vakīl*, Purangirī Gosain, arrived in Calcutta with a letter from him. The *vakīl* desires to acquire a plot of land on the bank of the Ganges at Benares and to build a *gonpa* thereon after the model of the *gonpas* of Uttarakhand. Has therefore written to the Raja af Benares to grant the *vakīl* a piece of land for the purpose. [The latter portion is badly worm-eaten and nothing can be made out of it.] (*CI 10, pp. 170-1, no 281.*)

May 12. **1486.** From Appajī Sābājī. Says that William Hornby, the Governor of Bombay, sent an army under General Carnac to accompany Raghūnāth Rāo to Wargaon and that through the mediation of Māhādajī Sindhia, his master, a treaty was concluded between the Peshwa and the English. The said General then returned to Bombay. The Governor of Bombay, however, did not adhere to the treaty and said that he still awaited its ratification by the Governor-General. In his opinion, the latter has been guilty of violating the established treaty and his action should be condemned. Encloses for his perusal a copy of the new treaty and is perfectly confident that the Governor-General, in view of the Peshwa's friendship as well as that of Māhādajī Sindhia, will see that the treaty is duly respected. A long-standing friendship subsisted between the Peshwa and the English till quite recently when the unjust capture of Shasti [Salsette] and Uran by the Governor of

1779.

Bombay brought about a breach of it. Colonel Upton was therefore sent to Poona in order to come to an understanding with the Peshwa and it was through his efforts that good-will was once more restored. Prays that in the general interest of the parties concerned and with a view to establishing harmony and friendship the Governor-General will be pleased to issue orders to William Hornby directing him to abide by the treaty and to consider its observance a sacred obligation. Dated 18 March. (*OR 83; TR 14, pp. 527-33, no 53; AR 4, p. 61.*)

May 12. 1487. News from the Deccan. It is very difficult to send messages from 'here' to any other part of the country as the chiefs, excited by mutual jealousies, have forbidden the *qāsids* to stir without permission. The Bombay gentlemen have repudiated the Convention of Wargaon but the Poona ministers have written to Calcutta demanding that it should be adhered to. If a settlement is not arrived at the ministers, elate with their late victory, are determined to take their revenge after the rains. Bhīm Rāo Phanse, a dependant of Sakharām Bāpu, by reason of the imprisonment of his chief and the fear of dishonour committed suicide by poisoning himself. His wife then burnt herself with his body.

On 1 *Rabī'*I (20 March) Nānā Farnavīs gave an entertainment to Mādho Rāo Sindhia and probably gave him large sums of money in order to secure his assistance and support. On 2 *Rabī'*I (21 March) Sindhia was entertained by all the ministers. The latter are highly incensed with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān for his refusal to join them in the late war and with Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla for his holding connections with the English. Puffed up with their recent success, they are now determined to make their resentment felt. But the *vakīl* of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla is in close touch with Nānā Farnavīs and is often admitted into his counsels. It is reported that Ḥaidar Nāik has attacked the fort of Miraj. The ministers are also thinking of means to put an end to his career. On 6 *Rabī'*I (27 March) Takoji Hulkar and Māhādajī Sindhia both marched towards Bhir. The latter has sent his people to the Konkan to bring supplies of ammunition. Confusion prevails everywhere but the terror of Sindhia keeps everyone in some degree of order. Raghūnāth Rāo, attended by 5,000 men is encamped at a distance of six days' journey from Poona. (*TR 14, pp. 534-8, no 54.*)

May 12. 1488. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Informs him that he has repudiated the treaty formed by some unauthorised officers of the Bombay army with the Poona ministers and has offered the latter to renew the old treaty. Benīrām Pandit has been indisposed for some time and wants to go to Benares for a change of climate. The necessary permission has been given to him. (*CI 12, pp. 4-7, no 2; TI 20, pp. 57-62, no 21; AI 4, p. 67.*)

May 13. 1489. To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has received his letter reporting that some gentlemen and the officers of the army in that quarter interfere in his affairs and are displeased when their conflicting wishes are not complied with and desiring to know under whose instructions he is to act. Says in reply that he should work in consultation with the

1779.

Company's Resident at Lucknow and pay no heed to others. Refers him to his *vakīl*, Bakhtāwar Singh, for further particulars. (*CI 10, p. 171, no 282*; *TI 19, p. 12, no 17*; *AI 4, p. 91.*)

May 18. **1490.** Sakharām Pandit to Mr Middleton. Has received the four *dastaks* asked for as also letters under the seals of the Vazīr and the Resident addressed to Gopāl Rāo and Iltimās 'Alī Khān, *Faujdārs* of Kora and Etawah respectively, directing them to ensure a safe journey to the writer's men who are proceeding on a pilgrimage from Poona to Benares. Hopes that the *Faujdārs* will see that the pilgrims travel safely to their destination. (*OR 84*).

May 20. **1491.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has granted a sum of Rs 3,000 to Raja Gobind Rām for certain expenses connected with his office during the year 1186 *Faṣlī* (1778-9). It would be very convenient if this amount is paid to him by the Governor-General at Calcutta. The Vazīr shall reimburse the same to the Company through Mr Middleton. (*OR 85*; *AR 4, p. 87.*)

May 25. **1492.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Is greatly concerned to hear that although the Vazir took Major Hannay in his service at the request of the Governor-General he does not allow him complete liberty of action nor does he give due weight to his suggestions. This is not only derogatory to the Major but it seriously hampers the collection of revenues which have been allotted to the Company. This state of affairs is highly unsatisfactory. Requests him to give the Major the necessary powers and his firm support. (*CI 12, pp. 12-14, no 5.*)

May 29. **1493** Nānā Farnavīs to the Supreme Council. Has already written to them how Mr Carnac who had advanced on Talegaon with a view to creating disturbances concluded peace with the Mahratta Government and entered into certain engagements with them under the seal of the Company. Has also reported by the same letter that Raghūnāth Rāo has surrendered himself to the Mahratta army. The subsequent events are as follows. After settling the terms of accommodation Mr Carnac and other English chiefs were provided with an escort of cavalry to conduct them in safety to the English settlement at Bombay. It is stipulated in the treaty that the English should restore to the Mahrattas all the *sarkārs* and *mahāls* belonging to the Peshwa that are in their possession, including Salsette, Jambusar and the *chaklas* ceded to them by Fath Singh Gaikwār. A letter has just been received from the Governor of Bombay saying that the late events and their sequel have been fully communicated by him to the Governor-General and the Supreme Council and that he will be guided in his conduct by their reply. Says that the Governor of Bombay is alone responsible for the constant breaches of cordial relationship between the Peshwa and the Company. It was he who with the aid of Raghūnāth Rāo forcibly possessed himself of Salsette and other dependencies of the Peshwa. Then the Governor-General appointed Col. Upton to conclude a peace and declared that whatever engagements might be contracted under his orders would be binding on the Governor of Bombay also. But the latter never observed them. On the contrary he sent forces under John Carnac to wage war in the Mahratta dominion. Here his army was repelled with disgrace. Mr Carnac then signed the new convention and affixed the

1779.

Company's seal on to it. Requests therefore that positive orders may be given to the Governor of Bombay to fulfil the obligations thus entered into in his behalf. It was in the writer's power to seize the places that have been ceded to the Peshwa by the terms of the convention but he has refrained from doing so simply because he places every reliance on the pledged faith of the English chiefs. As the Governor-General had previously written to him that the reinforcement under Col. Goddard was meant for the protection of the Bombay settlement and that therefore only the Bombay authorities were competent to countermand it, the writer sent to the Colonel a letter from Mr Carnac and other English chiefs directing him to return to Bengal. For further particulars refers him to Lala Sewakrām.

(1) *Col. Goddard to the Peshwa.* To the same effect as no 1404 above.

(2). *Mr Carnac to the Peshwa.* Has been invested with full powers from Bombay to treat with the Peshwa's government. Will appoint a suitable man to represent his views to the Peshwa. Desires that friendship may be preserved between the parties. [This letter was written by Mr Carnac after his defeat at Talegaon.] (*TR 14, pp. 538-57, no 55; AR 4, p. 60.*)

May 29. **1494.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has contracted a treaty with the infant Peshwa Mādhu Rāo Nārāyan through the mediation of Takoji Hulkar and Māhādajī Sindhia. Is staying with the latter chiefs. Desires therefore that no war may be made against the Peshwa and that his *vakīl* Chhattū Rām may be sent back to him. [Received as enclosure in the foregoing.] (*TR 14, pp. 557-8, no 56; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Jun. I. **1495.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Forwards two *'arẓīs* desiring him to look into the grievances of the complainants and bring the delinquents to justice.

(1) *From Harī Nārāyan Ghosh of Zirat near Kidderpore.* Represents that in the year 1765 when he and his mother were away from home, Sheo Rām, a Brahmin, who was brought up in the same house with them one night fell upon his elder brother while he was asleep and stabbed him in the temple. Six days later his brother succumbed to his injuries. Soon after the occurrence the petitioner returned with his mother and found the offender in the custody of the Collector of Calcutta. They therefore repeatedly presented themselves at the Collector's court with their witnesses but their representations were not attended to and, to their utter disappointment, the offender was discharged after a trial lasting a whole year. Says that robbery was the motive of the crime, for the Brahmin had already carried away most of the moveables before he was arrested. Has two witnesses to corroborate this statement —one Jagannath Rāy, a *chaukīdār* of Kidderpore and the other Kishan Rāy. The last witness also knows that Sheo Rām lived in the same house with the deceased.

(2) *From Damrī Dās.* Represents that in the year 1770, he joined the English army at Monghyr and proceeded to fight the Rohillas leaving behind his wife and a five-year-old son in his house at Sultanganj in Bhagalpur. During his absence of two years, his land-lord,

1779.

Faqīr Chand, a well-known merchant of the place and a Brahmin by caste, contracted an acquaintance with his wife and formed an illicit connection with her resulting in her pregnancy. Faqīr Chand in order to hide his infamy gave her poison under the pretence of a medicine for producing abortion. But as she had a strong physique the poison failed to act. Being unsuccessful in his attempt he employed two men named Murlī and Bāl Chand to murder her with her child. On pretence of conducting them to the petitioner they took them to a jungle near Masdee which is situated between Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Murlī having killed her with a sword cut off the throat of the child who was sleeping by her. The crime was perpetrated in May 1772. The murderer and his accomplices were traced and they made a confession before Mr Barton who sentenced them to imprisonment. Six months later when Mr Barton was transferred from Bhagalpur the management of the district fell on Raja Debī Singh, the *Nāib Dīwān* to the Resident at Murshidabad. Being influenced by Kirpa Misar, Debi released Faqīr Chand and detained only the two other convicts. On the petitioner's appeal to Mr Middleton Faqīr Chand was again arrested but no judicial process whatever was taken against him and his accomplices. He went to the *'adālat* repeatedly with a view to obtaining justice but nobody attended to him and the sepoys on guard drove him away. Six months thus elapsed without any result. Later, when Mr Middleton left for Calcutta, Raja Debi Singh released all the three prisoners. Since then, the petitioner has been staying in Calcutta and trying to bring the case to the notice of the Governor-General. (*CI 10, pp. 171-5, no 283; TI 19, pp. 16-21, no 22; AI 4, p. 94.*)

Jun. 1. **1496.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Encloses a representation from the Council of Dacca and desires his sentiments on the propriety of adopting the proposal made therein [badly worm-eaten]. (*CI 10, pp. 175-6, no 284; TI 19, p. 15, no 21; AI 4, p. 94.*)

Jun. 1. **1497.** To Raja Chait Singh. Commends to his favour Dr Balfour, a skilled physician. (*CI 10, pp. 176-7, no 285; TI 19, p. 13, no 18.*)

Jun. 1. **1498.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Has received several representations from Mr Goodlad saying that the dacoits have been committing ravages in Rangpur. A few days ago two *mahājans* of Bhawaniganj were robbed of 4,000 rupees in cash and nearly as much in goods. The principal inhabitants of the place are resolved to remove to Rajganj if they are not adequately protected. The *zamīndārs* of Rangpur requested Mr Goodlad to ask the *Faujdār* to dismiss a *sardār* who was appointed in the time of his predecessor, Muḥammad 'Ali. The *sardār* often charges innocent ryots with robbery and murder, confines them in prison, extorts money from them and holds a regular correspondence with the real dacoits. In support of their statement they produced intercepted letters of the *sardār* addressed to the dacoits. In one of the letters the *sardār* asks the dacoits to send some money to the ex-*Faujdār*, Muḥammad 'Ali, and in another he informs them of the warrant issued against them and advises them to remain in hiding until they receive further intelligence from him. The *sardār* abducted the beautiful wife of a poor ryot and having accused her husband of dacoity threw him in prison. The woman is still with the *sardār* but her husband has not since been heard

1779.

of. Another little girl, whom the dacoits forcibly carried away from her house, has been traced in the house of the said *sardār*. The *zamīndārs* therefore consider their position insecure until he is removed. They fear that the ex-*Faujdār* may help him to escape as he receives 5,000 rupees annually from him and they also think that he has not a little influence with the present *Faujdār*, who, according to Mr Goodlad, is a weak and incapable man for such an office. Requests him therefore to appoint a capable man, giving him directions to bring the *sardār* to a public trial. Mr Goodlad will be asked to send his men provided with the necessary materials to conduct the prosecution. (*CI 10, pp. 177-9, no 286; TI 19, pp. 13-15, no 19; AI 4, p. 94.*)

Jun. 1. **1499.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Forwards a letter from Mr Henchman saying that the decision of the *Faujdāri 'adālat* in the criminal case of Malda factory was unjust and contrary to law. If this is a fact he should make a strict enquiry into the conduct of the officers of the *'adālat* and take effectual measures to stop similar irregularities in future. He should keep a watchful eye over the working of the *'adālat* and see that justice is fairly and impartially administered.

Mr Henchman to the Governor-General. Represents that in consequence of the murder of two *dallāls*, one peon and one coolie of the Malda factory some employees of the factory were arrested on suspicion and placed on trial. They have now been sentenced to imprisonment. Has studied the proceedings of the whole case and is convinced that the condemned persons are innocent and the findings of the *'adālat* are not fair. The so-called confession of the guilt was obtained from them by severe torture. Requests him therefore to issue an order for the retrial of the prisoners so that justice may be done to them. (*CI 10, pp. 179-80, no 287; TI 19, p. 15, no 20; AI 4, p. 94.*)

Jun. 3. **1500.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has repudiated the convention which some officers of the Bombay army had made with the Mahrattas and has offered the latter to renew the treaty which they had formed with Col. Upton on condition that they agree to hold no connection with the French and to claim no advantage on the basis of the unauthorised convention. The cause of the rejection is that no one except the writer's government has power to contract an agreement with Indian States and that the Mahrattas proceeded to negotiate with the officers of the Bombay Government although they had full knowledge of this fact. (*CI 12, pp. 8-10, no 3; TI 20, pp. 63-7, no 23; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Jun. 3. **1501.** To Nawab Wāqāru'd-Daulah, *Diwan* of Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah. A detailed account of the affairs in Western India has been addressed to Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah. Requests him to submit it to him at a suitable opportunity and try his best to strengthen their friendship. (*CI 12, p. 11, no 4.*)

Jun. 8. **1502.** News. When Bhow Sadāsheo Rāo started for Hindustan to meet Shah Abdālī on the plain of Panipat he was accompanied two *kos* on the way by Bābāji Nāik. The latter was riding on the same elephant as the Bhow and had a lengthy talk with him. In the battle of Panipat the Bhow was killed; Viswās Rāo, son of Bālājī Mana, was also slain in the same engagement. In 1820 of the Vikrama Era

1779.

[1763-4 A.D.] there appeared a man who claimed to be the Bhow and a number of people at once attached themselves to him. He then came to Khandesh and sent a message to Bābājī calling upon him for support. Bābājī replied that when the Bhow had set out for Panipat he had a conversation with him. If the man who now styled himself as Bhow could satisfy him by telling him at exactly which place the conversation took place and what was the subject matter of the discourse, he, Bābājī, would gladly support him with all the resources at his command. [The latter part of this letter is badly worm-eaten and nothing can be made out of it.] (*TR 14, pp. 558-65, no 57; AR 4, p. 57*).

Jun. 8. **1503.** News. On 3 *Rabī'*II (21 April) the ceremony of the Peshwa Mādhu Rāo's initiation into the Brahmin caste (the Sacred Thread ceremony) was concluded when he presented to the Brahmins a sum of Rs 2,50,000. Sindhia is now the Prime Minister and Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit manage the Peshwa's household. It is reported that Raghūnāth Rāo is in the neighbourhood of Channak Devi (Chinchvad ?). It is also understood that the English chiefs at Surat wrote to the Poona ministers asking them to release the Bombay gentlemen who were with them (as hostages). To this Sindhia and others replied that they could not agree. Nor would they dismiss the Frenchmen who were either in their employ or residents in their territory. Sindhia is reported to have seized Dhonsa's *jāgīr* which is in the neighbourhood of Aurangabad. Sakharām Bāpu's release is under consideration. (*TR 14, pp. 566-8, no 58; AR 4, p. 57*).

Jun. 12. **1504.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that Mr Middleton's departure to Calcutta has caused not a little inconvenience to the Nawab and that he may be allowed to return to Lucknow and requesting the Governor-General's consent to the proposal which was communicated to him through that gentleman. Says in reply that Mr Middleton had some private business of his own in Calcutta and that therefore permission was accorded to him for leaving Lucknow and that his permanent removal from the Nawab's court was never intended. Having settled the business which brought him to Calcutta he is now going back. Hopes the Nawab will continue to show him the same favour as he has hitherto done and that he will consider that gentleman as the only channel of communication between himself and the Company. Expects to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 181, no 288; TI 19, pp. 22-3, no 25; TI 4, p. 95.*)

Jun. 12. **1505.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received their letters intimating that their enemies have by frequent misrepresentations alienated the Vazir from them. They also say that as their welfare is inseparably connected with the good regulation of the Company's affairs they are carrying out their duties honestly and faithfully unmindful of the machinations of the mischief-makers. Says in reply that from their letters and from Mr Middleton's representations it appears that they have given credit to the reports that have not the least foundation. Assures them that his government will do nothing prejudicial to their interests. The fidelity with which they have served their master (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and the zeal they have always shown in serving the common interests of the Vazir and the Company have

1779.

made a favourable impression upon the minds of the English. Will support them so far as it lies in his power and hopes this will encourage them to proceed with confidence in the discharge of their duties. (*CI 10, pp. 181-2, no 289; TI 19, pp. 22-3, no 26; AI 4, p. 91.*)

Jun. 12. **1506.** To Raja Chait Singh. It has been reported to him that the Raja's officers employ arbitrary rules in the collection of duties on various articles of merchandise which pass their *chaukīs*. This is undoubtedly a great disadvantage which the traders are labouring under. They ought to receive every encouragement in their business, for the prosperity of a country depends to a great extent on the advancement of its trade. In order to prevent malversation of this nature advises him to fix a uniform rate on all articles of merchandise and to order his officers to adhere strictly to it. They should also be told that any departure from the fixed rate will be seriously punished. (*CI 10, pp. 182-3, no 290; TI 19, pp. 21-2, no 24; AI 4, p. 90.*)

Jun. 12. **1507.** To Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Encloses the Persian translation of a letter received from Mr Cleveland, the Collector of Bhagalpur, reporting a robbery and murder committed in that part of the country. Requests him to take such effective measures as will bring the delinquents and their abettors to justice.

Mr Cleveland to the Governor-General. A few months ago, a gang of seven robbers made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Basant Singh's village. Basant despatched his guards to apprehend them. One of them was arrested and sent to Bhagalpur where he confessed that he and his comrades were the dependants of Rūpnārāyan Deo. A few days later Basant Singh and his brother, who in conjunction with Manyār Singh had rendered conspicuous services to the Company, were murdered. Manyār arrested two of the culprits, Janeo Rāy and Sādhū Rāy, and brought them to Bhagalpur. It transpired from the deposition of Janeo that these men were employed by Rūpnārāyan to kill Basant Singh and his brother. After this design was accomplished Janeo went to Rūpnārāyan's house and received a *pān* and four rupees as reward for his services. Leaving the murderers at Bhagalpur, Manyār obtained permission to return home and took a few guards to escort him to his village. He reached home safely and feeling secure under the protection of the Company he used to go about unattended. Once accompanied by three or four of his servants he was going to see a *Mānjī* in order to settle the accounts of the money he had advanced to him for the cultivation of the land when some of the latter's dependants attacked and killed him after he had gone about 5 *kos* from his house. The circumstances in which this murder was committed proved that Rūpnārāyan was the instigator of the crime. (*CI 10, pp. 183-4, no 291; TI 19, p. 21, no 23; AI 4, p. 94.*)

June 16. **1508.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Is glad to receive his letter through Mr Middleton bearing on the subject of Sa'ādat Alī Khān's return to the writer's court and to learn from that gentleman other particulars in this connection. Says that as he has great affection for his brother he cannot bear his separation and is therefore very anxious that he should return soon. When Sa'ādat Alī

1779.

Khān actually comes to him he shall do all that lies in his power to make him happy and comfortable. For further particulars refers him to Mr Middleton's letters. (*O R 86; A R 4, p. 87.*)

Jun. 16. **1509.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Encloses for the information of the Governor-General and his Council the copy of a letter he has just received from Laṭafat Ali Khān and of one the latter wrote to Niṣārullah Khān. It will appear from these papers that His Majesty the King's (Shah Ālam's) ministers have formed a connection with the people of the south (the Mahrattas) and have invited them into Hindustan. They are determined to ruin the affairs of the Vazir as well as those of the English Company. Is anxious to know the Governor-General's views on the situation.

(*1*) *Laṭāfat Ali Khān to the Vazir.* Raja Purushottam Pandit has been honoured by His Majesty with a *khil'at* consisting of one pair of shawls, one pair of earrings, and a *nīmah āstīn*. He has also received *khil'ats*, horses and elephants together with *shuqqas* for Sindhia and Hulkar. With these presents he will shortly repair to both the chiefs. The latter have written to His Majesty and Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah that they intend shortly to march to Burhanpur and Ujjain and that they have been appointed by the Peshwa to proceed to Hindustan. The Nawab has raised 30,000 horse and foot and continues to make further levies. Many men from the forces of Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah have arrived to join Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and many more are coming. The Vazir has suspended his two *dāks* from here but in view of the future developments, it is expedient that he should restore them in order to keep himself informed. It is obvious that His Majesty entertains high ambitions to be carried into effect soon after the rains.

(*2*) *Laṭāfat Ali Khān to Niṣāru'llah Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah is earnestly desirous of obtaining the ensigns of the *Vizārat* for himself but gives it out that he has refused it. Umar Shah has also notified his intention to come to Hindustan at the request of His Majesty. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and His Majesty in their conversation with Laṭāfat Ali Khān accused the Vazir of failing in his duties to His Majesty by neglecting to send *'arẓīs* and *naẓrs* on stated occasions. Laṭāfat apologised for the Vazir's conduct in terms calculated to conciliate them. (*T R 14, pp. 568-78, no 59; A R 4, p. 61.*)

Jun. 16. **1510.** Thākur Dās to ——[1]. The Mahratta chiefs are exulted at their late victory which has filled them with pride and presumption. They treat the letters from Calcutta with indifference. It is advisable therefore that no letters should be sent to them by the Governor-General himself. If anything has to be communicated it should be done by the addressee. There is no real unity among the chiefs. Nānā Farnavīs is all-powerful. He is in fact the Raja of the Deccan. Sindhia is of one accord with him. There is a great scarcity of provender at Poona. Eight annas worth of grass will not suffice to feed

[1] Name not given in the vol. of Translations.

1779.

a horse for one day. Several letters of friendship have been received from Nagpur. A new *vakīl* has lately arrived from the same quarter. He holds very frequent conversations with Nānā. It is said that the [Mahratta] chiefs have received letters from Calcutta and Surat disavowing the Convention of Wargaon and calling upon them to settle a fresh treaty through Colonel Goddard. This is not at all agreeable to them. Patel Ṣāḥib (Sindhia) has now with him about three to four thousand horse and the other chiefs much about the same number. Takoji is at Babgaon and Sindhia at Jamgaon. Niẓām Ali's army is on his frontiers. After the rains the Mahratta chiefs have a mind to lead a campaign against Bombay, should that Presidency give them any trouble. If not, they will first reduce Ḥaidar and then Niẓām Alī. According to the latest advices Raghūnāth Rāo is encamped at five to six days' journey from Jamgaon. The spies of Nānā Farnavīs and Patel Ṣāḥib are closely watching his movements. Dated Jamgaon, 12 May. (*T R 14, pp. 578-85, no 60.*)

Jun. 16. **1511.** News. On 29 May Raghūnāth Rāo arrived on the bank of the Narbada from whence he began his march towards the English army at Surat. A *qāsid* of Lala Kashmīrī Mal was an eye-witness to this. Whether the Rāo arrived at the English camp is not definitely known. (*T R 14, pp. 585-6, no 60; A R 4, p. 57.*)

Jun. 16. **1512.** News. Raghūnāth Rāo departed with his family towards Surat in the following circumstances. Two battalions and some of his devoted adherents who were with him pressed him for their wages. So he desired Harī Bābāji, who was stationed with him on the part of Sindhia, to pay them. But Bābāji suggested that they might be dismissed. Raghūnāth took offence at this and an altercation ensued in which from words they proceeded to blows. Bābāji received twelve wounds of which he is reported to have died. Some five to six hundred men fell on both sides. Raghūnāth then proceeded towards Surat with his family.

A remarkable phenomenon appeared 'here' at midnight. A blazing light shone on the sky towards the south and a multitude of people saw it. It bodes evil to the people of the Deccan. (*T R 14, pp. 587-90, no 61; A R 4, p. 57.*)

Jun. 16. **1513.** From Mādho Rāo Sindhia. Is sorry not to have received any replies to his several letters. Complains that not one article of the Treaty of Wargaon contracted by Mr John Carnac through the writer's mediation has been fulfilled. Requests the Governor-General to direct the Government of Bombay to carry out their engagements. This will greatly strengthen the ties of mutual friendship. The Bombayer (Governor of Bombay) has laid siege to the fort of Suvarnadrug and has cut off its supply. He has always been wicked and faithless and this measure is the latest manifestation of his true nature. It is very expedient that the treaty-breakers be punished. For further particulars refers him to Appajī Sabajī who has been dispatched to Calcutta for the purpose. (*T R 14, pp. 590-4, no 62; A R 4, p. 61.*)

Jun. 16. **1514.** News. On 22 May Patel Ṣāḥib (Sindhia) joined his camp at Jamgaon and Hulkar went to Talegaon. Siwāi Mādhū Rāo Peshwa and

1779.

Nānā Farnavīs are at Poona. About 4,000 of Nānā's horse are gone to strengthen the district of Konkan. The English are likewise making preparations at Bombay. It is reported that the Chief of Cambay is dead and that the Europeans have got possession of the city and are making depredations in the neighbourhood of the *Ṣuba* of Gujrat. Fatḥ Singh, the son of Damājī, is prepared to oppose them. Raghūnāth Rāo is arrived at the Narbada. Niẓām Alī and Ḥaidar are in their respective dominions. But as soon as the rains are at an end hostilities will be resumed. It is reported that a month hence Patel Ṣāḥib will march his forces into the neighbourhood of Poona so that they are not going to have a rest this year either. The private consultations of Nānā and Patel Ṣāḥib are not to be fathomed. Trouble subsists in every quarter. At the instance of Nānā, Appajī Sabajī Pandit has been appointed *vakīl* at Calcutta by Sindhia. He set out on 30 May with a letter for the Governor-General. Sends a copy of the letter and says that no hint be given to the *vakīl* of its contents. Otherwise they will make it extremely difficult for him to procure any information in future. It will be observed that this letter from Sindhia begins with a complain that the Governor-General sent no reply to his several letters. But in fact Sindhia wrote him not more than only two letters. Says that the Mahrattas are a totally insincere nation and that therefore no credit should be given to whatever their *vakīl* may represent. The *vakīl* has been despatched to Calcutta with the sole object of gaining time, for at present there is trouble in many parts of the dominion. The chiefs desire to remove all causes of apprehension from outside till those at home are quelled. When Sindhia was dictating the letter which Appājī is to take to Calcutta his *Munshī* enquired why a new *vakīl* was being appointed when there were already two to look to the business. Sindhia replied that they were not acquitting themselves well of their duty and that they appeared to have attached themselves to the English. The *Munshī* pleaded that they were absolutely reliable agents. But Sindhia turned back and roundly accused the *Munshī* of complicity with the *vakīls*. This incident will give some clue to Sindhia's state of mind. News is just arrived that Raghūnāth having crossed the Narbada attacked and repulsed Harī Bābā who attended him on the part of Sindhia. He is himself now collecting troops and making disturbances. It is reported that he is going towards Surat. Sindhia with a division of his troops intends to pursue him and has already despatched a body of men in that direction. It is understood that at the summons of Nānā Farnavīs, Devākar Pandit has left Nagpur for Poona. Dated 2 June. (*TR 14, pp. 595-607, no 63; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Jun. 16. **1515.** Raghūnāth Rāo to his *vakīl* at Calcutta. Says that he marched from Bombay to the village of Kundala on the road to Borghat where the army of the Bārā Bhāi[1] made its appearance. Seeing this his army advanced and their forces retreated. He then moved on to another village named Karlela and the 'twelve brothers' erected a battery of cannon against his army. At that time he told the English gentlemen [who accompanied him] that if they would march against them the

[1] Evidently the army of the ministers is meant.

1779.

cannon on the opposite side were sure to fall in to their hands. But the English chiefs did not agree to the proposal and kept back. Says that several chiefs on the other side would have joined him at this juncture. But the English chiefs before they set out from Bombay exacted from the writer an undertaking that he would allow the *sicca* to be struck in the name of Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan or, in other words, that he would acknowledge the latter as the master of the State. This circumstance disheartened the chiefs who were to have come over to him and they lost zeal in his cause. Further, Sindhia getting acquainted with their loyalty to the writer killed one of them. By these means the forces were prevented from joining him. He then marched to Talegaon and encamped there for four days till the English becoming disheartened determined to retreat. He used every art of persuasion to induce them to stay but they never listened to the proposal and commenced their march to Bombay. He had no alternative but to accompany them. When the march began the army of the 'twelve brothers' advanced and surrounded his army. Not knowing what to do he came to Wargaon. The situation became very difficult and harassing. At last through the mediation of Takoji Hulkar and Māhādaji Sindhia the English concluded a peace and retreated towards Bombay. The writer went to the two chiefs and entered into a treaty with them, by which Jhansi with an annual revenue of 12 *lakhs* of rupees was settled on him. He is now on his way to that quarter. Desires his *vakīl* to represent all these particulars to the Governor-General and ask his advice regarding the present situation of the writer. (*TR 14, pp. 608-13, no 64; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Jun. 17. **1516.** From Raja Ajīt Singh. Complains that Mr Osborne has by force of arms possessed himself of many places belonging to him [the writer]. Requests that an order may be issued to that gentleman urging upon him to restore the places to him. (*AR 4, p. 73, no 59.*)

Jun. 17. **1517.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter asking him to send back his brother Sa'ādat Alī Khān to Lucknow. Says in reply that he has a genuine love and affection for the family of the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] and that it has always been his ardent desire that the Khān should return to Lucknow and live under the protection of the Nawab. It is therefore his intention that such a persuasive plan should be adopted as might impel the Khān to return to the Nawab's dominion of his own will. Has written on this subject to Mr Middleton who will speak to the Nawab. Hopes he will give his consideration to what is represented to him by that gentleman. (*CI 10, pp. 184-5, no 292; TI 19, pp. 24-5, no 27; AI 4, p. 95.*)

Jun. 17. **1518.** To Nawab Sālār Jang Bahadur. Though he is not personally acquainted with the Nawab he cannot be indifferent to a family so closely connected with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. If there had existed a correspondence between them he could not have omitted to offer him condolence upon the death of his brother, Nawab Mirzā Alī Khān—a person for whom he had the greatest respect and whose death was a great loss to the family. Has learnt much from Mr Middleton of his good qualities and of his endeavours to cement the friendship subsisting between the Vazir and the Company. Appreciates his conduct and assures him that the Governor-General is warmly interested

1779.

in his welfare and happiness. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, pp. 185-6, no 293; TI 19, pp. 25-6, no 28; TI 4, p. 95.*)

Jun. 17. **1519.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. It has been brought to his notice that the case which was pending at the *Faujdārī 'adālat* of Hooghly for the last seven years, has lately been decreed in favour of Anandai Rām Bose; but that the rights of the decree holder have not yet been restored to him. Desires him therefore to see that this is immediately done. (*CI 10, p. 186, no 294.*)

Jun. 17. **1520.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter intimating his arrival at his destination. Says that Mr Middleton is now going back to Lucknow. [Badly worm-eaten]. (*CI 10, p. 186, no 295.*)

Jun. 18. **1521.** From Arjunjī Nāthjī. Intimates that he has paid 2 *lākhs* of rupees to Col. Goddard for the expenses of the army and that he has taken bills on Calcutta [treasury] for the amount. His *gumāshta* will submit them to the Governor-General. (*AR 4, p. 73, no 63.*)

Jun. 21. **1522.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that Mr Murray is now going back to Murshidabad and commends him to his favour. (*CI 10, p. 186, no 296.*)

Jun. 25. **1523.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Capt. Morgan who is now going back to Lucknow is a capable and efficient officer. Commends him to the Nawab's favour. (*CI 10, pp. 186-7, no 297.*)

Jun. 25. **1524.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Pandit Ganesh Rām, a dependant of Mudhoji Bhonsla, who has gone on a pilgrimage to Benares, Prayag and Gaya, has been experiencing considerable annoyance at the hands of the managers of the temples. They demand from him higher fees than they usually receive. Requests him therefore to issue strict orders to his officials not to charge exorbitant fees and direct them at the same time to provide every facility to the Pandit in performing his religious duties. Desires to know the usual fees which the pilgrims are required to pay at the temples. (*CI 10, p. 187, no 298; TI 19, p. 27, no 31; AI 4, p. 90.*)

Jun. 25. **1525.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp. 187-8, no 299; TI 19, p. 27, no 32; AI 4, p. 96.*)

Jun. 25. **1526.** To Raja Khayāli Rām. Has learnt from the representation of Nawab Khān Zamān Khān Bahadur Nādir Jang that there existed a dispute between the Nawab and Daulat Afzūn on the subject of a *fāriqh-khaṭī* which the latter had demanded from the Nawab. It is reported that the Raja intervened in the dispute and so ardently pressed the Nawab to grant the *fāriqh-khaṭī* that he gave way though reluctantly. The Nawab has in his possession a letter of the Raja in support of his contention. As it is necessary for the Governor-General to know the real facts of the case the Raja is asked to send him a true account of the whole affair. Assures him that his communication will be treated as strictly confidential. (*CI 10, p. 188, no 300; TI 19, p. 28, no 37; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Jun. 25. **1527.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter intimating that Ganesh Pandit, one of his dependants, who is gone on a pilgrimage to Benares, Prayag and Gaya, has been meeting with consi-

1779.

derable annoyance at the hands of the managers of the temple and that these people demand exorbitant fees from him and requesting that they may be strictly enjoined not to cause inconvenience to the Pandit in performing his religious duties. Says in reply that in accordance with his desire necessary letters have been issued to the Vazir, Raja Chait Singh, and the gentlemen at Azimabad, Benares and Lucknow. These have been handed over to the Maharaja's own *vakīl* for transmission. Assures him that the Pandit will have no further trouble in making his pilgrimage. (*CI 10, p. 189, no 301.*)

Jun. 28. **1528.** From the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Since Benares and Ghazipur have been made over to Raja Chait Singh some of the *zamīndārs* of the writer's *maḥāls* on the borders of the said districts have gone over to the other side and are creating disturbances. The Raja took no steps to check them: on the contrary he treated the affairs so indifferently that even some of his own *zamīndārs* joined the turbulent people in their mischief. Is unable to send his troops to the Raja's territory to subdue them and, as a result his *maḥāls* on the border are falling into ruin. Suggests therefore that the Raja's territory may be retransferred to him so as to make one administrative whole. Is willing to pay an annual revenue of 35 *lākhs* of rupees for it and will make such arrangements as will ensure regularity and punctuality of the payment to the Company. (*OR 87.*)

Jun. 26. **1529.** From Khan Jahān Khān. Describes the conduct of the Dutch Director in the affairs of Ḥājī Karīm's sons. Requests that an order may be issued to the Director that all disputes in the *Niẓmāt* are subject to the jurisdiction of the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah]. (*AR 4, p. 78, no 65.*)

Jun. 26. **1530.** To Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter asking for an advance of one year's salary in order to celebrate his own marriage and that of his brothers. Is greatly pleased to learn that he is going to marry but regrets his inability to make him any advance of money at present owing to financial stringency. (*CI 10, p. 189, no 302.*)

Jun. 28. **1531.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received a letter from Raja Ajit Singh reporting that Mr Osborne at the head of the Nawab's forces has entered into his country and has taken possession of several places. The Raja is an old ally of the English. Requests him to say if he has any claim over those places and asks him to cease hostilities until he hears from the Governor-General. Has written a letter to Mr Osborne to this effect. Hopes the Nawab will direct that gentleman to act accordingly. Refers him to Mr Middleton for further particulars. (*CI 10, pp. 189-90, no 303.*)

Jun. 30. **1532.** To Rānī Bhawānī. Has received her *'arẓī* saying that she has remitted an instalment of the revenue and that she is engaged in collecting mony to pay up the arrears on account of *pargana* Rajshahi according to the terms of the settlement. Has also learnt from another letter that Āqā Naqī has filed a suit in the Supreme Court against her on behalf of Mīr Abul Qāsim for the recovery of a certain sum of money in respect of the *sazāwalī* charges and has served a warrant on her. The Rani further adds that as she holds her *zamīndārī* by virtue

1779.

of Imperial grant the Court has no jurisdiction over her and requests the Governor-General to intercede with the judges and get her case dismissed. Says in reply that he has no power to interfere with the proceedings of the Supreme Court but has given some instructions to her *vakīls*. If these instructions are acted upon the warrant, it is hoped, will be cancelled. Refers her for further particulars to her *vakīls*. (*CI 10, pp. 190-1, no 304.*)

Jun. 30. **1533.** To Raja Sundar Nārāyan, *Zamīndār* of Kasijora. Has received his letter congratulating him on the occasion of Christmas. Says in reply that the Raja may rely upon his support. Hopes he will always devote himself whole-heartedly to the collection of the revenue. (*CI 10, p. 191, no 305.*)

Jun. 30. **1534.** To the mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has sent Muḥammad Akbar Khān with a letter for Mr Middleton. The latter came on business to Calcutta but has now departed for Lucknow. Has asked that gentleman to set her affairs in order. Desires her to send the Khān with the letter to Mr Middleton, who, it is hoped, will regulate her affairs. (*CI 10, p. 191, no 306.*)

Jul. 1. **1535.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Requests that an order may be issued to Mr Bretel, the French *Zamīndār*, to send the robbers whom he had taken to the *kachahrī* of the *Faujdārī*. (*AR 4, p. 79, no 68.*)

Jul. 5. **1536.** To Raja Anrodh Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 10, pp. 191-2, no 307.*).

Jul. 5. **1537.** To Benī Dās. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 192, no 308.*)

Jul. 5. **1538.** To Raja Gumān Singh. Has received his letter professing his sincere attachment to the English and intimating that the other Rajas of Bundelkhand have also decided to punish the murderers of Mr Munro lately killed in that quarter and that this decision has already been communicated to Mr Patrick Hay. The Governor-General has therefore been requested to direct the General at Cawnpore to give his assistance in the accomplishment of this object. Expresses his approbation of the Raja's intention and desires him to give condign punishment to the delinquents. Has written a letter as desired to the General at Cawnpore and is confident that he will help the Raja. (*CI 10, pp. 192-3, no 309.*)

Jul. 5. **1539.** To Rāna Chhatar Singh. Has received his friendly letter together with the terms of the proposed treaty between him and the Company. Approves of the terms suggested by him. With a view to forming the treaty on a firm and solid basis requests him to send a trustworthy person with full powers to conclude the same. Should this proposal be not agreeable to the Rāna he will depute his own man to his court for the purpose. Requests him to send an early reply. (*CI 10, p. 193 no 310.*)

Jul. 5. **1540.** To Ṣadrul Haq Khān. Informs him that on 23 June a party of dacoits attacked two convoys near Chandpur, and plundered the *ḍāk* they were carrying. The messengers however managed to escape with their lives. Desires him to issue strict orders to the *Faujdārs* of the place to trace and apprehend the offenders and bring them to justice at once. (*CI 10, p. 194, no 311.*)

1779.

Jul. 6. **1541.** From Benī Dās Huzūrī. Complimentary. (*OR 88.*)

Jul. 7. **1542.** To Ṣadrul Haq Khān. Says that his proposals respecting the *Faujdārī* affairs have been entirely approved by the Council. The Khān is accordingly empowered to make such changes in the present establishment as may be conducive to the peace and tranquillity of the country. Sanction has also been accorded to his proposal of establishing *thānas* at Sylhet, Aurangabad and Salbari and *chaukīs* at Muhammad Aminpur, Kubazpur, Meharpur and Jalangi. He is also permitted to add another company of sepoys to the one he has already raised, and the additional expenses will be defrayed from the savings which the Khān has already made and proposes to make in future. Desires him to prepare a statement showing the number of the *paiks* and servants required for each *thāna* as also the allowances to be paid to them and submit it to the Council for approval. The expenses of the new establishments shall be borne by the *Niẓāmat*. Hopes the Khān will succeed in establishing law and order in the country now that all his recommendations have been accepted. (*CI 10, pp. 194-5, no 312; TI 19, pp. 30-3, no 41; AI 4, p. 94.*)

Jul. 7. **1543.** To Ṣadrul Haq Khān. Forwards an *'arẓī* from Dawson Gregory, an Armenian, and requests him to look into his complaints, and, if possible, to redress his grievances.

From Dawson Gregory of Calcutta. Says that his father-in-law, an old man of 70, had a Muhammadan servant. One day about eight months ago the servant accidentally fell down unconscious in a lane. The old man immediately sent for a Dutch doctor who on his arrival found that life was extinct. In consideration of the good services rendered by the deceased the old man had the corpse brought in front of his house and informed his relatives of his death. The relatives said that the old man had murdered him and they immediately filed a criminal suit against him in the court of Chinsura where he was tried according to the Dutch Law and was acquitted. They then brought a similar suit in the court of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, who thereupon arrested the old man and took him into custody. The petitioner feared that his father-in-law being a sickly old man would not be able to bear the hardships of the prison and so he applied to the *Faujdār* for his release on bail and submitted to him the proceedings of the Chinsura court where the old man was originally tried and found not guilty. But the *Faujdār* refused to grant his petition. The petitioner then took all the eye-witnesses who were fully acquaintend with the facts of the case to *Faujdār's* court and requested him to call upon the plaintiffs to produce theirs, but the *Faujdār* paid no heed to his request. The trial continued for six months and in the meantime the plaintiffs tutored two witnesses who falsely deposed that they had heard the cry of the deceased while he was being belaboured by the accused. On this the *maulavīs* in the court of Hooghly gave their verdict that the accused should pay three thousand rupees as blood-money to the heirs of the deceased. The petitioner's father-in-law, who was not able to pay such a heavy amount in one sum, prayed in vain to the *Faujdār* to release him on bail. At last he expired in the prison for lack of care and medical attendance. The corpse remained in the prison cell for three

1779.

days when at last the padres at Chinsura claimed the body and buried it' Not being content with the death of the old man the plaintiffs are now trying to take possession of his house together with all his goods in satisfaction of their claim. Says that the seizing of the property at this juncture will spell complete ruin to the survivors of the deceased and prays therefore that the *Faujdār* may be directed to let the house remain in the possession of the bereaved family. (*CI 10, pp. 195-7, no 313; TI 19, p. 33, no 42; AI 4, p. 94.*)

Jul. 13. **1544.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Has received his two *'arẓīs* containing an account of the dispute between the sons of the late Ḥājī 'Abdul Karīm about the estate of their deceased father and of the interference of the Dutch Director in it. Desires the Khān to send to him the proceedings of this case and to discontinue sending his men to Chinsura until he hears from him. (*CI 10, p. 198, no 314; TI 19, p. 33, no 43; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Jul. 13. **1545.** To Bālājī Pandit. In reply to his letter says that he has repeatedly communicated his intentions to him and thinks it unavailing to write them again. It has always been his desire to have friendly relations with the Pandit. Has therefore appointed Col. Goddard a plenipotentiary envoy at Poona. The Pandit should act on the representations which will be made to him by the Colonel. If he pays no attention to them the writer will not be held responsible for the consequences. (*CI 10, pp. 198-9, no 315.*)

Jul. 18. **1546.** From Raja Chait Singh. Is glad to learn from Shaikh 'Ali Naqī that the Governor-General is very considerate to him. Will never forget the paternal affection which the Governor-General has all along bestowed upon him and he thinks it his bounden duty to remain faithful to him. It need hardly be mentioned that on the occasion of his installation to the *Rāj* of Benares the Governor-General was pleased to call him his son and said that he had made the foundation of his *Rāj* as secure as possible. Hopes that the Governor-General will consider him his loyal subject and not give credit to any false report that mischief-mongers may make to him. As desired by the Governor-General is sending to him a copy of his *'arẓī* which was submitted to the Supreme Council. (*OR 89; AR 4, p. 75.*)

Jul. 21. **1547.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that the year for which the Raja paid a subsidy as his share of the expenses of the present war has closed. But since the war still continues and it is necessary to maintain the present strength of the forces the Raja is called upon to contribute another 5 *lākhs* of *Machhlīdār* rupees for the present year. Mr Thomas Graham has been authorised to receive the amount from him. (*CI 10, pp. 199-200, no 316.*)

Jul. 27. **1548.** News. When Sindhia and Hulkar heard of the engagement between Raghūnāth Rāo and Harī Bābājī and of the Rao's subsequent flight with his party they immediately marched forth and arrived at Aurangabad, determined to pursue and re-apprehend him. But Raghūnāth managed by forced marches to get to Broach. It is not known what the chiefs would do when they learn of his successful flight. As Dhoosa was in rebellion against Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and was also dis-

1779.

affected towards the Peshwa, Sindhia seized the *parganas* of .....[1]which formed his *jāgīr*. Dhonsa has resolved to take his revenge. His force is said to consist of 10,000 cavalry, 200 pieces of artillery, 4 battalions of *tilangas* and a number of Indian infantry. Calling himself an ally of Mudhoji Bhonsla he sets the Mahratta and Mughal (Niẓām 'Alī's) armies at defiance. Devakār Pandit is set out ostensibly for Poona but in reality to accommodate matters between Sindhia and Dhonsa or at least to keep them from open hostilities. It is reported that Ḥaidar Nāik with a numerous army proceeded against Cuddapah and Kurnool and reduced them. He does not mean to stop there but will follow up the victory with other conquests. A *vakīl* from Raghūnāth Rāo has been residing with him for the last six months. It is understood that Hari Ballal went to Sakharām Bāpu at the fort where he is confined by Sindhia and proposed to him to throw off the yoke which Sindhia had so treacherously put on him. He assured him that every one would obey him and welcome his return to the administration of the State. But Sakharām replied that he was no longer fit for worldly affairs and that he would leave the fort, if at all, only to go to Benares; but that nothing should prevail on him to return to the administration. Time alone will show what turn the situation of affairs takes. (*TR 14, pp. 617-22, no 66; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Jul. 27. **1549.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. In July 1777, the Nawab was informed that one Mr W. Bolts was on his way to India on a trading expedition, that he was sailing a ship under German colours called the *Joseph and Theresa*. The Nawab was accordingly requested to issue positive orders to all his officers not to permit Mr Bolts or any of his people to land in any place within the Nawab's dominions and at the same time to direct his *vakīl* in Calcutta to use his utmost endeavours to enforce these orders and to apply to the Company for assistance if he should stand in need of it. Mr Bolts has now arrived with his ship in the river Hooghly. Requests him therefore to repeat his orders in the strongest terms to all his officers. (*CI 10, pp. 200-1, no 317; TI 19, pp. 34-5, no 45; AI 4, p. 93.*)

Jul. 28. **1550.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Says that when the Bombay army retreated from Talegaon he went over to Takoji Hulkar and Māhādajī Sindhia and entered into certain engagements with them. They gave him a country yielding an annual revenue of 12½ *lākhs* exclusive of the *ta'lluq* of Jhansi and engaged to give him a further grant of 10 to 15 *lākhs*. Sindhia gave him for escort a body of his own forces under Harī Bābājī. This haughty chief broke several items of the engagement which his master had undertaken to fulfil. He put to death two of the Rāo's people, Raīs Muḥammad and Kharak Singh, *Jam'adārs* of the *gārdis* and peons respectively. He imprisoned several others whose liberty was guaranteed by the terms of the engagement. At this breach of faith he was compelled to chastise Bābājī and his followers. He attacked and drove them away and next marched to Surat where he waited on Col. Goddard. Hopes the Governor-General will punish his

[1] Name not given in the volume.

1779.

faithless servants and the people who have thrown the whole country into confusion. Requests that Col. Goddard may be directed to effect the writer's restoration. (*TR 14, pp. 622-6, no 67 ; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Jul. 28. **1551.** News from Nagpur. Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla returned to Nagpur on 2 July. When Devakār Pandit who went out to see the Peshwa's ministers arrived near Poona, Nānā Farnāvis wished to come out of the town to receive him. But Devakār wrote to him that he need not trouble himself on his (the Pandit's) account. So Harī Pandit Phadke was sent out to receive him. Both entered Poona on 24 June and Devakār went to live in the house of Naro Pandit. Next day, he waited on the Peshwa and was kindly received. Sindhia and Hulkar pursued Raghūnāth a great way but could not overtake him and he made good his escape to Surat. The two chiefs have sent several contingents towards Gujart and have directed them to encamp at a distance of eight days' journey [from Surat]. Some more forces will shortly be despatched there. The English are encamped 16 *kos* on this side of Surat. There is a prospect of hostilities being resumed in two to three months' time. Col. Goddard has returned from Bombay and joined his army. It is reported that Mudhoji's *vakīl*, who was with the English at Surat, has left the place and joined Devakār Pandit. Dated 7 July. (*TR 14, pp. 634-7, no 69 ; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Aug. 12. **1552.** To Bishambhar Pandit. Is glad to receive his letter together with an account of the work done by him. Raja Gobind Rām had before this written to the Governor-General on the subject. Hopes to hear from him every now and then about the affairs in that quarter. (*CI 10, p. 201, no 318.*)

Aug. 12. **1553.** To Raja Chait Singh. Is greatly pleased to learn from his *'arẓi* that a friendly connection has been established between him and Gobind Rām. Says that agreeably to his request, will not pay attention to any representation unless it is confirmed by him. (*CI 10, p. 201, no 319.*)

Aug. 12. **1554.** To Maharaja Pratap Singh. Has received his letter through Gobind Rām, the Vazir's *vakīl* at Calcutta, who has now obtained leave to go on a pilgrimage to Nathdwara. On his way he will pass through the Raja's territories and will see him with this letter in order to make certain representations to him on behalf of the Governor-General. Hopes the Raja will listen to what he says. (*C I 10, pp. 201-2, no 320.*)

Aug. 12. **1555.** To the *Teshū Lāma*. Has received his letters accompanying presents. It appears from his writings that the Emperor of China sent the *Lāma* some curious presents from his country and expressed a desire to have an interview with him in China. The *Lāma* has accordingly sent to the Governor-General 450 *tolas* of gold with a request to purchase coral and pearls of large size and of good lustre so that he may present them to the Emperor and to his other friends. He also desired to be supplied with an account of the expenses that may be incurred in the purchase of the required articles so that anything spent in excess may be reimbursed to the Governor-General. Says in reply that immediately after the receipt of his letters he ordered his men to look for the desired articles and with this end in view also wrote letters and

1779.

despatched his men to Benares, Patna, Madras and other parts of India. Coral of such quality as is wanted by him is not available at Calcutta or anywhere in Bengal as it is not commonly used by the people of those places. The merchants who formerly exported such articles to Tibet, being discouraged by the difficulties of the road, have given up their business. However, the men who have been sent to Madras are expected to procure the required articles. As the *Lāma* will start for China in the month of September it is no use detaining Purangiri Gosain any longer. Has therefore given him leave and is sending through him two strings of coral and eight strings of pearls being all that he has hitherto procured. Hopes to send him more afterwards. Has also ordered for some beautiful and swift Arab horses which will be worth presenting to the Emperor. May his journey to China and his interview with the Emperor be prosperous and auspicious! (*CI 10, pp. 202-4, no 321; TI 19, pp. 35-8, no 46; AI 4, p. 95.*)

Aug. 12. **1556.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. Has received his two letters—one on the subject of the treaty between him and the Government of Bombay and the other informing the Governor-General of his safe arrival in the English camp at Surat. The first had apparently been written in circumstances which do not now exist and therefore the Governor-General will not say anything about it except that his government and Council have disavowed the Convention of Wargaon and so no claims based upon any of its terms can be admitted. He is a firm supporter of plighted faith and public treaties but certainly the support cannot be extended to unauthorised negotiations. It gave him the highest pleasure to learn that he [the addressee] was safe and well and that he had chosen the English army for his refuge. General Goddard has been instructed to afford him every comfort and protection. (*CI 12, pp. 15-17, no 6; TI 20, pp. 68-71, no 24.*)

Aug. 15. **1557.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Is glad to receive the Governor-General's letter dated 17 May. As directed, he shall not concern himself with any one but transact all his business through the Resident at Lucknow. If, in consequence of this, the other officers of the Company should be displeased and should they report anything to his prejudice, the writer prays that such representations may not be attended to. Professes his sincerity to the Governor-General and declares that he holds no connection with anyone except him. For further particulars refers him to Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh. (*TR 14, pp. 634-9, no 70; AR 4, p. 56.*)

Aug. 15. **1558.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān's *vakīl*. Agreeably to the direction of the Governor-General his master attends only to what Mr Middleton, Resident at Lucknow, says and does not worry himself about the wishes of the other gentlemen. Col. Wilding lately wrote to the Nawab desiring him to appoint a *vakīl* to attend on him (the Colonel) but this was not complied with. Requests that positive orders may be given to the Colonel not to make such demands in future.

Col. Wilding to Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Desires the Nawab to station a *vakīl* with him. Dated 31 May. (*TR 14, pp. 640-2, no 71; AR 4, p. 56.*)

1779.

Aug. 15. **1559.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Notwithstanding the orders issued by this government as well as by the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah] prohibiting all trade and intercourse with Mr Bolts, eight sloops have come up the river with merchandise from his ship, three of which have already passed Calcutta and probably proceeded to Chinsura. If they have reached that place the Khān need not interfere with them, but in future if any other sloops attempt to proceed that way he should take steps to prevent them. In case he stands in need of any additional force Capt. Grant, who is stationed at Chandernagore, will, on his request, afford it to him. (*CI 10, pp. 204-5, no 322; TI 19, p. 39, no 49; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Aug. 15. **1560.** To Bāl Kishan. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓīs*. A reply to his representations will be communicated to him by Raja Gobind Rām, who is going on a pilgrimage to Nathdwara. (*CI 10, p. 205, no 323.*)

Aug. 15. **1561.** To Rām Kishan. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 10, p. 205, no 324.*)

Aug. 15. **1562.** To Lāla Kishan Rām. Is greatly pleased to learn from his *'arẓī* that he has delivered the *ṭīka* to Maharaja Siwāi Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Hopes to hear from him every now and then about the affairs in that quarter. (*CI 10, pp. 205-6, no 325.*)

Aug. 15. **1563.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Raja Gobind Rām, the Nawab's *vakīl* at Calcutta, desires to proceed to Nathdwara, a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. Rāo Anant Rām, the Raja's younger brother, will remain in the charge of his office during his absence. Requests him therefore to grant leave to the Raja to perform his pilgrimage. (*CI 10, p. 206, no 326.*)

Aug. 15. **1564.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 207, no 327.*)

Aug. 16. **1565.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Informs him that a Dutchman has been arrested on a charge of murder. Requests to know whether he should be detained by the Khān or be delivered to the Dutch Director. (*AR 4, p. 79, no 100.*)

Aug. 18. **1566.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Capt. Palmer is being sent to Madras so that he might receive the despatches from England and transmit them to the Governor-General with as much expedition as possible. The Captain has full knowledge of the correspondence that passed between the Governor-General and the Nawab on all questions, present and future and has been directed to explain to him the former's sentiments on every subject in detail, such as cannot be entrusted to letters. The Nawab is requested to be frank and speak out his mind to him. (*CI 12, pp. 17, 18, no 7.*)

Aug. 23. **1567.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has just received a report from Khān Jahān Khān that some guards, who had been despatched by the Nawab to prevent the landing of goods from Mr Bolt's ship, have been imprisoned by the order of the Dutch Director. (*AR 4, p. 81, no 103.*)

1779.

Aug. 25. **1568.** News from Delhi. (1) A merchant writing from Surat under date 22 June says that Raghūnāth and Ghāziu'd-Dīn-Khān have arrived there. The former has 40,000 horse under him. The English Chief of Surat had a meeting with him and gave him about a *lākh* of rupees in money and goods. Dated 18 July. (2) The *Qil'adār* of Khushhalgarh reported to His Majesty that as the army of Rāo Pratāp Singh had showed an inclination to attack Khushhalgarh, Kishan Singh and Panje Singh came out into the plain and had an engagement with Pratap's army. The latter fled and was pursued to about a *kos* and a half with great slaughter. Panje Singh was wounded and Kishan was killed in the affray. The *Qil'adār* is now renewing the *band-o-bast* of the place the resources of which will ever be at the command of His Majesty. An agreement has been arrived at between Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah and the Sikhs by virtue of which the latter have recognized the claims of the former to the territory extending up to this side of the Jumna and have withdrawn to the opposite side of the river. Dated 26 July. (3) Najaf Qulī Khān, a servant of Mirzā Najaf Khān, remains still in the village of Agupur, six miles from Bahadurgarh. He has seized on Balwant Singh and Badar Beg, the *Risāldār* of Rohang and is preparing to remove to that place. When he has settled the affairs thereof he will march to Hansi in Hissar where he has already sent some of his people to make the collections. Mirzā Najaf Khān is encamped at a place thirteen *kos* from Dig. He had a long conference with his *Dīwān*, Khush Hālī Rām. Prince Mirza Farkhunda Bakht and Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah remain with the King's troops at a distance of two *kos* from Panipat. Raja Gajpat Singh was introduced by the Nawab to the Prince. He told the Prince that on account of the rains it was not advisable at present to march forward against the Sikhs. Dated 29 July. (4) A paper of news received from the Deccan dated 27 June says that Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pant Phadke are at Poona attending on Madhu Rāo Nārāyan Peshwa. Sindhia is encamped at Jamgaon, three *kos* on this side of Poona and Hulkar is at Babgaon. Nana is alarmed at the escape of Raghūnāth and has called upon Sindhia and Hulkar to pursue and seize him. Raghūnāth resides in Surat. About 2,000 choice men are within the town to attend upon him, the rest of his army is encamped outside the town. The English *sardārs* received Raghūnāth with the greatest affability, presented him with two palanquins and offered him Rs 1,25,000 as *nazr*. They also presented him and his son with a *khil'at*. A messenger is arrived at Delhi from Raghūnāth Rāo with a letter for Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Dated 31 July. (*TR 14, pp. 643-50, no 72 ; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Aug. 25. **1569.** To Raja Chait Singh. Is greatly surprised to learn from his *'arzī* that the Raja has not yet paid his subsidy of 5 *lākhs* of rupees in order to meet the expenses of the present war with the French and that he expresses his inability to pay the same. The Raja's action is most objectionable. Desires him now to pay the amount to Mr Thomas Graham, immediately on the receipt of this letter. If he fails to do so Mr Graham, with the help of the two battalions of sepoys stationed at Dinapore, will recover the amount by whatever way he thinks fit and

1779.

then the Raja will be held responsible for the additional expenses of those battalions. (*CI 10, pp. 207-8, no 328.*)

Aug. 25. **1570.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Intimates that several merchants have informed the Board that Mr Bolt's ships have brought consignment of their goods from Bombay and that Mr Grant has advanced money to Mr Bolts on mortgage of one of the ships together with its cargo. They have therefore severally petitioned that the consignment of the merchants and other goods covering the amount of the mortgage may be allowed to land. The Board in consequence of their request have issued orders to the Collector of the Customs to permit the landing of such goods. The Khān is therefore directed to order his officers to allow those consignments to be landed for which the Custom Master shall have granted a *parwāna* to the consignees. (*CI 10, p. 208, no 329; TI 19, pp. 39-40, no 50; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Aug. 25. **1571.** To Chandar Bankim Ghose. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* accompanying the present of a fawn. (*CI 10, p. 208, no 330.*)

Aug. 27. **1572.** From Kishan Rāy. Has already sent him an *'arẓī*. As desired by Raja Gobind Rām on the eve of the writer's departure he entered into a correspondence with Maharaja Bijay Singh of Jodhpur and in reply received letters for the Governor-General and for the Raja. Has forwarded them to Calcutta. Raja Gobind Rām will present them to him and acquaint him with their contents. (*OR 90; TR 14, pp. 658-9, no 77; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Aug. 27. **1573.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has already replied to the Governor-General's letters in which he was called upon to contribute 5 *lākhs* for the expenses of the war. Says that the same amount was contributed last year on the understanding that no further demands would be made on him. It was only by loans that he had then succeeded in collecting the required sum of money. The repetition of this demand is too much for his meagre income. Prays that the Governor-General may exempt him from making further contributions. (*OR 91; AR 4, p. 76.*)

Aug. 27. **1574.** From Maharaja Siwāi Pratap Singh. Has already written him two letters. Is now anxiously awaiting an answer. Is prepared with all his heart to act on all occasions in the manner the Governor-General shall direct. For particulars refers him to the letter of Kishan Rāo and Bāl Kishan who are writing by the same *ḍāk*. These two people will soon have the honour to wait on the Governor-General. (*TR 14 pp. 650-1, no 73; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Aug. 27. **1575.** From Bāl Kishan. Has already transmitted to him a letter from the Maharaja (Pratap Singh) acknowledging the Governor-General's presents on his accession to the *gaddī*. The Maharaja being highly pleased with this token of his favour had prepared some presents to be sent to him under the charge of the writer and that of Kishan Rāo. But in the meantime Raja Khush Hālī Rām Bhusna, a high official, was found guilty of some misdeed and thrown into prison. Those in league with him were likewise punished. These affairs delayed the

1779.

writer's departure for a fortnight. After this the Maharaja summoned all the chiefs and, having conciliated them, confirmed them in their respective commands. Just then the writer and Kishan Rāo got ready to set out for Calcutta but incessant rains prevented them. The whole country is now under water. As soon as the inundation subsides they shall set out. Hopes the Governor-General will favour him with a reply to this *'arzī* and accompany it with a *khārīṭa* to the Maharaja. (*TR 14, pp. 652-4, no 74; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Aug. 27. **1576.** Bāl Kishan to Raja Gobind Rām. Rāo Pratap Singh, the Chief of Macheri, has despatched a *vakīl* with some presents to Calcutta, through the medium of a certain person at Allahabad. Says that the Maharaja of Jaipur desires him to see that the Chief's representations receive no attention. The Maharaja is sending to the addressee letters for the Governor-General concerning the affairs of the said Chief. If he should think it proper he may present it to the Governor-General: if not, it may be laid by for use in some future occasion. (*TR 14, pp. 655-6, no 75; AR 4, p. 52.*)

Aug. 27. **1577.** Bāl Kishan's son to Raja Gobind Rām. Has learnt that the Chief of Macheri has despatched a *vakīl* with some presents to Calcutta in order to negotiate with the Governor-General for aid and to effect a conciliation with Najaf Khān. Should the *vakīl* have reached Calcutta and begun his negotiation, the addressee is requested to put a stop to it. The Chief should be told that as he is a dependant of the Maharaja of Jaipur he must produce credentials from him before his representation can be attended to. (*TR 14, pp. 657-8, no 76; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Aug. 27. **1578.** From Kishan Rāo. Writes for his information that Raja Pati Singh married the daughter of the Chief of Kishangarh. When he died his wife was pregnant and a few months later she gave birth to a son. This child was secretly conveyed to Kishangarh where he is now being brought up by his grandfather.

Maharaja Siwāi Pratap Singh, the new ruler of Jaipur, is 15 years of age. Though young in years he is possessed of great magnanimity, wisdom, courage and judgment. The writer is busily employed in acquainting himself with this country [Jaipur]. Is preparing a map to show the extent of the territories of all the neighbouring Rajas. Hopes in the course of the next few days to complete it and submit it for the Governor-General's information. (*TR 14, pp. 659-62, no 78; AR 4, p. 57.*)

Aug. 28. **1579.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he has received a letter from General Goddard informing him of the bravery displayed by the Nawab's cavalry stationed with him at Surat and desiring him to request the Nawab to help him with more horsemen in order to enable the General successfully to accomplish the task entrusted to him. Requests him therefore to despatch his horsemen to Cawnpore so that they may join Capt. Popham there and march with him to Surat. The Captain is going there with a company of sepoys and artillery. Desires the Nawab also to provide him with elephants and camels if he applies for them. Will in return send the Nawab as many elephants and camels as he will supply to that gentleman. (*CI 10, p. 209, no 331.*)

1779.

Sep. 2. **1580.** To Piyārī Begam, wife of Mukhtāru'd-Daulah. Has received her letter containing the sad news of her husband's death and an account of her misfortune and that of her only child Iqbālu'd-Daulah and informing him that an allowance for their maintenance had been sanctioned by the Vazir. Offers his condolence to the bereaved family. May the Begam's son attain the age of maturity and be helpful to her! (*CI 10, pp. 209-10, no 332.*)

Sep. 2. **1581.** To Nawab Nasīru'd-Daulah, Saiyid Mu'azzaz Khān, brother of Mukhtāru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 210, no 333.*)

Sep. 2. **1582.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Raja Dayārām Pandit has been sent to the Nawab as desired. The *ta'lluqdārs* have been asked to supply him with provisions on the way. On his arrival at Lucknow the Raja will wait upon the Nawab. (*CI 10, pp. 210-11, no 334.*)

Sep. 6. **1583.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received a letter from the Dutch Director stating that the Murshidabad Mint, which has lately been transferred to Calcutta, owes a sum of Rs 37,387 to the Dutch Factory, that the Khān has told him that those who removed the Mint to Calcutta are responsible for the payment of the money and that the Khān has, as a precautionary measure, taken Gulab Singh, the *Dārogha* and Rāy Hukum Singh, the Assay Master of the Mint, into custody. Desires the Khān to furnish the Governor-General with complete information regarding this matter and to say in particular whether the officers of the Mint or the Company are liable for the payment of the money. (*CI 10, pp. 211-2, no 335.*)

Sep. 6. **1584.** To Nawab Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 10, p. 213, no 336; TI 19, p. 42, no 52; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Sep. 6. **1585.** To Naṣrullah Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 213, no 337.*)

Sep. 6. **1586.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter complaining that Mr Lindsay of Sylhet seized some of the Nawab's elephants from his *Dārogha* and that contrary to the established practice the gentleman wants the price of even the young elephants to be paid to the *'Armala* of the *zamindārī*. Says in reply that he has written to Mr Shakespear, the Chief of Dacca, who will direct Mr Lindsay to restore the elephants to the keeper and refrain from such conduct in future. (*CI 10, p. 214, no 338; TI 19, pp. 42-3, no 53; AI 4, p. 93.*)

Sep. 9. **1587.** From Ṣadru'l Haq Khān's *vakīl*. Prays that the Governor-General may issue orders to the Azimabad Council asking them to co-operate with the *Faujdārs* in the suppression of dacoities, lawlessness and disorder and to direct the *mustājirs, zamīndārs, jāgīrdārs, altamghadārs* and others to give every support to the *'amala* of the *Faujdarī* in the execution of their duties, for the present establishment is not strong enough to cope with the criminals unaided. (*OR 92.*)

Sep. 13. **1588.** From the Raja of Tippera. Says that in the past he regularly paid the revenues. This year, however, unforeseen calamities such as drought and inundation have kept him from paying the same at the appointed time. They wrought so great a havoc that there was a complete failure of the crops and to add to this there broke out a pestilence

1779.

which carried away almost all the cattle. The ryots were therefore obliged to desert the fields and seek refuge elsewhere. The writer could only persuade them to stay by advancing them money. To realise anything from them now is simply impossible. Requests the Governor-General therefore to grant him some more time within which to discharge the arrears and further to permit him to pay the revenues at Chittagong rather than at Jahangirnagar where certain extra charges have to be borne by him. (*OR 93; AR 4, p. 86.*)

Sep. 14. **1589.** From Nānā Farnavīs. Has already written to him stating that the Governor of Bombay departed from the established treaty and that the Chief of Bankot, in utter disregard of his covenant with the late Peshwa, not only refused to allow passage to the latter's grabs but seized two of them that were laden with grain and sunk them into the sea and again proceeding to Suvarnadrug he actually bombarded the fort. Has also communicated to him how Dādā Ṣāḥib won over Hari Bābājī and his party and fled to Surat and Broach, for according to the treaty he should have settled in Jhansi. Col. Goddard writes to him that he has been authorised by the Governor-General to establish a firm friendship between the English and the Mahrattas and that he wants a trustworthy agent on the part of the Mahrattas to enable him to carry on the negotiation. Says that if the Governor of Bombay had sent a trustworthy agent to represent him while the Treaty [of Purandhar] was being signed and if the English chiefs had not proceeded to Poona with Dādā Ṣāḥib everything would have run smoothly. Hopes the Governor-General will not believe in his (the Governor of Bombay's) misrepresentations. Further, requests him to direct the Governor of Bombay to refrain from offering any help or asylum to Dādā Ṣāḥib and to restore all the Peshwa's territories that have been usurped by him. The Governor should also be urged to allow free passage to the Peshwa's ships and to see that no disturbances are created in the future. (*OR 94; TR 14, pp. 669-81, no 80; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Sep. 14. **1590.** From the Peshwa. Is in receipt of the Governor-General's letter saying that he has got through various channels reports of the Governor of Bombay's recent unauthorised transactions with the writer's government, that he reserves his opinion until he has had a more complete information on the subject and that in the meantime he has sent Col. Goddard to confer with the writer with a view to reviving their old friendship. Has repeatedly brought to his notice instances where the Governor of Bombay deviated from the treaty but to no avail. Demands that those who have violated the pledged faith of the Company should severely be taken to task. Is firm in his engagements and it was merely out of his friendship for the Governor-General that after the conclusion of the treaty with General Carnac and others he had the English chiefs safely escorted to Bombay. On the other hand the Governor-General seems to entertain a lurking suspicion that the writer had given asylum to a Frenchman. This is not so. Some mischief-mongers must have spread this false rumour to make a breach between them. Col. Goddard has sent him a copy of the commission, which he has received from the Governor-General and the Supreme Council, and has asked him (the Peshwa) to send a trustworthy agent on his behalf to

1779.

confer with him. His request has been complied with. Desires him to issue orders to the Governor of Bombay direct as also ask Col. Goddard to write to him that he should adhere firmly to the established treaty and refrain from creating any disturbances in the Peshwa's territories and that he should not harbour or countenance Dādā Ṣāḥib. (*OR 95; TR 14, pp. 681-90, no 81, AR 4, p. 60*).

Sep. 14. **1591.** From Nānā Farnavīs. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 14, p. 690, no 82; AR 4, p. 60.*)

Sep. 14. **1592.** The Peshwa to Col. Goddard. Has received the colonel's letter together with the copy of his commission. Is glad to learn from him as also from the Governor-General that he (the Colonel) has been authorised to re-establish a firm friendship between the English and the Mahratta chiefs. As desired by the Colonel a trustworthy *vakīl* has been sent to him in order to negotiate terms. Hopes that when he approaches his camp, the Colonel will send an escort to go forth and receive him with due honours. Has despatched an armed force to Gandevi in order to protect it from the encroachment of Dādā Sāhib and to prevent the ryots from joining him. Hopes the Governor-General will not impute any evil intention to this action. (*OR 96; TR 14, pp. 705-11, no 84 ; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Sep. 14. **1593.** From Nānā Farnavīs to Col. Goddard. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 97; TR 14, pp. 711-12, no 84 ; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Sep. 14. **1594.** Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān to Nānā Farnavīs. Has received his letter intimating that the English in concert with Dādā Ṣāḥib are making elaborate preparations to wage war against him and that he seeks military aid from him (the writer). It has been customary with the writer to disband his troops during the rainy season. Now that the rains have definitely set in, rivers are rising and roads are muddy, it is not possible to mobilise them. Promises however to take the field after the rains are over and to give him military aid. Hopes that Sindhia, Hulkar and other Mahratta chiefs will also join the writer. When they have met together they will, with mutual consent, settle their future course of action. Desires him to communicate his plans. For further particulars refers him to Sūrajband and Kishan Rāo Ballāl. (*OR 98; TR 14, pp. 712-16, no 84; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Sep. 14. **1595.** The Peshwa to Col. Goddard. Has already informed him that in direct violation of his engagement Dādā Ṣāḥib on his way to Jhansi revolted and having overpowered Harī Bābājī, who was escorting him, fled to Surat. Has now learnt that he is creating a great disturbance in the neighbourhood of Gujrat and is giving much trouble to the writer's *gumāshtas* there but that the Colonel is trying his best to protect the latter. Hopes that in view of the firm friendship that exists between the Peshwa and the Company, the Colonel will do his best to protect the writer's *mahāls* and *gumāshtas* against Dādā's mischiefs. (*OR 99; TR 14, pp. 716-18, no 84; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Sep. 14. **1596.** Devākar Pandit to Col. Goddard. Has received two letters from him—one for himself and the other for his master, Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has learnt that the Governor-General has commissioned the Colonel to settle all the affairs of the Company and that he

1779.

has instructed the Governor of Bombay to act in co-operation and harmony with him. The Colonel has requested the writer to communicate his sentiments to him either by letter or through some trustworthy agent. The Governor of Bombay has also written to the writer on the same subject and has intimated that Raghūnāth left his protection and went over to Sindhia and Hulkar. Has thoroughly understood all that the Colonel has put down in writing while Lāla Jādū Rāy has further explained to him fully everything on this subject. The Colonel is aware that the proximity of Bengal had been the cause of a firm friendship between his master and the Company and that its advantages had always been felt in the tranquillity of the two countries and the happiness of their people. Gradually their connections became so close and intimate that a regular correspondence was kept up, jewels and elephants were sent as presents to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and Mr Elliot was deputed to him by the Governor-General. It was his intention to take Mr Elliot to Poona and through his medium to establish a firm friendship between the Company and the Peshwa in order to secure all the English settlements and possessions against foreign invasions especially of the French. For in that case they could fully depend on the united forces of the Peshwa and the Maharaja. But unfortunately Mr Elliot died on his way and this object could not be achieved. Later, however, he learnt with great pleasure that the Colonel had been entrusted with Mr Elliot's mission and accordingly sent Lāla Jādū Rāy to wait on him when he arrived at Hoshangabad. Mr Watherston came to Nagpur under the Colonel's orders and had frequent interviews with the writer and discussed the present situation in all its bearings. The writer fully explained to him the present state of the Deccan, the strength of its army and the mode of its warfare and said that it should be left to the Supreme Council to decide their future course of action. Mr Watherston was also given to understand that if the Colonel would stay at Hoshangabad, he (the writer) might go to Poona and exert himself for the conclusion of a peace but if he proceeded onward the writer might as well remain at Nagpur. The Colonel, notwithstanding the advice of the Maharaja and Lāla Jādū Rāy to the contrary, proceeded to Surat. The writer therefore stayed for four months at Nagpur awaiting instructions from the Governor-General. Having received none he started for Poona. On his way he learnt that Raghūnāth Rāo had fled to Surat. Having reached his destination he had an interview with the Peshwa. There Nānā Farnavīs said that Raghūnāth Rāo had fled to Bombay thinking that he would receive support from the English but he (Nānā Farnavīs) was sure that they would not back him. He assured Nānā that this would be so. Nānā Farnavīs next discussed the question of forming a treaty between the Peshwa, the Company and his master, the Maharaja. All that could be gathered from his utterances clearly proved that he was friendly disposed towards the English and had a great regard for their sincerity. He was steady in his engagements and welcomed the mission of the Colonel. Thinks that through his intervention and that of his master such a firm and lasting treaty can be established between Peshwa and the English that each government will gain additional strength by its connection with the other. It is advisable, therefore,

1779.

that the Colonel should send Mr Watherston to Poona with all haste and impress on the minds of the Bombay chiefs the necessity of such an alliance, so that there may not be the least difficulty in the conclusion of the treaty. Is sure this will greatly please the Governor-General who wrote to him that the Colonel was fully empowered to make peace with the Mahratta Government and that he had been asked to come to a settlement with it after having consulted the writer and the Maharaja, Mudhojī Bhonsla. Actuated by the best motives of friendship he has written all this to the Colonel. Hopes the latter will not delay in sending Mr Watherston to Poona in order to conclude a peace. If he is unwilling to take the initiative the writer will ask the Peshwa and Nānā Farnavīs to write to him for deputing Mr Watherston. (*OR 100 ; TR 14, pp. 718-40, no 84 ; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Sep. 14. **1597.** From Benirām Pandit. Has just received a letter from his brother, Rambhadar Pandit, who is at Surat. He writes that Devakār Pandit is arrived at Poona and has sent letters for Col. Goddard and Mr Watherston which he (Rambhadar) is to deliver to them and procure answers. Encloses to Bishambhar Pandit the letters received by Rambhadar from Devakār Pandit and his *Munshī*. These will be submitted for the Governor-General's perusal. Requests him to give his views thereon with the utmost expedition.

(1) *Devankār Pandit to Rambhadar.*—Has received Col. Goddard's and Mr Watherston's letters. Has had several interviews with the Peshwa and Nānā Farnavīs and discussed with them the subject of their relationship with the English chiefs. Nānā is firm in his friendship to them. Sends letters for Col. Goddard and Mr Watherston and asks Rāmbhadar to deliver them to their respective addressees. Desires him also to prevail upon Mr Watherston immediately to come to Poona for settling the terms of accommodation. Requests to be kept informed of the situation of Raghūnāth Rāo who is now at Surat.

(2) *Devakār's Munshī to Rambhadar Pandit.* Says that Devakār Pandit is arrived at Poona and has received his several letters. Asks him to conduct the negotiation agreeably to what Devakār Pandit has written to Col. Goddard. The Pandit places every confidence in the addressee. (*TR 14, pp. 663-8, no 79 ; AR 4, p. 54.*)

Sep. 14. **1598.** From Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān. Has received his letter. Says that when the English army crossed the Jumna at Kalpi he entered into a correspondence with its officers. Visājī coming to know of this affair became hostile to him. So he left Saugor and went towards Ujjain with a view to joining the army. But he could not accomplish this design as the Mahrattas commanded the roads. He then resolved to go to Bombay in disguise and help in settling the affairs of Raghūnāth Rāo. But in the meantime intelligence was received that the Rāo was defeated and Col. Goddard was yet at Hosangabad. So he went to Surat and awaited the Colonel's arrival there. He could not pay a visit to the Governor of Bombay or Mr Boddam of Surat, as he was not acquainted with either of them. Meanwhile Ḥafīẓu'd-Dīn the *Mutaṣaddī* of Surat discovered the identity of the writer and suspecting him of some evil design sent some people to apprehend him—at least,

1779.

that is how he understood the situation. So he defied them to do their worst saying, 'I am a Saiyyid. My grandfather was likewise dishonoured by villain called Yazid. But the English are my friends and the Governor-General is my protector. You shall have to render account for this behaviour when Col. Goddard arrives'. Hearing this they refrained from molesting him but kept a strict watch over his movements thenceforth. At last Col. Goddard arrived. The writer went to see him and was received in a most friendly manner. He then sailed for Bombay and paid a visit to the Governor of the settlement but there he did not receive the treatment that was due to him. The Governor is abjectly subservient to the *Mutaṣaddī* of Surat and suffers all the latter's high-handedness to go unchecked.

Has sent to the Governor-General two letters through Col. Goddard concerning his own affairs. Will stay with the Colonel till a reply is received. It must not however be understood that he is hanging on to the Colonel on account of his inability to support himself. It is a common knowledge that he possesses valuable houses and gardens in Saugor and can live comfortably on the income thereof. But certainly it is beneath the dignity of one who has held positions to support himself by such means. Offiers his services therefore to Company and assures the Governor-General that he will conquer the whole of Hindustan and the Deccan for King George III of England. His plan is this. The King of Hindustan shall be prevailed upon to give away the whole of Bengal to the King of England. An English army shall be stationed with the King at Delhi. Najaf Khān shall be exiled and his territory shall be bestowed on some one elsewho may be attached to the English. When these measures have been duly executed the writer will, under orders from King George III, march to the Deccan and subdue the whole of that territory. May also join any expedition that may be sent to effect the restoration of Raghūnāth or the conquest of Gujrat. Will pay Rs 15 *lākhs* to the Company in one instalment and thenceforth at the rate of one *lākh* annually, if, when Surat is reduced, it is bestowed on the writer's son. Requests that the *pargana* of Hajipur which was for a long time in the *jāgīr* of the writer may now be given to his son on the usual conditions. Will retire from the world and go to Mecca as soon as these affairs are settled.

PS.—Has taken refuge with the English in the hope of being raised to honours. Prays to God that either his hopes be fulfilled or he may be removed from the world altogether. The threshold of the English is his last hope. Has received invitations from the King, the Vazir and Nawab Nizām 'Alī but preferring the English connection he has refused their offers. His only wish now is to be taken in the protection and patronage of His Majesty King George III of England. (*TR 14, pp. 690-705, no 83 ; AR 4, p. 56.*)

Sep 16. **1599** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Informs him of his distress and his inability to defray the expenses of the new brigade stationed at Fategarh. Requests that it may be removed. (*AR 4, p. 62, no 106.*)

Sep. 20. **1600**. From the *Faujdār* of Chitpur. The Company had advanced to Asghar Alī Khān, the former *Faujdār*, Rs 10,600 for the purchase

1779.

of a piece of land and for the erection of a masonry store-house and a prison upon it. When the writer succeeded him he tried to find out how this sum had been spent and called upon the *'amala* to submit to him an account of the expenditure. It transpired that a plot of land had been purchased for Rs 600 only. But no satisfactory accounts were forthcoming for the remaining sum. On this plot stands a thatched hut which is being used as a store-house. This is not strong enough to protect goods against rain or fire. Only this monsoon a large quantity of opium and pieces of silk were spoiled owing to the damp of the floor. Besides, in the event of the present structure catching fire the loss to the Company will be great. Prays that the Governor-General may be pleased to order the demolition of the same and the building of a pucka structure in its place.

Formerly the control of prisons was vested in the *Faujdārī* but ever since there arose a dissension between Asghar 'Alī Khān and Riẓā Qulī Khān in this connection, it was transferred to the *Dāroghha* of the *'adālats*. It is three years now since the *Dāroghha* has assumed the charge of the prisons but he has never thought of improving their condition. The prisoners do not receive any food for days together, although the Company allot a fixed sum of money for their daily subsistence. Their misery, however, does not end here. They have to work hard all day long under the scorching sun on the construction of a new house which the *Dāroghha* is building for himself at Chitpur. Through hunger and toil as also for want of proper accommodation in the prison some eight of these prisoners have already died. A few of these poor souls whose relations have succeeded in contriving some means for their escape have managed to save their lives, while the rest are still in a miserable state and clamour for justice before the writer's *kachahrī*. *Dīwān* Kishan Kanta or the *'arẓbegī* or any other officer may be ordered to prepare and submit a full report on the condition of the prisoners, should the Governor-General so desire. (*OR 101; AR 4, p. 76.*)

Sep. 20. **1601.** From Raja Chait Singh. The Governor-General wrote to him that by his permission Benīrām Pandit was proceeding to Benares and that he would stay there for three months and asked him to provide every comfort to the Pandit and his family. Says that the Pandit has arrived and has had an interview with him. Assures the Governor-General that he will spare no pains to accord the Pandit such a reception as befits his dignity. (*OR 102; AR 4, p. 76.*)

Sep. 20. **1602.** From Benīrām Pandit. Has already sent to the Governor-General through Bishambhar Pandit the report which he received from Nagpur. Has now learnt from reliable sources that Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān demanded from Sindhia, the Peshwa and his ministers the release of Sakharām Bapu and sought an explanation for his detention to which they replied that Sakharām had suffered this punishment for some of his hasty and impolitic actions and that they could not set him free lest he should become a source of constant trouble and mischief to them. Has written to Bishambhar Pandit to acquaint the Governor-General with this fact as also to inform him that Sakharām is kept closely confined at Partabgarh in Satara. Further news is shortly expected from Nagpur

1779.

and will be communicated to the Governor-General immediately after it has been received. (*OR 103; AR 4, p 74.*)

Sep. 20. **1603.** From Raja Chait Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. Says that he has always sought the Governor-General's favour either through the agency of his mother or that of Raja Gobind Rām and others and that through them he has fully explained to him his financial embarrassments. Notwithstanding this he is again called upon to subscribe 5 *lākhs* towards the expenses of the war. It was at the Governor-General's promise to exempt him from future contributions that he had with great difficulty managed to collect and contribute 5 *lākhs* before. Prays that no further demands may be made on him. (*OR 104; AR 4, p. 76.*)

Sep. 20. **1604.** Raja Chait Singh to Mr Graham. Has already replied to his letter expressing his inability to pay the 5 *lākhs* demanded from him and has therein enclosed an *'arẓī* for the Governor-General explaining his financial embarrassments. Is now sending his annual revenue. Hopes the addressee will submit the enclosed *'arẓī* to the Governor-General. (*OR 105; AR 4, p 76.*)

Sep. 20. **1605.** From the ex-*Faujdār* of Chitpur [Asghar 'Alī Khān]. Has received the Govrnor-General's letter calling upon him to lay before the Supreme Council an account of the expenditure incurred in the construction of the prison for which he had received Rs 10,000. Says that he had given the contract of this building to Parmesharī, a mason, for Rs 7,500 and that one Faqīr Chand Tewarī had stood guarantee for its performance. It was agreed upon that the mason should receive Rs 6,500 in advance and the remainder on the completion of the building. The advance money was accordingly paid to him. The mason took up the work but left it half done. Being greatly annoyed at this he appointed a *piāda* to keep a strict watch over him and to see that the work was completed The mason thereupon brought a suit against him and had a warrant issued. The matter was then referred to Mr Justice Heath who advised him to submit a statement in answer to the warrant through an attorney and having called the mason and his guarantor before him gave both of them a severe warning. Parmesharī then told Mr Justice Heath that he would have the work completed within a fortnight, but he did not stick to his word Mr Justice Heath again summoned both of them to his presence and reproved them and even threatened to send them to jail. Acting on the advice of Justice Heath he has engaged Mr Rotton and will through his agency bring out a warrant against Parmesharī. The deed of agreement has been entrusted to his attorney. The court is going to be closed. Mr Justice Heath assures him that after it has reopened he will take up the case and finally settle the matter. Prays that he may be permitted to submit his accounts after the case pending in the court of Justice Heath is disposed of. Should the Governor-General so desire he may personally wait on him and relate to him the difficulties in which he is involved.

Enclosure.—Copy of the Governor-General's letter calling upon the *Faujdār* to submit the account referred to above. (*OR 106.*)

1779.
Sep. 20. **1606.** To Ḥaidar Alī Khān. Has long wished to establish the closest bond of union between the two governments but since 'there is a time for everything and everything in its proper time,' his desire could not be accomplished yet. The Khān must have heard of the recent happenings on the Bombay side. Intimates that the English army under General Goddard has entered Surat and the General has been authorised to negotiate with the Mahrattas a treaty honourable to both sides. Should they reject his terms thoughtlessly he has been directed to inform the Khān of it and in consultation with him to plan a concerted action productive of mutual advantages. For purposes of this negotiation the General should be considered as the agent plenipotentiary of the writer's government. (*CI 12, pp. 19-21, no 8.*)

Sep. 21. **1607.** From the Nawab of Arcot. The Governor-General is fully aware that after the fall of Pondicherry when the Governor of Madras applied to him for his ship the *Success* in order to transport the French prisoners to Mauritius it was placed at his disposal only out of regard for the Company's friendship notwithstanding that it had been consecrated solely to religious purposes. It was believed that he would not get back his ship as it was going to ply through French waters but is glad to inform him that it returned safely to him on 2 July. Mr. Fenwick, the Captain of the said ship, reports that the French are making vigorous preparations at Mauritius against the English. Has sent a copy of the Captain's report to the Governor of Madras and encloses another for the Governor-General's perusal.

Has for the last twenty years been closely watching the hostile movements of Haidar Alī Khān towards the English and his friendly relations with the French. Has often impressed upon him the necessity of driving out the French from India in order to establish a perpetual peace and has even at times helped the English in the accomplishment of this purpose but the Governor-General not realising the importance of the situation has always been deceived by Ḥaidar Alī's outward profession of friendship. When war broke out in Europe between the English and the French and the former assisted by him attacked Pondicherry. Ḥaidar could not support the French because he was engaged in the siege of Chitaldroog, the Chief whereof was offering a stubborn resistance, and because the Mahratta troops lay encamped on the other side of the Kistna. It is also known to the Governor-General, the Governor of Madras and General Coote that Ḥaidar tried his best to prevent the English from reducing Mahe and that he even sent hostile letters and messages to them. The fact is that though he was fully prepared to help the French he only waited for the English to commence hostilities so that he might throw the blame of breach on them. Besides, he could in the meantime receive some French reinforcements from Mauritius. Contrary to his expectations however the English proved victorious. Enraged at this he advanced on Cuddapah and after having captured it sent its Chief, Abdu'l Ḥakīm Khān, and his family as prisoners to Seringapatam. He then sent a number of horsemen to demand *nazrs* from the *Zamīndār* of Venkatagiri and from the writer's *nāibs* who lived on the border of the Carnatic between Melur and Punalur and threatened to attack them if they refused to pay. By

1779.

these measures he wants to draw the writer and the English into a war with himself. This is clearly indicated from the fact that he has sent the French refugees, who came from Pondicherry and Mahe, to Mauritius in order to bring reinforcements from there. At Mauritius Captain Fenwick saw with his own eyes the ship on which Ḥaidar's emissaries went. By reducing Cuddapah he has surrounded the whole of the Carnatic in such a manner that no intelligence from the other side of Cuddapah can reach Arcot without his permission while at the same time the command of this district gives him an easy access to the *sarkārs* of Guntur, Vellore and Rajahmundry. Reports from Ḥaidar's camp reveal that a large body of his cavalry is assembled on the borders of the Carnatic and that the roads are being cleared to give an easy passage to the army.

Being averse to war he had been looking for an opportunity to establish peace in his country by expelling the French and their colleagues but it never came. If an advantageous peace is concluded between the English and the French in Europe and the Indian powers alone remain to be dealt with, the opportunity may present itself. For it is evident that having given protection to Raghūnāth Rāo the English will be involved in a war with the Mahrattas. A war with Nawab Niẓām Alī is also inevitable as in spite of Mr Holland's representations he has flatly refused to dismiss the French army from his service. On the contrary, he has agreed to pay them one *lākh* of rupees per month and has decided to employ them as the advance guard of his army. He is making a peace with Ḥaidar and is in alliance with the Poona ministers; so that the protection of Raghūnāth Rāo will merely serve to widen the gulf that separates Nawab Niẓām Alī from the English.

PS.—As things now stand they have to face the three formidable powers, *viz.*, the Mahrattas, Nawab Niẓām Alī and Ḥaidar Alī Khān who despite personal differences are united as one to fight the English. The latter should therefore determine how to oppose them all and make a plan accordingly. In his opinion if the English can come to terms with the Mahrattas Nawab Niẓām Alī will be obliged to relinquish the idea of an enmity towards them and the Mahrattas will naturally join hands with the English to punish Ḥaidar Alī. It is beyond the power of Niẓām Alī to side with the English in opposition to the Mahrattas nor will an alliance with him, if any can be effected, prevent a war with the Mahrattas. Now the idea of an alliance with Ḥaidar Alī is very remote for he has always proved himself an inveterate enemy of the English and if this can be effected at all there is no denying the fact that it would mean enmity with the Mahrattas and Niẓām Alī. It is therefore advisable that the English should without the least delay form an alliance with the Mahrattas.

Has learnt from an authentic source that Ḥaidar has sent an agent to the Poona ministers to seek their alliance and is pressing them to continue their enmity with the English for which he is prepared to help them in every way. He offers to pay them 40 *lākhs* of rupees in settlement of their former accounts while he also promises them a *peshkash* of 11 *lākhs* a year. He is also inclined to restore to them the

1779

country that lies beyond the Tungabhadra and which he had wrested from them. The Mahrattas have not yet given him a definite reply. They await the conclusion of peace between themselves and the English. If they fail to secure the alliance of the English then they will form one with Niẓam Ali and, even if, that is not possible, they will as a last resource accept Ḥaidar's friendship.

Encloses for his information copies of letters which he has lately received from Nawab Basālat Jang, Niẓām Ali and Ḥaidar Ali. Basālat Jang's message from Adoni is to the effect that the delay in the arrival of Col. Harper with an army to replace the French garrison is causing him much anxiety as by reason of his alliance with the English both Niẓām Ali and Ḥaidar have become openly hostile to him. Niẓām Ali has promised to give a fort and a *jāgīr* to Ranmast Khān *ta'lluqdār* in return for Kurnool in order to win him over to his side. As the said *ta'lluqdār* could not hold his own against Ḥaidar it is understood that he has accepted these terms and has sent his family to the fort granted to him but until 10 August the *ta'lluqdār* himself was present at Kurnool. Niẓām Ali has decided to send Lally, a French officer, to Kurnool with 6,000 sepoys, 300 Europeans and 1,000 cavalry and intends to give him this *ta'lluqa* in *jāgīr*. He has not disbanded his own troops during the monsoon, for after capturing Kurnool he has a mind to reduce Adoni and Raichur. Ḥaidar Ali too has a mind to send an army to Adoni with all expedition before the English forces arrive there. If an English army reaches Adoni first Ḥaidar will naturally direct his attention to the writer's country. In making these representations he has in view the safety of his territory and the welfare of the English and therefore hopes that the Governor-General will adopt effectual measures to defeat the object of their common enemy. (*OR 107 ; TR 14, pp. 740-68, no 85 ; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Sep. 21. **1608.** News-writer at Ḥaidar 'Ali's camp to the Nawab of Arcot. Ḥaidar 'Ali is staying at Seringapatam and is now recovered from his illness. No further news from Kallikota has yet been received. Vinaji Pandit, *vakīl*, informed Ḥaidar 'Ali of Nawab Shahāmat Jang's death. Ḥaidar wanted to condole with his bereaved family. Tipū also persuaded him to do so ; but the very fact that the deceased had been an ally of the English kept him from carrying out his resolution. A few days ago Ḥaidar sent a letter and some presents to the King of France. He has just received a reply to it from Mauritius accompanied by the following presents, a pair of pistols, a pair of three-chambered rifles, a penknife, the handle of which is studded with diamonds and several pieces of broadcloth and velvet. The letter contains an account of how in the war that broke out in Europe between the French and the English some of the principal English officers had been taken prisoners and how the English overtures for peace were rejected by the French. The letter further adds that a powerful French army is assembled at Mauritius ; that within the next four or five months it will be despatched with a strong fleet to Pondicherry against the English and in the end requests Ḥaidar to give his help in this expedition. Ḥaidar was so pleased to read this news that he said to his son that if this reinforcement could arrive at Pondicherry in time the English would receive a

1779.

crushing defeat. Ḥaidar is busy collecting war materials on a very large scale and in making cannon balls of an entirely new type under the supervision of Tīpū. These preparations indicate that he intends to commence hostilities against the Nawab immediately after the monsoon is over. There has been a scarcity of rain in this quarter and this has made Ḥaidar so anxious that he has called upon all the *zamīndārs* to ask the Brahmins holding *sarvamaniyams* to perform the customary ceremony for bringing down rain. Ḥaidar has also ordered his army to be paid one month's salary that was overdue so long. Bhīm Rāo has raised 1000 cavalry at Savanur and despatched them to Ḥaidar. Dated 30 June. (*OR 108; TR 14, pp. 774-9, no 85; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Sep. 21. **1609.** News-writer at Ḥaidar 'Alī's camp to the Nawab of Arcot. So far as his information goes, Ḥaidar 'Alī continued to stay at Seringapatam till 14 July and was reported to be doing well. Has already informed him that Ḥaidar received letter and presents from the King of France through the Chief of Mauritius. While acknowledging this letter Ḥaidar has written that after the fall of Chitaldroog he attacked Cuddapah which fell to his arms and that he succeeded in exacting *peskhash* from Basālat Jang and others. He goes on to say that he wished next to turn his attention to the Nawab of Arcot and the English who having learnt of his impending approach are greatly alarmed and that their panic-stricken ryots have already deserted their homes. Meanwhile he was obliged to go to Seringapatam with a view to the chastisement of turbulent Neomaris (Nairs) who were assembled near Kallikota and were illtreating his small garrison stationed there. He accordingly sent a number of officers with troops against them. A large number of the insurgents were killed, many were wounded and the rest took to their heels. His army has been encamped at Seringapatam for the last four months. He is waiting for the monsoon to pass when he intends to root out the very existence of the English who think very highly of themselves. Concluding the letter Ḥaider requests the Chief of Mauritius to despatch 4000 horsemen for this expedition He has also sent him a diamond ring valued at 4000 pagodas, a pearl necklace valued at 8000 pagodas and a few pieces of valuable cloth. The letter accompanying the presents was despatched to Honavar on 13 July, to Bhīm Rāo for transmission. Bhīm, who supervises the construction of Ḥaidar's ships, has been ordered to speed up the programme as also to raise, for the emergency, a strong body of cavalry which can be dismissed at pleasure. Ḥaidar has sent Havil Rām and a European gentleman to the payanghat to inspect the forces levied there. Dated 14 July. (*OR 109; TR 14, pp. 779-86, no 85; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Sep. 21. **1610.** Basālat Jang to the Nawab of Arcot. Is sending him a copy of Ḥaidar 'Alī's letter to Muḥamad Iftikhār Khān for his information. The friendship which subsists between them has made there short-sighted enemies so jealous that they are devising all sorts of plans to disturb his territory before the English forces can arrive there. Hopes therefore that the Nawab will at this juncture despatch an English detachment to his assistance without the least delay. (*OR 110; TR 14, pp. 786-8, no 85; AR 4, p. 53.*)

1779.

Sep. 21. **1611.** Ḥaidar ʿAlī Khān to Muḥammad Iftikhār Khān. Has learnt that Nawab Shujāʿu'l-Mulk [Basālat Jang] seeks an alliance with the English for which he is prepared to cede Murtazanagar to them and that he also wants to keep an English army in his service. In his opinion Shujāʿu'l-Mulk is not taking a wise course, for the English first try to secure a footing in other territories by outward professions of friendship and then gradually they bring them under their full sway. Perhaps in the course of his negotiation with the English the treachery of the latter was completely lost upon his mind, otherwise he would not dare to launch on such a foolish scheme. The best way to dispose of Murtazanagar would be to farm it out to the writer's different *taʿlluqdārs* who inhabit its borders and to receive from them in three different instalments an annual revenue in cash through the agency of Sītā Mānik, a *gumāshta* of the banker, Ballabh Sundar Das. By doing so he will strengthen his hold on the said *taʿlluqa* and no other power in future will dare to claim it. Has plenty of forces to help the Nawab and there is no reason why he should look to others for aid. People speak very highly of the valour of the English but the writer has on several occasions given them crushing defeats and has thus proved his superiority over them. Perhaps Shujaʿu'l-Mulk remembers that when Harī Pandit Phadke invaded Adoni it was mainly through the writer's efforts and money that a large army was raised to expel the Pandit and save it from falling into his possession. Bearing in mind the writer's past relations with him Shujaʿul-Mulk will not cede Murtazanagar to the English who have always been his inveterate enemy. Hopes the addressee will fully represent these matters to him and with his permission repair hither in order finally to settle the matter. (*OR 111; TR 14, pp. 788-95, no 85; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Sep. 21. **1612.** Nawab Niẓām ʿAlī Khān to Nawab Basalat Jang. Has learnt that he has been advised by his courtiers to lease out Murtazanagar to the English on condition that they would help him with an army which will be incorporated in his own. Says that he has been greatly ill-advised and that an alliance with the English on these terms will only end in the loss of the said *taʿlluqa*. The instances of Bengal and other territories go to prove that if any possessions once fell into the hands of the English they became their own property. Advises him therefore to lease out Murtazanagar to Ḥaidar ʿAlī who is only a *Zamīndār* and can easily be driven out if he ever presumes to usurp the *taʿlluqa*. He can even look to the writer for help in that event but he must not expect any assistance from him, if he should give away the *taʿlluqa* to the English. Hopes that he will soon communicate his policy to him fully bearing in mind that his alliance with the English will merely serve to strand him in difficulties. (*OR 112; TR 14, pp. 796-9, no 85; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Sep. 21. **1613.** From Benī Dās. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter to himself and his *khharīṭa* to Raja Anrodh Singh. Prays for the long life of the Governor-General whom he considers his only help in distress. The Governor-General was a great friend of the late Raja Hindū Pat. Hopes he will continue to be friendly with his son, the present Raja. It is needless to say that the latter

1779.

is just as much attached to him as he was before. Raja Gobind Rām will fully convince him on this point. Requests him therefore to issue orders to the gentlemen of 'this' quarter to maintain friendly relations with the Raja and not to pick up a quarrel with his men living on the border. (*OR 113; AR 4, p. 74.*)

Sep. 3. **1614.** From Rana Chhatar Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter desiring that a *vakīl* may be appointed at Calcutta in order to settle the terms of a treaty between the Company and the Rana. Says that Tafaẓẓul Ḥussain Khān is already residing at Calcutta on his part. He has the fullest confidence of the writer. Besides, he is a very competent man and the business might advantageously be transacted through him. In compliance however with the Governor-General's wishes he is sending another *vakīl*, Mīr Maẓhar 'Alī, but adds that he places more reliance on the aforesaid Khān for purposes of this negotiation. The situation of affairs in this quarter is as follows. Two officers of Māhādajī Sindhia have advanced to the writer's borders. They have won over to their side the chiefs of Malwa and their combined forces are preparing shortly to invade his country. Requests therefore that the Company's officers in these parts may be directed to afford him military assistance, should he be constrained to call for it in consequence of Sindhia's aggression. This instruction should be issued instantly and without waiting for the proposed treaty to be formally drawn up because the enemy have assembled only a small force now and so can easily be routed. 'Let a tender shrub grow into a tree and the combined strength of a hundred men will not avail to uproot it.' (*TR 14, pp. 800-8, no 86; AR 4, p. 56.*)

Sep. 23. **1615.** The Rana of Gohad to Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Is surprised that the Khān should desire him to send a *vakīl* when he himself, being a zealous friend, could negotiate the proposed treaty with advantage. As however he is advised not to refuse compliance, the Rana is sending Mīr Maẓhar 'Alī to Calcutta. But it must be understood that full powers for the negotiation shall still vest with the Khān. Authorises him to conclude whatever he thinks fit in the interest of the Rana. (*TR 14, pp. 808-9, no 87; AR 4, p. 56.*)

Sep. 24. **1616.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has already written to him about Mr————————[1] who is now going to see the Nawab with this letter. The gentleman will make certain representations to him. Hopes the Nawab will give his consideration to what he says. (*CI 10, p. 215, no 339.*)

Sep. 25. **1617.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt from Shaikh 'Alī Naqī that the Governor-General is favourably disposed towards the writer and that he has been laying the foundation of his (the writer's) affairs on a very firm basis. Is very glad to hear from his mother that the Governor-General has condescended to accept the presents which she had sent him and that in his letter of acknowledgment he has promised to treat the writer as his son. Prays for his long life so

[1] The name is illegible and cannot be identified.

1779.

that he may have a chance of prospering under his care. When 'Alī Naqī communicated to him the Governor-General's command calling upon him to contribute 5 *lākhs* of rupees towards the Company's expenses in the war he readily carried it out, though in doing so he had greatly increased his financial embarrassments. To meet this demand he had to sell and pledge his property but he did not grudge it with a view to removing from the Governor-General's mind all that had been falsely reported against him by certain mischief-makers. Is certain that he will quickly make up the deficit in the finance if only the Governor-General continues to be friendly towards him. Hopes he, the Governor-General, will kindly put his signature to the *'arẓī* which has been sent to him through 'Alī Naqī. This will not only raise his position in the eyes of his colleagues but will also enable him to concentrate his mind to the duties entrusted to him. (*OR 114.*)

Sep. 25. **1618.** To Raja Chait Singh. Is surprised that the Raja should shuffle and plead poverty instead of promptly paying the subsidy of 5 *lākhs* of rupees demanded from him as his contribution to the defence of the country. His intention appears to be to evade payment altogether. The Governor-General had hoped that when the Raja heard that the Company could not afford to forego this most just claim on a subject of theirs, and that they had authorised Mr Graham to call in military aid in case of non-compliance, he would realise the gravity of the situation and comply. But this has not happened. Intimates that the Council have directed the Commander-in-Chief to order Major Camac to proceed with his detachment to Benares. If the payment be made yet, a letter from Mr Graham to that effect can stop the movement of the army. But if the army must be employed—much as the Government dislike the idea—the total amount of its expenses will have to be borne by the Raja. (*CI 12, pp. 22-4, no 10; TI 20, pp. 75-7, no 27; AI 4, p. 66.*)

Sep. 26. **1619.** To the Vazir. It appears from a letter of Mr Middleton that in the dominions of the Vazir a rumour has got currency that General Goddard has been repulsed by the Mahratta forces and that everyone, including the Vazir himself, has begun to believe in it. Says that the latest advises from the General show that there are no sings of a war there. The rumour is a machination of the Government's enemies designed to bring it into discredit and create difficulties in its path. It is entirely baseless. Requests that the authors of such mischievous reports be tracked down and exemplary punishment meted out to them. (*CI 12, pp. 21-2, no 9.*)

Sep. 28. **1620.** To the Peshwa. Acknowledges receipt of his letters. Does not propose to deal with them as the matter referred to therein has become worn out and the Governor-General's views have already been communicated to him in various letters. Desires to form a firm and everlasting alliance with the Peshwa and in order to effect that purpose has deputed General Goddard with full powers to negotiate a treaty. Hopes he will realise the immensity of advantages to accrue from such a policy and accept the terms proposed by the General. (*CI 12, pp. 24-6, no 11.*)

1779.

Oct. 4. **1621.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has been informed that Daulat Afzūn has absconded from Patna with the cash, jewels and other articles entrusted to him. Requests him therefore to issue an immediate order to all his officers for his apprehension if he is found within his territories. (*CI 10, p. 215, no 340; TI 19, p. 43, no. 54; AI 4, p. 90.*)

Oct. 4. **1622.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. In reply to his letter says that he has written to Mr Thomas Graham and Raja Chait Singh requesting them to apprehend Daulat Afzūn if he is found anywhere in Benares. (*CI 10, p. 216, no 341; TI 19, p. 43, no 55; AI 4, p. 93.*)

Oct. 6. **1623.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his two letters intimating that Benīrām Pandit arrived at Calcutta and delivered to him the papers which he had taken from Nagpur; that as the Maharaja had no intention of further pursuing the plan formulated by the Governor-General the latter had dropped it; but that he shall ever remember the good services rendered by the writer to the English army when it arrived at Hoshangabad and shall be most happy to make a return of the same if ever the Maharaja should have occasion to require it. The Governor-General further informs him that he has ordered Major Camac to remain within the borders of Bengal and not to proceed further and that he cannot recall the Major because it has not yet been decided where he should be stationed. But though the Governor-General says nothing in his letters about his future schemes yet the writer thinks it his duty to inform a friend of the advantages and disadvantages of any particular measure regardless of the fact whether the proffered advice receives due attention or not.

After the death of Mr Elliot the points of his mission were communicated to the writer so that he might give his consideration to them and carry them into effect. The letters disclosed the most extensive designs and views of universal conquests. As he did not think it wise to commit his sentiments to writing nor did he like to trust the affairs of such great consequence to the *vakīls* he resolved to send his minister, Devākar Pandit, to Cuttack so that the Governor-General might conveniently come and meet him there and settle all matters at a *tete-a-tete* conference. When for several reasons this could not be accomplished he was obliged to communicate his views by writing and tried to explain them as best as he could. It appears that either the Governor-General has not been able to comprehend the situation thoroughly or that Benīrām Pandit has failed to represent properly the significance of these propositions. It is also possible that the discomfiture of the Bombay chiefs has so enraged the Governor-General that he has been led to think it improper to seek any help from the writer. The Governor-General did not approve of his plan on the ground that the expenses incurred in executing it will not be productive of material advantage and has therefore made up his mind to depend solely on the courage and bravery of the English people. If the writer could have a face to face discussion with him, he is sure, he would convince him of the impropriety of such a resolution. The Mahrattas are in possession of about 3,000 fortresses furnished with all kinds of military stores and

in case of war they can bring together a body of 2,00,000 cavalry. Besides, they have powerful allies in Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and others who are all alarmed at the successes of the English in the Deccan and are looking for a favourable opportunity to repel them. Their peculiar mode of warfare must also be taken into account. Their forced marches, pretended retreats, assaults and cutting off of the enemies' supply and communications are the well-known manœuvres and stratagems which won them many a hard contest and subjugated a host of the Rajas and other Chiefs of Hindustan. Yet the English propose to give them battle and subjugate them without having made sufficient preparations for it!

The Governor-General writes that his forces have arrived at Hoshangabad and desires that the writer's troops should join them and settle the business. The result of such a hazardous undertaking, he believes, would prove as disastrous as that of the English proved in Bombay. It requires a mountain to face a mountain. He thinks that even experienced warriors would agree with him in these views and the Governor-General, who is himself skilled in the art of war, will regard them perfectly sound if he deliberates over them. He received the Governor-General's friendly letter stating that he had given up all thoughts of prosecuting the plan which was formed and also received letters from Colonel Goddard, Mr Watherston and the Governor of Bombay asking his advice with respect to the measures to be adopted, he therefore sent Devākar Pandit to Poona. The latter arrived there safely and in course of his several conferences with Nana Farnavīs he told him of the apprehensions entertained by the English with respect to the French. Meanwhile Colonel Goddard wrote to the Peshwa and Devākar Pandit at Poona informing them that he had been invested with powers from the Company to negotiate with the Mahrattas and asking the Pandit's advice as to what course of action he should take. Replies have been sent to him, particulars of which the Governor-General will learn from the Pandit's letter. The Colonel, it is hoped, will be directed to make peace with adequate safeguards against the designs of the French. The writer wishes to act as a mediator in this treaty between the Peshwa and the English. Hopes that he (the Governor-General) will regard his interposition in this matter as the most convincing proof of his friendship and attachment to the English and will send him an immediate answer for which he is very anxious.

P.S.—(1) As to the complaint against the writer for not having replied to Major Camac's letter he says that the latter's messengers who had also brought a letter from Burhanpur reached his territory at night and demanded an immediate reply. They were asked to wait till next morning but they did not do so and left the same night without his permission. It seems that they were quite ignorant of the established custom. Is very glad to learn that the Governor-General has countermanded the Major's march.

(2) Has noted the Governor-General's advice asking him not to confide secret messages to Ramakānta. Says that until now he regarded

1779.

him as the Governor-General's *vakīl* for he was the only worthy companion of the late Mr Elliot who came here. Dated 4 *Rajab*=19 July. (*OR 115; TR 14, pp. 809-35, no 88; AR 4, p. 58*)

Oct. 6. **1624.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has already informed the Governor-General that when Col. Goddard arrived at Hoshangabad and sent Mr Watherston to Nagpur for conducting important negotiations he told the latter that if the Colonel stayed at Hoshangabad, Devākar Pandit could go to Poona for the settlement of all important matters but that if he chose to advance Devākar would continue in Nagpur until Benīrām Pandit had returned with a reply from the Governor-General. The Colonel left Hoshangabad and proceeded to Surat. The English at Bombay quarrelled with the Poona ministers. The Governor-General then informed him that Mr Elliot had been appointed to complete the negotiations with him. It was contemplated to send Mr Elliot to Poona in company with Devākar but the former having died, Devākar went alone. In the meantime letters were received from Col. Goddard, Mr Watherston and the Governor of Bombay saying that the Colonel had been appointed by the Company to carry on peace negotiations with the Poona ministers and that now the English would not support Raghūnāth Rāo who had gone over to the side of Sindhia and Hulkar. They also requested him to acquaint them with his own views regarding the establishment of mutual friendship. The Peshwa had also received a similar letter from Col. Goddard communicating his sincere desire to settle all matters amicably. Devākar Pandit therefore showed him and Nana Farnavīs the letter which the Governor-General had sent to the writer expressing his fear of the French. He told them that Mr Watherston had admitted that it was a great blunder on the part of the English at Bombay to support Raghūnāth and enter into a war with the Poona ministers and that the said gentleman had even asked the Bombay chiefs not to take this course of action. Thus the Pandit removed from their minds all apprehensions relating to the good faith of the English. The Peshwa then declared that he reciprocated the sentiments of the English. Acting on this hint Devākar Pandit has strongly recommended to Col. Goddard and the Governor of Bombay that they should come to an amicable settlement with the Peshwa and confirm the existing treaties and that a faithful observance of the compact would be guaranteed by the writer. Hopes the Governor-General will instruct Col. Goddard and Mr Watherston accordingly and will enjoin them to give no asylum to Raghūnāth in future. (*O R 116; TR 14, pp. 835-46, no 89; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Oct. 6. **1625.** From Devākār Pandit. To the same effect as no 1623 above. (*OR 117; TR 14, pp. 846-51, no 90; AR 4, p. 55.*)

Oct. 6. **1626.** To Bijay Singh. Maharaja of Jodhpur. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 216, no 342; TI 19, p. 44, no 56; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Oct. 6. **1627.** To Nawab Faizullah Khān. Has received his letter intimating that Munshī Sheo Parshad, the Nawab's *vakīl*, has safely returned to Rampur and acknowledging the receipt of the presents sent to him through the Munshī. (*CI 10, p. 217, no 343; TI 19, p. 44, no 57; AI 4, p. 91.*)

1779.

Oct. 6. **1628.** To Munshī Sheo Parshad. Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of his letter in which he says that he arrived safely at Rampur. (*CI 10, p. 217, no 344.*)

Oct. 6. **1629.** To the mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Replying to her letter says that he has spoken to Mr Middleton about her case and he believes that the gentleman will regulate her affairs in due course. For further particulars refers her to the *'arẓī* written to her by Rāy Majlis Rām. (*CI 10, pp. 217-8, no 345.*)

Oct. 7. **1630.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has received his two *'arẓīs* intimating his safe return to the Begam [mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] and giving an account of the conversation that passed between the Khān and Mr Middleton at Luckuow. Asks the Khān to act according to the instructions contained in the Governor-General's letter written to the Begam. (*CI 10, p. 218, no 346.*)

Oct. 6. **1631.** To Jawāhir 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 218, no 347.*)

Oct. 7. **1632.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has not received any reply to his *'arẓīs*. Is however thankful to him for the messages which he had communicated through 'Alī Naqī. May the Almighty preserve him long to bestow his favours on the writer! His enemies' strong desire is that he should go against the Governor-General's order so that they may get a chance of bringing him to disfavour. Will however never fail to carry out the Governor-General's commands. The sole object of his life is to seek his pleasure. Hopes the Governor-General will endorse the papers presented to him by 'Alī Naqī. (*OR 118.*)

Oct. 7. **1633.** To ————.[1] Has received a *shuqqa* through Khwāja Maqṣūd accompanying a letter from Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān] on the subject of his *altamgha*. Says in reply that the decision of this case lies in the hands of the Council and they are too busy now to attend to it. Khwāja Maqṣūd is therefore going back to him. (*CI 10, p. 219, no 348.*)

Oct. 11. **1634.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has learnt that through the mediation of the Governor-General the creditors of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah are being paid their dues. Says that the Nawab owes the writer also Rs 1,20,000, on account of various commodities supplied to him through Mīr Zainu'l 'Ābidīn. The latter holds the Nawab's voucher (*tamassuk*) for the said amount while a duplicate copy of the same is with Mr Galligan. Requests him therefore to direct Mr Middleton and other gentlemen of that quarter (Lucknow) to realise the money from the Nawab and send it to the writer. (*OR 119; AR 4, p. 81.*)

Oct. 11. **1635.** Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the Supreme Council. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 120; AR 4, p. 81.*)

Oct. 11. **1636.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter on the subject of the affairs of Raja Ajīt Singh and has learnt the particulars

[1] This portion is worm-eaten.

1779

thereof from the representations of Mr Middleton. Says that the Raja had seized several *maāḥls* which belonged to the *taḥṣīl* of Allahabad within the Nawab's dominion. Major Osborne was therefore despatched thither to take them back from him. In view of the Governor-General's letter, however, the Nawab is inclined to restore them to the Raja. Requests him therefore to direct the latter to send a *vakīl* to the writer in order to settle the terms. Is even prepared to relinquish the *maḥāls* without any formal agreement if the Governor-General so desires. Has already written to the Major asking him not to interfere in any way with the Raja. (*OR 121; AR 4, p. 87.*)

Oct. 12. **1637.** From Hashmat Jang, Nawab of Dacca. Formerly it was the practice with the Company to reimburse the occupant of the fort [of Dacca] all that he spent on its repairs. After a time this was abolished and a recurring grant of fifty rupees a month was sanctioned for the purpose. But even this was stopped in 1771 and since then no repairs have been carried out. Consequently the fort has become wretched and uninhabitable. Requests him therefore to direct Mr Shakespear to inspect the fort personally and prepare an estimate of the cost of the more urgent repairs required in it. The estimated amount may then be made over to the writer to see the work through. (*OR 122; AR 4, p. 77.*)

Oct. 12. **1638.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Begs to remind him of his promise to have his *jāgīr* in the Allahabad District restored to him. Now that General Coote is proceeding to Upper India, requests him to write a letter to the General strongly recommending the restitution of the *jāgīr*, and forward it to the writer so that he may personally wait on him when he arrives at Azimabad and hand it over to him. Will even appoint one of his agents to accompany the said General to Lucknow if necessary. Is certain that if the General speaks to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on the subject there will be no difficulty in his getting back the *jāgīr*. Has submitted this *'arẓī* to the Governor-General in the hope that he will do what he thinks best in this matter. (*OR 123; AR 4, p. 75.*)

Oct. 12. **1639.** From Thākur Dās. Has delivered the Governor-General's letter to Sindhia. The latter having read it forwarded it to Nana Farnavīs who after five days returned it to Sindhia with his remarks thereon. Appājī Sābājī had been selected by Sindhia to go to Calcutta but at the advice of Devākar Pandit who had just arrived at Poona, this commission was suspended. A few days later Sindhia told his *Munshī*, Sadāshankar, that he wanted to send Appājī Sābājī and the writer to Calcutta with a message; when the *Munshī* replied that if the object of the mission was to make peace he [the *Munshī*] himself would be more suitable than either of the two. Sindhia on hearing this became silent. His *Munshī* says that he is filled with pride and arrogance and will not hesitate to break any agreement that may be arrived at between him and the English. Col. Goddard has opened negotiations with Sindhia and Nana and a *vakīl* has been despatched from Poona to attend on him at Surat. Sindhia is completely under the influence of Nana who is reigning supreme. Col. Goddard has proposed an interview with the Poona ministers. If it comes off both Nana and Sindhia will

1779

repair to him. It appears that Nana will agree to the terms of the English if they undertake either to deliver up Raghūnāth to him or at least to keep him under strict surveillance. Nana has been inviting Sindhia to Poona but the latter is evading the invitation. The fact is that he is employed in making his own fortifications while Nana wants him to go to the Carnatic [and fight Ḥaidar]. Gulzār Khān who was formerly an officer of the Peshwa is now attached to the interests of Raghūnāth Rāo. He has made an alliance with the *Qil'adār* of Asirgarh, has raised ten to twelve thousand horse, has invaded Khandesh and has made large contributions on the villages under the Peshwa's government. Sindhia ordered his 5,000 horse to reduce Gulzār but the latter totally defeated them. Another body of 7,000 horse sent by Nana to oppose him suffered the same fate. A very strong force is now being sent under the command of Bahari Rath Sindhia but it is reported that Gulzār has also received a reinforcement from Raghūnāth Rāo. Sindhia is trying to bribe the *Qil'adār* of Asirgarh to deliver up the fort to him. Bābūjī Hulkar, an adherent of Raghūnāth, has levied 7 *lākhs* of rupees on the city of Indore, has removed all the officers of Takojī Hulkar and is raising troops. Amrit Rāo, Raghūnāth's adopted son, is reported to have gone to Bombay for negotiation. A body of forces has been despatched by Nana to Talegaon with a view to securing all the roads and passes. *Dīwān* Devākar Pandit is in high favour with Nana. The *Dīwān* represented to him that Mudhojī Bhonsla was obliged to make an outward friendship with the English as the Poona ministers had failed to give him military assistance in order to enable him to realise the *chauth* from Bengal. He was however still a dutiful subject of the Mahratta Government at heart. Nana replied that if this was so he should be directed to augment his forces and that if he feared that the English would object to this measure, he could write to them to conciliate the ministers. The *Dīwān* agreed with him in this and said that the English were a thorn in their side and must be got rid of. Mudhoji Bhonsla is in constant correspondence with Sindhia also. The two gentlemen who are with Sindhia as hostages on the part of the Government of Bombay are treated with the greatest honour and attention. They are even allowed to amuse themselves with hunting in company of their guards. Letters have been received by Sindhia from Timūr Shah's *vakīl* at Shahjahanabad to the effect that the Shah is shortly coming to Hindustan at the request of King Shah 'Alam and that if he [Sindhia] wanted to make friends with him he should send an *'arẓī* to that effect. Sindhia replied he was himself presently coming to Hindustan and that on his arrival he should inform the *vakīl* of his sentiments. Dated 3 September. (*TR 14, pp. 851-74, no 91; AR 4, p. 61.*)

Oct. 13. **1640.** The Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] to Raja Gobind Rām. Has received the Raja's *'arẓī* which he wrote at the desire of the Governor-General and is greatly astonished at the contents thereof. Says that as a *vakīl* of the writer it was his duty to promote the long-standing friendship between him and the Governor-General. To enable him to discharge this duty satisfactorily he reposed full confidence in him and always kept him informed of what the Governor-General wrote to

1779.

him. Notwithstanding these facilities the Raja could not successfully carry out his mission and the failure must therefore be attributed either to his incapability or negligence. It was only to keep up his friendship with the Company that he complied with all the Governor-General's requests although they were not specified in the treaty. The Governor-General deputed Major Hannay to reside with the writer and to carry out his duties with prudence. The *mahāls* of Gorakhpur and Bahraich were accordingly made over to him but he did not act up to the writer's orders. The Major even wrote to the Governor-General that he had been turned out from his office and that another person had been appointed in his place. Believing in what he wrote the Governor-General remonstrated with the writer. The Raja should have explained to him that the writer pays great attention to the Governor-General's letters and that he is desirous of settling all the affairs agreeable to his advice. If he had a mind to appoint his own nominee he could safely do so as the Major himself wanted to withdraw from his place. As for Sa'ādat Alī Khān, the writer has great affection for him, in fact, he gave him a *jāgīr* yielding 3 *lākhs* of rupees as soon as he returned to him. He even incorporated this *jāgīr*, agreeably to the Governor-General's advice, with the Company's assignments. Yet the Governor-General blames him for not treating the Khān well. The Governor-General should be prevailed upon not to pay any attention to what mischief-mongers might tell him on this point. The Raja should remove all suspicions from his mind and procure a letter from him expressing his full satisfaction regarding this affair. Desires him to exert himself to the utmost in this matter and acquaint him with news of that quarter. Dated 11 *Sha'bān* = 25 August. (*TR 13, pp. 136-41, no 8.*)

Oct. 13. **1641.** Copy of an agreement between the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] and Major Hannay. The Major stands security for the Vazir's people to whom the *mahāls* of Bahraich, Gonda, etc., have been granted for one year with effect from *Asāṛh*, 1186 [June 1779] and undertakes to pay the full amount of the revenue to the Vazir. After the termination of this lease the Vazir may farm it out to whomsoever he may please. The Major will not claim from the Vazir any compensation for the loss that he may suffer on this account. This is a private agreement and must not in any case be referred to the Supreme Council. Dated 19 *Jumāda* II = 15 July 1778. (*TR 13, pp. 141-3, no 9.*)

Oct. 13. **1642.** Copy of the foregoing agreement under the seal of Mr Middleton engaging himself to stand security that Major Hannay will abide by the terms of the same. Dated 19 *Jumāda* II = 15 July 1778. (*TR 13, pp. 143-4, no 10.*)

Oct. 13. **1643.** *Vakīl* of Raja Gobind Rām to his master. Has received the Raja's letters—one to himself and one to Mr Middleton and an *'arẓī* for the Vazir bearing on the affairs on Major Hannay and Mirzā Sa'ādat Alī Khān. Has accordingly delivered the letter to Mr Middleton and with his consent and approval submitted the *'arẓī* to the Vazir. The latter was greatly displeased at its contents and said that in consideration of the Governor-General's intimate relations with his late father, he carried out all his directions faithfully and expected much support from him. It pained him therefore to learn that the Governor-General gave

1779.

credit to the false accusations brought against him by people like Mr Osborne and others. The Vazir also expressed his dissatisfaction at the Raja's failure to maintain the Vazir's friendly relations with the Governor-General—the principal business for which he was deputed. He doubts the Raja's fidelity. Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān have followed the Vazir who has gone to have an interview with Mr Middleton. This gentleman has advised the Vazir not to return a strong reply to the Governor-General. The writer represented all the particulars to Mr Middleton who asked him to keep him (Mr Middleton) well informed of the forthcoming events. Sends him a copy of the Vazir's letter addressed to the Raja.

Has this day received another letter from him accompanying an *'arẓī* for the Vazir with a request for leave. In his opinion the Raja should first try to settle the Vazir's affairs in a satisfactory manner before he goes on leave. Will present his *'arẓī* to the Vazir after the latter has received the Governor-General's letter on this subject. Advises him to obtain a letter from the Governor-General in the name of the Resident 'here' to the effect that the Raja should be allowed to resume his office at Calcutta after he has returned from the pilgrimage. It will be still better if he can obtain a letter of recommendation about his leave from the Governor-General to General Coote who is shortly expected in Lucknow. The chief men of the Vazir's court look only to their own interests and are quite indifferent to the promotion and advancement of the friendship between the Vazir and the Governor-General.

The Vazir has received a *shuqqa* from the King and a letter from Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah asking for a supply of 2,000 English muskets, 5,000 coats, elephants and tents. Prince Farkhunda Bakht and Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah are at the head of the Imperial army and they have made peace with the Sikhs. (*TR 13, pp. 144-52, no 11.*)

Oct. 13. **1644.** The Vazir [Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah] to Raja Gobind Rām. Says that it was in consideration of the friendship subsisting between him and the Governor-General that he granted the *maḥāl* of Gorakhpur to Major Hannay in *Asāṛh*, 1185. The Major however started oppressing the ryots by making unjust demands on them. He even went so far as to ask him not to go ahunting into his *maḥāl* and threatened that he would claim damages if any injury was done the jungle. A year later the Major came to him with the request that the *maḥāl* of Bahraich might be granted to him. This was first refused but subsequently at the recommendation of Mr Middleton the *maḥāl* was granted to him and also two companies of sepoys were given him in order to make the *band-o-bast* of the same. The Major again requested that the balances due from him on account of the *maḥāls* as also the present collections might be included in the assignment of the Company and said that he would engage for the payment. This request was granted and the desired *maḥāl* [Bahraich] was given him for a period of one year. The Raja will fully learn all particulars relating to this arrangement from the copy of the agreement [between the Vazir and the Major] that is being sent to him for his information. The Major on obtaining possession of Bahraich raised a dispute with the *zamīndārs*

1779.

in connection with the balances. He even procured the help of ex-*nāibs* to make the *zamīndārs* support the statement of the Major that he had sustained losses by farming out the *maḥāls*. He then came to Fyzabad and by violent measures added to his troops an extra company of sepoys with officers. Thence he proceeded to Lucknow and prevailed on the Vazir to make a further reduction of 2 *lākhs* on the sum specified in the deed of agreement. He also asked for some troops in order to chastise Gesū Rāy, the tyrant *Zamīndār* of Gorakhpur. At first no attention was paid to his request but by repeated applications he managed to secure the help of 500 horse and one company of sepoys under the command of Ghulām Murtaẓā Khān for this purpose. He pledged to utilise their services for two months only but contrary to the agreement he detained them for a whole year. The Major began to evade on flimsy grounds the payment due from him to the account of the Company's assignments, though he could easily pay it out of the large collections that he had already made from the country. He does not even fix his quarters in one particular place to facilitate the settlement of the *band-o-bast*. Nor does he regularly pay the horsemen and the infantry their wages. His employees do not trust him and consequently the management of the *maḥāls* greatly suffers. He does not even present the records and vouchers of the collections for inspection when called upon to do so. Has so far connived at the Major's faults and even helped him with funds to pay the Company. But now his resources are exhausted and he is unable to pay any more while Major Hannay goes on making a profit of *lākhs* and *lākhs* of rupees out of the collections of the *maḥāls*. In short he has always suffered inconveniences from those English gentlemen who have been appointed to the command of his forces from time to time; but he has patiently put up with them in consideration of his friendship for the Governor-General. If the latter reflects for a moment on the consistency of his friendship and that of his late father, it is believed, he will not in the least hesitate to put an end to these malpractices. Hopes the Raja in a private conference will explain to the Governor-General that it is merely to point out the Major's inconsistency and to clear himself of all the false accusations of the Major that he (the Vazir) has dwelt at length on these points. Is also desirous of having a private interview with the Governor-General in order to remove all suspicions from his mind. Has accordingly made repeated requests for it but they were never acceded to. The object of the interview is not only to remove suspicions but also to consult him on many other important points. Hopes the Raja will persuade the Governor-General to meet the Vazir and inform the latter of the place appointed for this purpose. Although he is a Nawab in name only and the real authority rests with the Governor-General yet he is content with the situation. It is astonishing therefore that the Governor-General should still be displeased with him. (*TR 13, pp. 153-63, no 12*).

Oct. 13. **1645.** *Vakīl* of Rāja Gobind Rām to his master. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General will continue in office for another term of five years and that Mr Middleton will be confirmed at Lucknow in the capacity of a Resident. Has accordingly brought this fact to the notice

1779.

of the Vazir and his two *nāibs*—Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Ḥasan Riẓā wants the Raja not to deliver to the Governor-General Ḥaidar Beg's letter of 14 *Sha'bān* [28 August] but to return it to him immediately. The contents of this letter savour of enmity towards Mr Middleton and now the two *nāibs* do not like to communicate this fact to the Governor-General. If it is handed over to the latter he will forward a copy of it to Mr Middleton. The result will be an ill-feeling between that gentleman and the *nāibs*. If the Raja wishes to preserve the friendship with them he should send back the letter and write to them that he has done so at their request. (*TR 13, pp. 163-6, no 13*).

Oct. 13. **1646.** Raja Bishan Singh, *Munshī* to [Raja Gobind Rām]. Has ever been prompt in replying to his letters received through Lala Harlal Sheo and in giving information to the latter to be communicated to the Raja. Has already despatched a letter to him from the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] and is now sending another. This letter will give him full particulars of his affairs. Requests him to discuss all matters with the Governor-General in strict accordance with the instructions given by the Vazir in his letter. If he can satisfactorily transact this business he will be able to preserve his interests in Lucknow. Refers him to Lala Harlal's letter for further particulars. Dated 14 *Sha'bān*-28 August. (*TR 13, pp. 166-8, no 14*).

Oct. 25. **1647.** To Raja Chait Singh. It has been brought to his notice that some of the ryots of *ṣūbā* Bihar have fled to the Raja's *zamīndārī*. Requests him therefore to apprehend them and to direct his officers not to allow others who may in future attempt to take refuge in his *zamīndārī*. The names of the absconders will be communicated to the Raja by a letter from the Chief of Patna. (*CI 10, p. 219, no 349; TI 19, p. 44, no 58; AI 4, p. 90*).

Oct. 26. **1648.** To Raja Chait Singh. It has been represented to him that one Ballam Dās owes a certain sum of money to the agent of Gopāl Dās and that he refuses payment to his creditor. One Khush Hāl Chand has also a simillar claim against Birjū Ratan Dās. Requests him therefcre to use his authority in realizing the money from the debtors if he finds the demands of the claimants to be just. (*CI 10, p. 219, no 350; TI 19, pp. 44-5, no 59; AI 4, p. 90*).

Oct. 30. **1649.** To the Rana of Gohad. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and informs him of the arrival of Mīr Maẓhar 'Alī Khān, his *vakīl*. (*CI 10, p. 220, no 351; TI 19, p. 45, no 60; AI 4, p. 91*).

Oct. 30. **1650.** To Raja Chait Singh. Informs him that a man, who, styling himself Bhāo, had created a disturbance in Benares, has been arrested and is now a prisoner in the fort of Chunar. Desires him therefore to hold a trial of that man in the criminal court of Benares and to punish him if he is found guilty. (*CI 10, p. 221, no 352; TI 19, pp. 45-6, no 61, AI 4, p. 90*).

Oct. 30. **1651.** To the Rānī of Burdwan. Desires her to pay the first instalment of her revenues amounting to 58,000 sicca rupees to the Chief and Council at Burdwan, as they have to discharge a draft for the said amount made on them in favour of the Commercial Agent. Requests her

1779.

also to advance any additional sum that may be required by the Council, and obtain receipts from them. When these receipts are presented to the *Khāliṣa* at Calcutta the amount stated therein will be credited to her account. (*CI 10, p. 221, no 353; TI 19, p. 46, no 62; AI 4, p. 89.*)

Oct. 31. **1652.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter stating that Major Camac has been ordered not to proceed beyond the borders of Bengal. Is glad that he has permitted Benirām Pandit to go to Benares to recoup his health. Has ordered the Pandit to return to Calcutta as soon as he is better. Has already intimated to him how Devākar Pandit is engaged at Poona in convincing the ministers of the sincerity and good faith of the English with a view to prevailing upon them to re-establish their friendship with the Company. Meanwhile Col. Goddard wrote to all the ministers individually that he had been invested with full powers to negotiate an accommodation between the English and the Mahrattas and that he was prepared for a personal interview with them in order to discuss and settle the terms. Letters from Calcutta having corroborated this, Nana Farnavīs held long and frequent conferences with Devākar Pandit on the best mode of re-establishing harmony and union. A trustworthy agent was then appointed on the part of the Peshwa to go to Surat and negotiate with the Colonel. At the same time Devākar wrote to the Colonel fully explaining to him the particulars of the situation and his own views thereon. The Governor-General should therefore now write to the Colonel such instructions as may remove all grounds of suspicion and hostility. The Pandit has already written to Calcutta giving full particulars of the correspondence that passed between him and the Colonel as also of the conferences he had with Nana. It is hoped therefore that the Governor-General will also communicate all his sentiments freely and frankly in order to bring the negotiation to a speedy settlement. (*TR 14, pp. 874-82, no 92; AR 4, p. 56.*)

Oct. 31. **1653.** From Devākar Pandit. Acknowledges his letter of 12 May. Is glad that Major Camac has been recalled. Benirām Pandit has been ordered to go to Calcutta as soon as his health permits. With respect to the Governor-General's remarks on caution and secrecy says that the affairs between them have been kept a close secret and that even Benirām would not have been taken into confidence but for the untimely death of Mr Elliot. Intimates that Col. Goddard has written to Nana Farnavīs that he has been appointed envoy plenipotentiary to conclude a peace with the Mahrattas. The Colonel has also requested Nana to fix a place for a personal interview so that the terms may be discussed freely and an agreement may be arrived at without the least delay. It is probable that by these means peace will soon be re-established between the two states. When the Pandit was at Poona he held long conferences with Nana Farnavīs on the present situation and took every occasion to impress on him that the Governor-General earnestly desired peace and friendship with the Mahrattas: that he was a man of his word: and that in all circumstances he could be depended upon. Nana replied that the established treaty had been violated by the Bombay Government and that since the Governor-General's power was

1779.

supreme over all English settlements it was clear that the latter had given his consent to the late proceedings of that Government. The Pandit argued that this inference was not justifiable inasmuch as had the Governor-General been hostilely disposed towards Poona ministers he would surely have ordered Col. Goddard's army which was lying at Hoshangabad to march to the succour of the Bombay forces as soon as these had launched their campaign against the Mahrattas. In the end Nana said that he was satisfied that the Governor-General wanted peace and that Col. Goddard had received Raghūnāth solely with a view to preventing him from exciting disturbances in any other quarter. The Pandit was then requested to write to the Colonel asking him to come to Poona for personal interview in order to determine the conditions of peace and treaty. This has been done and the writer hopes that the Governor-General shall give such instructions to the Colonel as will be most conducive to the establishment of friendship and union between the parties.

PS.—(1) In his conference with the Pandit, Nana Farnavīs expressed a surprise that while the Governor-General declares his supremacy over all the English settlements he is unable to enforce his authority over the Government of Bombay who have violated the treaty concluded at his orders by Col. Upton. The Pandit in reply reiterated that the English were loyal to that treaty. At this Nana pointed out that against the most explicit terms of that treaty the Bombay Government had seized Salsette and given an asylum to Raghūnāth. He contrasted their conduct with that of the Poona ministers who had, at the representation of the English, dismissed an accredited French merchant who had come to trade with their country. Further they had delayed a month before giving battle to the Bombay army at Telegaon in the vain hope that during the interval the Commander might receive prohibitory orders from the Governor-General. Concluding Nana said that the Governor-General should be left to decide for himself as to who was responsible for the breach of friendship. Let him make a declaration expressing his readiness to compensate the Mahrattas for the infringement of the treaty by the Bombay Government and he, Nana, will join the English in devising a *rapprochement* between the two states.

(2) Is pleased to learn that Major Camac has been ordered to stay within the frontiers of Bengal instead of proceeding across the Bhonsla's territory.

(3) Has written above that a personal conference between Col. Goddard and the ministers has been fixed upon. Has, however, just learnt from Nana Farnavīs that the Colonel has now written him saying that he met the ministers' agent at Surat, that he has freely expressed his sentiments to him on the subject of peace and that he has postponed a visit to Poona till a reply is received on the points mentioned by him to the agent. Nana complains of this sudden change in the Colonel's attitude but is still hopeful of an agreement being arrived at. The ministers are at present inclined to make peace and it would be unwise to let the opportunity slip away. The writer intended to stay at Poona and partake in the deliberations of the conference but as the prospect of

1779.

its being held early is rather obscure, he has decided to return to Nagpur in order to celebrate the coming *Dasahra* in his native place. (*TR 14, pp. 883-928, no 93 ; AR 4, p. 55*).

Oct.—. **1654.** The Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] to General Eyre Coote. Has fully explained in a letter that was sent to him through Mr Middleton all about his financial embarrassments and is now enclosing a duplicate of the same. Informs him that Mr Purling has reached Lucknow and that agreeably to the General's desire every respect has been shown him. Has so far complied with all the requests made by Mr Purling as he expected much help from him in the administration of his affairs. But contrary to his expectations Mr. Purling at the instigation of certain mischief-makers entered into an unpleasant discussion with him. Has told the gentleman that the General is shortly expected in Lucknow, and that the discussion should be put off till he arrives and that whatever decision he may give will be acted upon. Mr Purling has apparently accepted the suggestion but seems determined to bring disgrace upon him. Requests him therefore to direct that gentleman to stop all negotiations for the present and wait till the meeting between the Vazir and the General takes place. Should Mr Purling continue to behave in a manner he has hitherto done, the only course left to the Vazir would be to leave the administration into his hands and repair to the General. Dated 8 *zu'lqa'dah* = 18 November. (*TR 13, pp. 192-4, no 18*).

Nov. 1. **1655.** News from Delhi. A paper of intelligence from Aurangabad dated 31 August says that Nana and the Peshwa are at Poona and that Harī Pant Phadke is directing the affairs of the state. The first two are engaged in negotiating a peace with the English chiefs at Surat. They have offered to the latter to reimburse them for whatever sum they may have expended during the war or advanced to Raghūnāth Rāo, on condition that, they give up the Rāo's cause. The English are demanding four forts and four crores of rupees. The Peshwa is agreeable to giving them 65 *lākhs* of rupees but the offer has not been accepted. When Raghūnāth and Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān who are at Surat heard of this negotiation they immediately set about assembling the Rāo's troops from their different stations. But the English chiefs waited on the Rāo and assured him that nothing would be concluded without protecting his interests. They have collected large stores and armaments and are ever on their guard but they have also determined to accept of whatever sum is next offered to them by the Mahrattas. Raghūnāth has captured a strong fort in the dominion of the Gaikwar. Harī Pant has pitched his tent outside the town of Poona. It is reported that after the *Dasahra* he, accompanied by Nana, Sindhia and Hulkar, will march to fight the English at Surat leaving the young Peshwa behind to defend the town. Sindhia has written to Nana saying that he and Takojī Hulkar are willing to fight either Haidar or Raghūnāth or the English provided that the fort of Ahmadnagar together with a territory yielding 40 *lākhs* of rupees is given to him and a similar fort is granted to Hulkar. Nana replied that the present difficulties were Sindhia's own making and would never have arisen but for his failure to keep Raghūnāth closely confined. Nawab

1779.

Niẓām 'Alī is at Hyderabad. His son is stationed at Panch Mahal. Khairātī Khān, son of Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān, is with Niẓām 'Alī who has given his daughter in marriage to him. Dated 11 October. (*TR 14, pp. 928-36, no 94; AR 4, p. 57*).

Nov. 1. **1656.** Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to Benirām Pandit.[1] Has received his several *'arẓīs*. Does not know if the Pandit is still at Benares with his family. Desires him now to repair immediately to Calcutta, if he has not already done so, and submit the accompanying letter[2] to the Governor-General and after having ascertained his views on the plan outlined therein forward the same to Nagpur as soon as possible. Col. Goddard, Nana Farnavīs and Devākar Pandit are now in correspondence with one another respecting the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the English and the Mahrattas. Devākar left Poona on 20 August. He is hastening to Nagpur to be in time for the *Dasahra* festival. (*TR 14, pp. 937-41, no 95; AR 4, p. 58*).

Nov. 1. **1657.** Devākar Pandit to Benirām Pandit. Has received his several letters. The situation of affairs at Poona is this. Col. Goddard wrote to Nana Farnavīs saying that he had been vested by the Governor-General with full powers to conclude a treaty with the Mahrattas and desiring that an agent on the part of the latter might be appointed to discuss the terms with the Colonel. On receipt of this, Nana appointed Lachhman Rāo Gobind to the mission. In his next letter the Colonel suggested that a personal interview would answer the ends much better and asked Nana to fix some place between Poona and Surat for conference. Has written to Col. Goddard that whatever spot is selected for a conference none of the parties should come there attended by military force. The army of the Poona ministers is now assembled and that of Col. Goddard is on its march. Is, however, still hopeful that peace will be established without blood shed. Has left Poona and is coming to Nagpur in order to celebrate the *Dasahra* there. Dated 21 August. (*TR 14, pp. 941-6, no 96; A R 4, p. 55*).

Nov. 1. **1658.** To the Nawab Niẓamu'd-Daulah. In February 1779 had received from the Government of Madras a letter notifying their intention of deputing a minister to the Nawab's court in order to strengthen further the bond of cordial relationship, to discuss certain outstanding questions, to repeat their assurances that they will abide by the treaty of 1768 and to express their concern at having suffered the *peshkash* to accumulate and to explain the causes thereof. Mr Holland was accordingly appointed. As the object of the Government of Madras was a laudable one, the writer's government did not think any interference on their part was called for. But now it appears from the despatches of Mr Holland that the negotiation had drifted imperceptibly beyond its original scope and that the gentleman was led to formulate demands which the Nawab resented and took them as proofs of the Madras Government's intention to break off with him. Nothing could be farther from their mind. Had they meant to take any such step they

[1] Forwarded by the Pandit for the Governor-General's information.

[2] Not given in the volume.

1779.

would have obtained previous sanction of the writer's government who are the sole competent authority to deal with such questions. In the present case, however, no such permission was applied for or obtained. Reaffirms his intention of abiding by the existing treaty and of preserving cordial relationship between the two governments. Has written to Mr Holland to suspend negotiation till the arrival of fresh orders from the Government of Madras. Requests that a letter may be sent to that Government reassuring them of his (Nawab's) friendship. (*CI 12, pp. 25-9, no 12; TI 20, pp. 78-85, no 28; AI 4, p. 67*).

Nov. 9. **1659.** From Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān. Says that he is an old friend of the English. It was he who was instrumental in obtaining Gen. Coote the title of Ṣābit Jang which was bestowed on him through Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far Khān. But after the death of the said Khān and his son Mīr Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān *alias* Mīran their cordial relations ceased for a time. Now the reports of the straightforwardness and the bravery of the English have greatly increased his desire to revive their former relations. Besides, the fact that the English were supporting Raghūnāth Rāo, his intimate friend, made him the more anxious to hasten to the accomplishment of his desire. Is, therefore, sending a trustworthy agent to the Governor-General. Has also despatched a note[1] to him separately through his *vakīl* and hopes that he will give his consideration to it and will acquaint the writer with his views so that he may come to a definite understanding with the English. (*OR 124.*)

Nov. 9. **1660.** From [Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān]. Hopes that the Governor-General will help him in recovering the Deccan from the usurpers and for this he is ready to come to some sort of understanding with him. Is also prepared—if the Governor-General should so desire—to settle the differences that have arisen between the King and Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah on the one hand and himself on the other. But before this is done, the Governor-General must enter into a solemn agreement with the writer not to give ear to the false and malicious reports that may be brought against him. After the compact has been made, he with his family will leave for Calcutta, if the Governor-General should so desire. From there he shall proceed to the Carnatic and then the Nawab of that place and the English army there may kindly be directed to exert themselves in establishing the writer in the Deccan. This measure will keep the enemies engaged and will thus prevent their doing anything against the interests of Raghūnāth Rāo. Promises to rule the Deccan in strict accordance with the Governor-General's wishes, if and when that country is restored to him. Once this affair is settled, he will, with the aid of an English army, reduce the whole of the country right up to Surat and make it over to the Company. Is also willing to accompany the English detachment that is proceeding to the aid of Raghūnāth Rāo. (*OR 125.*)

Nov. 9. **1661.** To Ṣadrul Haq Khān. Has learnt that on 15 May the villagers of Jangipur attacked and wounded Mr Taylor, killed two of his attendants and plundered all his effects and that the Khān deputed

[1] *Vide* no 1660 below.

1779.

an officer of the *Faujdārī* to investigate the matter. Mr Taylor is a person employed by Capt. McGowan. The Khān assured the Captain that he would immediately bring the delinquents to book but he failed to do so. Desires him to apprehend the offenders without further delay. Encloses full particulars[1] of the case for his information. (*CI 10, p. 222, no 354; TI 19, pp. 46-7, no 63; AI 4, p. 95.*)

Nov. 9. **1662.** To Raja Chait Singh. Grants him a *fārigh-khaṭī* to the effect that the Raja has paid all the dues in respect of his various *parganas* for 1778-9. (*CI 10, p. 222, no 355.*)

Nov. 12. **1663.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he has always been a friend of the English and quite unmindful of his own adverse circumstances, has ever shown willingness to render them every possible assistance. The Governor-General is well-versed in the affairs of Hindustan and knows how strict and particular the Princes are in respect of outside interference in their family affairs: and much more so is the Nawab who is supposed to be one of the foremost Princes of Hindustan and a firm friend of the English. In view of the fact that the Nawab fixed up his residence at Madras at the suggestion of Governor Du Pré and the Governor-General, who always supported his cause, it is only reasonable that the latter should be informed of the quarrel which arose yesterday through the machinations of malicious people at the house of his son Amīru'l-Umarā. Among these people were many who were Lord Pigot's friends and who always tried to avail themselves of every opportunity of showing their inveterate hatred to the Nawab. They wanted to force an entrance into the house. It gives him pain to mention here that ever since their friendly relations have been established he has never been subjected to such indignity before. The Governor and Council of Madras have been duly informed of the incident and in the interest of justice and agreeably to the Governor-General's orders they are fully determined to help the Nawab in putting a stop to such outrageous conduct in future. Hopes that the Governor-General too will provide him every help in this matter to guard him, his family, his servants and his ryots against any such ignominy in future. (*OR 126; TR 14, pp. 946-50, no 97; AR 4, p. 53.*)

Nov. 12. **1664.** Nawab of Arcot to Governor Rumbold. Has been so deeply touched by the indignity to which he has been subjected by certain mischievous persons that he thinks it necessary to inform him of it. Yesterday, 3 *Ramazān* (14 September) certain Europeans and Indians crowded at his residence and attempted to enter by force into the house of his son, Amīru'l-Umarā, at a time when the latter was present at his *darbār*. The guards who were unarmed at the time mildly asked them to refrain from doing so but they were so implacable that they attacked them with sticks and *lāṭhīs* which they carried with them. A scuffle then ensued and the guards succeeded in driving them away. Says that he is one of the foremost independent chiefs of Hindustan who has at the suggestion of the English themselves joined his interests with those of Great Britain and has agreed to reside at this place (Madras)

[1]This paper is not forthcoming.

1779.

His sole desire has always been to promote and strengthen the mutual relations of friendship. The Governor who has spent so many years in this country is fully acquainted with the customs of its people. He knows how punctilious even the common folk are in the matter of any outsider forcing an entrance into their residence. An infringement of this custom fully empowers the owner of the house to put the trespasser to death. Accordingly his men were perfectly justified in offering these persons a resistance. As the Nawab has always instructed his men to treat the British subjects courteously his men were content with merely driving them away or else the consequence would have been quite disastrous. Requests the Governor to see that such incidents do not occur again. Will not be responsible for the conduct of his men if they take drastic measures in the event of a similar outbreak in the future. Dated *Ramazān* 4-September 15. (*OR 127*; *TR 14, pp. 950-7, no 97*; *AR 4, p. 53.*)

Nov. 12. 1665. Devakār Pandit to Col. Goddard. Had received his letter. The Colonel says that the writer's visit to Poona is highly expedient and requests that as he has been fully acquainted with his sentiments by Mr Watherston he should represent these to the Peshwa and Nana Farnavīs and try to remove all doubts and suspicions from their minds. The Colonel further adds that as envoys from the Peshwa are already on their way to see him, he did not think it proper to despatch Mr Watherston to Poona: that when the said envoys have come and a tentative agreement is arrived at he would himself proceed to an appointed place and in the presence of the writer meet Nana Farnavīs at a conference and strengthen the bond of friendship; and that he is keeping Raghūnāth Rāo with him in the interest of their mutual advantage. Entirely approves of what the Colonel has written and says it is he alone who can formulate a mature plan. Indeed no one else is better qualified to conduct these negotiations. Is quite hopeful that when the Colonel personally meets Nana Farnavīs everything will be settled satisfactorily and therefore requests him to arrange a conference at the earliest opportunity. Has fully explained to Nana all the Colonel's sentiments in respect of Raghūnāth Rāo. In the letters just received from Calcutta the Governor-General has expressed a desire to confirm the ties of friendship and mutual good-will with the Peshwa on terms of perfect equality. In consultation with Nana Farnavīs the writer sent a suitable reply to the Governor-General. Is sure that the Colonel will now receive such instructions from Calcutta as will harmonise with the sentiments of the Poona ministers. The Colonel may rely on the sincerity of his friendship and consider him ready to carry out his wishes.

PS.—As the Governor-General had emphasised that the past wrongs should be forgotten and a new bond of friendship should be established for the future the writer in consultation with Nana Farnavīs wrote him a suitable reply reciprocating the sentiments. This reply has been transmitted to Calcutta through the writer's master, Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is now sending a copy of the same to the Colonel for his information. Hopes that he will continue to acquaint him with the situation of affairs.

1779.

Now that the writer has been able to remove all misunderstanding from Nana's mind and things have taken a favourable turn he has sent Lachhman Rāo, the son of Gobind Rāo, *chiṭṭhīnavīs*, with letters to the Colonel. Nana Farnavīs eagerly awaits the latter's arrival and has ordered *shamiānas* and tents to be pitched two *kos* away from Poona for his reception. Here he hopes to settle every question personally so that there may be no room left for misgivings and suspicions. The *Dasahra* festival is now fast approaching and as the writer wishes to celebrate it at his native place by feeding the Brahmins and by devoting himself to the worship of God he has taken leave of Nānā Farnavīs to repair thither. Besides, he has learnt that his wife is ill so it is the more incumbent on him to hasten to Nagpur. He has already made the preparatory arrangements for the establishment of a firm friendship between the Poona ministers and the English and has strong reasons to believe that after the arrival of the Colonel a treaty will duly be contracted. Hopes the Colonel will not take his departure from Poona at this moment in a bad light. Nana Farnavīs and the writer are equally true to their words and the former will spare no pains to give the Colonel a warm reception and to make an agreement with mutual consent. Before the *Dasahra* festival is over he hopes to hear from both Nana and the Colonel that the treaty has finally been concluded. The latter may rest assured that should the writer's presence be required during the negotiation a moment's notice will bring him back to Poona. (*OR 128; TR 14, pp. 957-74, no 98; AR 4, p. 54.*)

Nov. 24. **1666.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter from Murshidabad. (*CI 10, p. 223, no 356; TI 19, p. 47, no 64; AI 4, p. 95.*)

Nov. 24. **1667.** To the Nawab of Arcot. To the same effect as no 1616 above. (*CI 10, p. 223, no 357.*)

Nov. 24. **1668.** To Raja Anrodh Singh. Replying to his letter says that General Sir Eyre Coote and Capt. Osborne have been directed to see that the Raja's interests are not jeopardised. Approves of his intention of sending a *vakīl* to the Governor-General. (*CI 10, p. 224, no 358; TI 19, pp. 47-8, no 65; AI 4, p. 89.*)

Nov. 24. **1669.** To Nawab Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān. Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of his letter. (*CI 10, p. 224, no 359; TI 19, p. 48, no 66; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Nov. 24. **1670.** To Naṣrullah Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 224, no 360.*)

Nov. 24. **1671.** To Benī Dās. Has received his *'arẓī* accompanying a letter from Raja Anrodh Singh through Raja Gobind Rām. Has heard much about his ability from the latter. Is pleased to learn that the Raja intends to send a *vakīl* to Calcutta. Hopes to receive letters from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 224, no 361.*)

Nov. 24. **1672.** To Tatār Khān, *Dīwān* of Cuttack. Complimentary (*CI 10, p. 225, no 362.*)

1779.

Nov. 24. **1673.** To Raja Chait Singh. Commends to his favour and protection Saiyid Abdul Ḥaq who is going to stay at Benares for a change of climate. (*CI 10, p. 225, no 363; TI 19, p. 48, no 69; AI 4, p. 90.*)

Nov. 24. **1674.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends to his favour Capt. Palmer, who is going to Lucknow on some official business. (*CI 10, p. 226, no 364.*)

Nov. 28. **1675.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is greatly distressed to hear the rumour that Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān is going to be restored to the office of *Nāib Nāẓim*. Is unable to comprehend how, after having invested the writer with the entire charge of the administration, the Board can now go back upon their word. Has fully explained his sentiments to Mr Martin who will represent them to the Governor-General. Hopes that the matter will be reconsidered. Can never consent to the Khān's re-appointment. (*TR 14, pp. 975-7, no 99; AR 4, p. 58.*)

Nov. 29. **1676.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that two years ago he wrote to the Governor-General that he had attained majority and that he was fully capable of managing the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* without the aid of a regent. Consequently the Supreme Council permitted him to assume full authority and to dismiss Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Since then things have been running quite smoothly but the writer has now learnt that the Governor-General is thinking of reappointing Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is unable to understand what stronger claims could Muḥammad Riẓā Khān possibly have on the Company that the Governor-General is so anxious to reinstate him to his former position. Says that he has never been nor shall ever be pleased with Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and cannot for a moment entertain this proposal for the simple reason that he does not want the said Khān to interfere in his affairs. Hopes the Governor-General will give the matter a serious consideration and return a satisfactory reply. (*OR 129; TR 14, pp. 977-80, no 100; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Nov. 30. **1677.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that in recognition of the conspicuous services rendered by Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, the Court of Directors have been pleased to order the Governor-General to restore the Khān immediately to the office of *Nāib Ṣūba*. (*CI 10, p. 226, no 365; TI 20, pp. 85-6, no 29; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Nov. 30. **1678.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 226, no 366.*)

Nov. [—.] **1679.** The Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] to General Eyre Coote. There always existed a firm friendship between his late father and the Company and he too has been striving to maintain the same relations with them. Has accordingly submitted to every pressure that was laid upon him by the Company. Is very glad to hear the report that the General has decided to come to Lucknow. The Governor-General must have told him all about the former transactions. This year on account of the great drought the revenue has fallen short of several *lākhs* of rupees and yet the *'āmils* complain that they have had to pay too much. The heavy expense over the new brigade and battalions commanded by

1779.

the English has greatly added to his financial embarrassments. Hopes the General will try to relieve him from the burden. This will not only increase his fame all over India but serve to strengthen their friendship. Awaits a favourable reply from him. Dated 8 *Zu'lqa'dah* =18 November. (*TR 13, pp. 194-6, no 19.*)

Dec. 2. **1680.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. For five months since the Supreme Council authorised him to assume charge of the *Niẓāmat* the writer successfully carried on the duties thus devolved on him. When this period expired the Governor-General was pleased to sanction the appointment of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān to whom he confided the management of all the affairs. The Khān, however, died on Sunday, 19 *Zu'lqa'dah* [28 November] at noon. As the work of the *Faujdārī 'adālat* is very heavy any delay in making the new arrangement may injure his reputation and create a total disorder in the affairs of the Government. Requests him to make an arrangement immediately so that the work of the *Faujdārī* may be attended to. Since the Governor-General is his well-wisher he cannot adopt any measures without his previous sanction. Hopes therefore that he will take proper steps to meet the emergency. (*OR 130; TR 14, pp. 981-3, no 101; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Dec. 3. **1681.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. When the Governor of Bombay showed an inclination to support Raghūnāth Rāo the writer had pointed out to the Governor-General that this would amount to a direct violation of the treaty that was established between him and the Company. For, the treaty provided that the enemy of one party should be treated as the enemy of the other. By virtue of the friendship existing between the Nawab and the Peshwa, Raghūnāth Rāo, who is the enemy of the latter, is in fact the enemy of the writer. So the attitude of the Governor of Bombay in supporting Raghūnāth was quite incomprehensible. The Governor-General had replied that he was firm in his treaty with the Nawab, that he was likewise on terms of amity with the Peshwa and that he was resolved not to disturb his friendly relations with the latter on account of Raghūnāth Rāo. But the subsequent events proved otherwise. The Bombay chiefs despite their repeated failure tried to help Raghūnāth Rāo many a time, while the writer notwithstanding his obligations as a friend of the Peshwa refused to assist him against all solicitations. He even remonstrated with him against his receiving French ambassadors who had visited him for an alliance and succeeded in obtaining their dismissal from the Peshwa's court. With all his efforts to strengthen the tie of friendship with the English it pains him to mention that the Governor of Bombay is trying different ways to help Raghūnāth Rāo, who, in expectation of this aid, has repaired to Surat. Col. Goddard, who is now at Surat, has also joined hands with the Governor of Bombay in espousing Raghūnāth's cause. The Governor of Madras has sent his agent, Mr John Holland, to the writer demanding that the *peshkash* of Rajahmundry and other *sarkārs* should be remitted. It also appears that the Governor of Madras has an eye on Murtazanagar which the Nawab's brother, Shujā'u'l-Mulk [Basālat Jang], holds from the English by virtue of a

1779.

treaty. Has told Mr Holland that these demands are unjust and contrary to the treaty and as such they give a clear proof of the hostile attitude of the English. If the Governor of Madras is bent on enmity he is free to take the field against the writer whenever he likes, for he is fully prepared against all eventualities. Is however gratified that the provocation has come from the Governor of Madras and not from the writer. Mr Holland has accordingly informed the Governor of Madras of all these particulars and awaits a reply from him. Has thought it fit to send this information to the Governor-General who is sensible and far-sighted and who is also the head of all the English settlements. Will in like manner continue to acquaint him with the forthcoming events. Hopes the Governor-General will be pleased to communicate his views at an early date. (*OR 131*; *TR 14, pp. 983-92, no 102*; *AR 4, p. 60.*)

Dec. 3. **1682.** Raja Gobind Rām to the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. (1) On 23 *Rajab* [9 August] the Governor-General sent for him in the Alipore Gardens and told him that as the Vazir had refused to accept his recommendation regarding Major Hannay he would not press the subject any further. He then went on to say that the Major had decided to resign his post and return to Calcutta as the *'amala* of Gorakhpur did not obey his orders and that the Vazir appointed a new officer who was acting in direct opposition to his policy. The Governor-General deputed him at Gorakhpur because he was found to be the fittest person for the place. The appointment of any other person would therefore impair the management of affairs and lower the Governor-General's position in the eyes of the people. The Vazir promised Mr Middleton, when the latter had seen him at the instance of the Governor-General, that he would show favour to Sa'ādat Alī Khān and Major Hannay but the mischief-mongers prevented him from keeping his word. This act proves an insincerity which the Governor-General never expected of him and consequently it has hurt his feelings. The Governor-General therefore desires that the Vazir should write a letter to the Major expressing his satisfaction and recall his own nominee. If this is not done the Governor-General will direct the Major to return to Calcutta and break off all connections with him. Besides, the Governor-General cannot understand why the Vazir hesitates to come to an understanding with his brother, for in his opinion this will not only be advantageous to him but it will redound to his glory. The writer thinks that it is not advisable for the Vazir to incur the displeasure of the Governor-General who is an old friend of his late father and who professes the same friendship for him. Awaits an early reply. Dated 25 *Rajab* = 11 August.

(2) Acknowledges his letter together with letters from Major Hannay and Mr Middleton. He went over to the Governor-General and told him that a reply had been received from his master [the Vazir] who did not agree with the former with respect to Major Hannay's appointment and that a letter was also received from Mr Middleton on the same subject and that their perusal would make matters clear to him. The Governor-General said that he was too busy then and that he would read them at some other time. Has now learnt that the

1779.

Major has been recalled to Calcutta and naturally he would relate all his experience to the Governor-General, The Vazir accuses the writer for his inability to bring the affair to a happy end. Is much concerned at his displeasure. Offers profuse apologies for anything that he may have done amiss. Says that in the present case he was greatly handicapped by reason of the lack of a complete information on the subject of dispute, for he does not remember to have been furnished with its full particulars. Intimates that after the English mail has arrived General Coote will leave for the Vazir's dominion. Will write particulars about Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān later. Dated 2 *Ramaẓān* = 15 September. (*OR 131a; TR 13, pp. 169-78, nos 15, 16.*)

1683. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter dated 21 *Ẕu'lqa'dah* [30 November] informing him that the Court of Directors want Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to be reappointed *Nāib Nāẓim*. Says that he has already written to the Governor-General that it was only because he was a minor and as such incapable of looking after his own affairs that the Company had appointed the Khān to this post. Now having attained majority he can personally supervise the affairs of his government. When this matter was referred to the Supreme Council they admitted his claim and authorised him to take up the entire management of his affairs into his own hands and dismiss Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has ever since been carrying on the work of the *Niẓāmat* and the *Faujdārī* quite efficiently. It is strange therefore that the Court of Directors should now divest him of his authority. The only way that this could be explained is that either the Directors have not been informed of his having attained majority or that they knowingly refuse to recognise him as such. There can be no other reason why they should think of reappointing Muḥammad Riẓā Khān against his will. The Governor-General can best realise how derogatory it is to him to allow an outsider to interfere in his personal affairs when even an ordinary man would not stand it. In short he wants to carry on the work all by himself and does not require Muḥammad Riẓā Khān's aid even if the Court of Directors should approve of his appointment. Hopes that the Governor-General will dissuade the latter from giving effect to such a narrow-minded policy in consideration of his late father's claims and of his own dignity. (*OR 132; TR 14, pp. 992-8, no 103; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Dec. 14. **1684.** Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the Supreme Council. Thanks them for their letter dated 24 *Ẕu'lqa'dah* [3 December] intimating that the Court of Directors have decided to reappoint him *Nāib Nāẓim* and that he will continue to enjoy their favour as long as he remains loyal to the Company and serves them zealously. Does not find adequate words to thank the Company and their representatives for this favour. Should they be so kind as to reappoint him, he would always try his best to serve them faithfully. (*OR 133; TR 14, pp. 998-1000, no 104; AR 4, p. 59.*)

Dec. 15. **1685.** To the Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah. In reply to his letter complaining that the English had helped Raghūnāth Rāo in spite of their repeated declarations to the contrary, says that the Government of Bombay never entertained the remotest intention of giving him their

1779.

support. But the intervention of several unforeseen circumstances had driven that government to the course of action which they adopted. The present disagreement between the Mahrattas and the English, however, has no connection with this. It arises out of the high pretensions of the Mahrattas who are putting forth extravagant claims that have no semblance of justification and cannot be conceded without disgrace and humiliation. The writer's government stands for peace and has therefore offered to renew the treaty concluded through Col. Upton. Should the offer be rejected and the English compelled to fight for their defence they might, in order to strengthen themselves, make an alliance with Raghūnāth as with anyone else. Assures that whatever alliances may be formed in such contingency nothing shall be done detrimental to the Nawab's interests or prejudicial to the existing treaties. As regards the negotiations at present being conducted by Mr Holland at his court, says that to avoid misunderstanding he has ordered that gentleman to suspend his business till the receipt of fresh instructions from the Government of Madras and the latter have been directed to ask him to confine himself to the original terms of his mission. Reiterates his desire to preserve the closest relationship between the two states. (*CI 12, pp. 30-3, no 13; TI 20, pp. 87-91, no 31; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Dec. 15. **1686.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is sorry that the false reports of his enemies should have deceived the Bhonsla. The truth is that he had no hand in the recent happenings in the Presidency of Bombay. In fact, matters had been allowed develop in the way they did against his strictest orders and, on occasions, even without his knowledge. This irregularity was due to the fact that Councillors appointed under the new Regulation for the administration of the Company's possessions in India had been so long directing all affairs of the Government. The Bhonsla knows the motive of the Governor-General in sending a detachment to that side of India; and he can understand well that the plea put forth by the Poona ministers that the French had come on a purely commercial mission is untenable. They had been carrying on negotiations of a polititl nature though they took care to do nothing openly. The object of the mission was frustrated by the firm and prompt measures which the Governor-General had taken before they had time to contemplate any serious action. Has learnt from a despatch of General Goddard that the Mahrattas have given their final answer saying that they would not discuss the terms of peace unless the surrender of Raghūnāth and the evacuation of Salsettte are guaranteed to them. The result will be an appeal to arms. Perhaps fighting has already started. The enemy counts upon foreign aid but the Governor-General knows what importance to attach to a combination of such varied and contending interests. Any way he is prepared against all eventualities and hopes he has the Bhonsla's good wishes on his side. (*CI 12, pp 40-4, no 16; TI 20, pp. 96-100, no 34; AI 4, p. 67.*)

Dec. 16. **1687.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that Qurbān 'Alī Khān has just handed over to him a *shuqqa* bearing His Majesty's seal. Being not familiar with the customs of the Royal Court he did not venture to open it. He asked the Khān however to acquaint him with the contents thereof and the latter did so. It appears that the

1779.

shuqqa contains a recommendation that the stipend of Rs 490-12 as, which was given to the late Niyāz Beg Khān from the *Khāliṣa*, may now be continued to his surviving sons. Has further learnt that a *shuqqa* of the same tenor was also sent to the Governor-General and that the latter in accordance with His Majesty's commands had written to Mr Baber for the renewal of the allowance. Is sending the *shuqqa* for the information of the Governor-General and requests him to return the same after he has read it. Recommends that as it is a charitable grant the stipend may be renewed in the name of Muḥammadī Beg and others, the sons of the late Khān. Requests that in case the Governor-General should deem it advisable for the writer to send a reply to the *shuqqa* he may be supplied with a draft of the same. (*OR 135*; *AR 4, p. 81.*)

Dec. 16. **1688.** From the King. His Majesty formerly wrote to him a *shuqqa* asking him to renew the stipend of the late Niyāz Beg Khān to his sons Muḥammadī Beg Khān and others and conformably thereto the addressee had written to Mr Baber, the *Nāib* at Murshidabad, on this point. Is however surprised to learn from the late Khān's sons that the stipend has not yet been renewed. Commands him therefore that immediately on the receipt of this *shuqqa*, peremptory order should be given to Mr Baber for its renewal. (*OR 136.*)

Dec. 19. **1689.** To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Says that the Rana must have received a copy of the treaty which his confidant Mīr Maẓhar 'Alī Khan has made on his behalf with the writer's government. Is glad to note that the treaty is honourable to both the parties and is full of mutual advantages. To give the agreement greater solemnity and importance it is necessary to have the Rana's seal and signature on it and a gentleman is being sent to procure these. In the meantime matters will not stand still. If he should require an English detachment as provided in the treaty he might have it at once on a written application to Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's army, who has been advised to act as if the treaty had already been ratified. (*CI 12, pp. 33-4, no 14*; *TI 20, pp. 94-6, no 33*; *AI 4, p. 66.*)

Dec. 20. **1690.** The Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] to Raja Gobind Rām. Says that Mr Purling has been pressing him very hard to make an assignment of a crore of rupees to the Company. The writer explained to him the encumbered state of his finances and said that his country was already so overburdened with taxation that the ryots were unable to pay their dues and had fallen into arrears. In spite of this he paid the Company's subsidy in full. And yet they want more! In the beginning of the year he had spoken to Mr Middleton and written to the Governor-General that his finances would not be able to bear the cost of maintaining the English cavalry, nor would it be possible for him to make further assignments to them, for after paying off the various items of expenditure he had hardly Rs 15 *lākhs* left to himself. He wanted to disband even his own forces in order to effect a saving but unfortunately this was not practicable. In fact much more troops were necessary for the efficient management of the country than the presen strength. But Mr Purling replied that the Va ir could easily mak the assignment asked for if he had only cared to do so and that it has

1770

come to his knowledge that the Vazir's sepoys had been ravaging the whole of the province and so it would be advisable for the latter to employ English battalions in their stead. The writer said that to satisfy him on the point of the assignment he could swear that he had none to make and even offered to show him the *qabūliats* of the different *'āmils*. Respecting the sepoys he said that they had served his house faithfully for the last sixty years and had in every way helped him to maintain order and peace. The English army could only prove useful in times of war but they could not make good revenue collectors. He had employed some English soldiers only to keep his subordinates under control. Mr Purling added that by asking for the assignment he did not mean to deprive him of all his property. In reply the writer told him that if it were not so, why then should he be so persistent in his demand. The best thing that he could do was to refer the matter to the Governor-General and the Supreme Council for consideration: or else the writer himself would lay his grievances before them. He, Mr Purling, must bear in mind that the writer is held in great esteem by the Governor-General and that his representations will not be futile. He should not therefore behave with him in a manner which might lower him in the eyes of his people. This conversation lasted for three hours and Mr Purling wanted to prolong it still further but the writer told him that he would discuss this subject again at some other time. Mr Purling visited him once again with the same demand and was given a letter to be transmitted to the Governor-General and was asked to await his orders. Is anxiously awaiting the issue of this dispute. Sends the addressee two letters to be delivered to the Governor-General: one of them is exactly of the same tenor as the letter sent through Mr Purling and the other says that the unjust demand of Mr Purling is made at the instigation of the commanders of the English battalion. Hopes the addressee will explain these particulars to the Governor-General and Mr Middleton in private and will request the latter to help him in obtaining redress. He should also in consultation with them put a similar complaint before the Supreme Council. Hopes he will immediately communicate to him the views of the Governor-General. Dated 7 *Ẕu'lqa'dah*=18 November. (*OR 137; TR 13, pp. 178-92, nc 17.*)

Dec. 22.[1] **1691.** To the Vazir. Is pained and surprised to find that the Vazir should plead poverty when called upon to meet the expenses of the Company's forces he himself had requisitioned for the protection of Rohilkhand and the Doab. This is particularly unfortunate as coming at a time when his deadly enemies, the Mahrattas, are so busy in strengthening themselves and are making a bid for supremacy everywhere. It is evident that only a fully equipped and well-trained army can cope successfully with the growing menace. If he dismisses the English brigade at the present juncture the immediate result will be that the Mahrattas will invade his dominion and lay it waste. He must recognise that the temporary repose which his territories have enjoyed is solely due to the presence of the English brigade. Once

[1]December 15, according to the volume of Abstracts.

1779

they are withdrawn the neighbouring princes will give him no peace as they gave none to his late lamented father. Moreover, when applying for the brigade, he himself had undertaken to defray the charge of paying and maintaining it. Now that he complains of the burden the Governor-General cannot but suspect that some malevolent persons have been instigating him against it. Such persons ought not to be retained in his service any longer, for they are betraying the true interests of his state. The Governor-General agrees with the Vazir when he says that his revenues have been falling off but has reasons to believe that if sufficient vigilance is kept over the funds this most important item of expenditure may yet be met without undue strain on the Exchequer. Requests him to comply with the demands which Mr Purling has been ordered to make on account of the pay of the troops and other expenses for the current year. (*CI 12, pp. 34 40, no 15 ; AI 4, p. 69, no 35.*)

Dec. 23. **1692.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has learnt from the Chief and Council of Dacca of the violence practised by Mīr Bakhsh 'Alī, *Faujdār* of Barisal, in every *pargana* under his jurisdiction. They also report that the *Zamīndār* of Chandardip has complained to them that one night Mīran, a nephew of the *Faujdār*, at the head of a number of sepoys, *harkāras*, peons, etc., attacked a village called Sheonagar, killed Har Das, one of its inhabitants, outraged the women and plundered the *Zamīndār*. Requests him therefore to issue an immediate order for the apprehension of all the delinquents. Has written to the gentlemen at Dacca to produce witnesses at the trial. (*CI 10, pp. 226-7, no 367 ; TI 19, p. 50, no 72 ; AI 4, p. 93.*)

Dec. 23. **1693.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. About 15 months ago a gang of robbers numbering about 150 plundered a boat in the District of Dinajpur, carried away Rs 39,500 in cash and killed its watchman. The boat and the money were the property of Sambhūnāth, Sobhārām Dās, Kishan Dās and Ratan Chand, all shroffs of Malda. A report of this occurrence was sent to the *Nāib Ṣūba* requesting him to investigate the case. Has now learnt that the *Faujdārs* of Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Purnea have recovered Rs 3,000, Rs 11,358 and Rs 1,200 respectively from the robbers. Requests him therefore to direct the *Faujdārs* to pay the money they have recovered to the aforesaid shroffs of Malda. (*CI 10, p. 227, no 368 ; TI 19, pp. 49-50, no 71 ; AI 4, p. 93.*)

Dec. 24. **1694.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Encloses for his information a copy of the paper received from the Dutch Factory and desires to know what steps he has taken for the apprehension of the robbers and for the recovery of the money referred to in the paper. (*CI 10, p. 228, no 369 ; TI 19, p. 51, no 74 ; AI 4, p. 92.*)

Dec. 24. **1695.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests him to issue positive orders to the *Faujdārs* directing them never to be influenced by any person in the administration of justice. (*CI 10, p. 228, no 370 ; TI 19, p. 51, no 73 ; AI 4, p. 93.*)

Dec. 24. **1696.** To Muḥammad Wāṣil 'Alī Khān. Has received his *'arẓī* informing the Governor-General of the despatch of a book on jurisprudence. (*CI 10, p. 228, no 371.*)

1779

Dec. 27. **1697.** From the widow of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Begs to state that her late husband at the time of his death commended her and her children to the Governor-General's care and protection and that he even left an *'arẓī* for the Governor-General to this effect. Says that Mīr Naṣīru'd-Dīn, the *Dārogha* of the *Ṣadr 'adālat*, was appointed to this office by her late husband and was much liked and trusted by the deceased for his efficient management of the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* and the *Faujdārī*. Has now learnt that some people with strong recommendations from the English gentlemen are trying to oust the Mīr in order to secure the office each for himself. As Naṣīru'd-Dīn is the only support of her family, requests the Governor-General to see that no such applications are entertained and that he is confirmed in his appointment. Dated 14 *Zu'lḥijjah* = 23 December. (*OR 138.*)

Dec. 28. **1698.** Be it known to the people of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa that under the orders of the Governor-General in Council a tax of 30 rupees shall be levied on the import of every 100 maunds of sea salt on and from 1 March 1780 and nothing further on this head shall be demanded at the Custom House. Any one failing to pay the above duty shall have his salt confiscated. (*CI 8, p. 53, no 51.*)

Dec. —. **1699.** A long statement[1] shewing the names of a number of persons from different places with a figure of Rs 36 noted against each. (*OR 139.*)

Jan. 3. **1700.** From Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Is much pleased to receive the Governor-General's letter directing him to transact all his affairs in consultation with the Company's Resident at Lucknow. This explicit order has greatly relieved him from the ambiguity of his position. He shall now know to whom from among the many gentlemen stationed in these parts to turn in case of need. Will henceforth act accordingly. Refers him to Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh for further particulars. Dated 3 December 1779. (*OR 1; TR 16, p. 99, no 10; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Jan. 6. **1701.** To Rājārām Pandit. *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack. Intimates that Mr Bristow who is coming from England will disembark at Ganjam and from there will proceed to Bengal by land. Requests that every facility may be given him in order to enable him to accomplish his journey in safety. This will further strengthen the bond of union between the Company and the Pandit's master, Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. (*CI 10, p. 229, no 372.*)

Jan. 6. **1702.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Returns thanks for her congratulations on the occasion of the Christmas. (*CI 10, p. 229, no 373.*)

Jan. 6. **1703.** To Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 229, no 374.*)

---

[1]This has apparently been received as an enclosure to some letter which is not forthcoming and therefore the statement cannot be elucidated.

1780

Jan. 6. **1704.** Notification. During the ensuing *Muharram*, no processions will be allowed to proceed to the western quarters [of Calcutta] beyond the thoroughfare running between the Baghbazar bridge and Chowringhee. Constables have been posted on the streets to see that the order is duly carried out. Any one found disobeying it or behaving in a disorderly manner will be dealt with according to the *shar'a*. (*CI 10, pp. 229-30, no 375.*)

Jan. 12. **1705.** From Aratrām. Hearing that Mūl Chand had delivered to the Governor-General a bill of exchange of Nagpur to the amount of Rs 1,50,000, the writer purchased in the bazar of Benares *hundīs* of Nagpur and Aurangabad and remitted to Calcutta the amount of them. Part of this amount he had borrowed from the firm of Baijnāth and Benīparshād, bankers of Hirpur. A few days after, the affairs of this firm having been ruined the bankers of Aurangabad and Nagpur refused payment among others of a draft of Rs 37,000 issued by them to the writer. Is therefore experiencing great difficulty in procuring the amount of the bills by reason of which he is losing credit in the market. In the midst of his distress, he came to know that part of the money of the firm of Baijnāth and Benīparshād has come in possession of certain shroffs of Benares. From them he is claiming it but they make excuses and delay in payment. His difficulties can be best visualised, if it is remembered that the bill presented at Calcutta by Mūl Chand is also delayed with the Governor-General. But he is not very anxious for this as the Company are an old client and in every way reliable. Requests the Governor-General therefore to write a letter to Mr Graham directing him to oblige the shroffs of Benares to pay him the money and another letter to Raja Anrodh Singh asking him to compel the people of Hirpur to restore the amount of the bill of exchange. (*CR 2; TR 15, pp. 1-3, no 1; AR 4, p. 113.*)

Jan. 13. **1706.** News :—The Peshwa is at Poona. Nānā Farnavīs is encamped with four to five thousand troops outside the town of Poona. Lala Nihāl Chand after having a conference with Nānā Ṣāḥib went back to Col. Goddard at Surat. Peace will be restored in the country if the English will conform to the terms of the treaty which they had concluded at the time of their defeat [at Talegaon]. The *Diwan* of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla has gone to Nagpur after giving his promise to Nānā that in six weeks' time he will march towards Bengal and lay waste the whole country. The city of Hoshangabad has been granted to Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Devākar Pandit has been given a *kharīṭa* addressed to Nawab Muḥammad Ḥayāt Khān directing the latter to deliver up the fort of that city to the Maharaja. Māhādajī Sindhia is at Kanauj. He has sixty guns of various sizes and a large quantity of powder with him. The news-writer at the Konkan [Bombay] has written to Nānā that the English at Bombay have loaded with military stores six vessels which are at present lying at anchor. It is believed that they will proceed towards the fort of Bassein. Nānā has accordingly despatched a reinforcement of 2,000 horse and foot towards the Konkan for the assistance of the garrison stationed there.

The Peshwa accompanied by Harī Pandit went to the house of Visājī where he was presented with cloths, jewels and other articles by the

1780

latter. The Peshwa in return invited Visājī to his own house and bestowed on him a *khil'at* which he refused to accept. It is now believed that he will be restored to his former office. Information has been received that Col. Goddard and Raghūnāth Rāo with five battalions of sepoys and 2,000 horse are encamped outside the town of Surat. The latter, it is reported, has despatched a combined force of horse and foot numbering about 2,000 to the *pargana* of Dali. The Bombay Government have sent a reinforcement of two battalions to the Colonel. Nānā Farnavīs keeps strict secrecy about the news that he receives from Surat. He writes letters to Māhādajī Sindhia with his own hand and does not trust others. He has sent Venkat Rāo Narsingh to learn the true state of affairs at Surat and has despatched Kishan Rāo in the company of Harī Singh, *vakīl* of Ḥaidar Alī Nāik, to the fort of Seringapatam with a view to concluding a treaty with the Nāik on the following terms. That the territories conquered from the Nāik will be restored to him on condition that he will pay Rs 20,00,000 for the present year and Rs 12,00,000 annually in future; that he will oppose the English if they attempt to cross to the Peshwa's territories and that he will lend Nānā military assistance against the English. It is said that Guldār Khān, the son of Amīr Khān deceased, is staying with 3,000 horse in the fort of Ranpur. For want of a sufficient supply of pure water in the fort the army of the Peshwa numbering about 10,000 has marched to a village at a distance of three *kos* from the fort. The *ta'lluqdār* of Bhingar wanted to drive away Mewājī Bābā, a dependant of Nānā Farnavīs, from the fort of Ahmadnagar. The Bābā hearing of it wrote to the *ta'lluqdār* a secret letter offering to surrender the fort. The message was intercepted by Nānā's men. Seeing his letter Nānā confined all the *mutaṣaddīs* employed by Bābā and stationed guards at their houses and at that of Bābā. It is reported that a dispute has arisen between Ḥaidar Alī Nāik and Muḥammad Alī, the *Ṣūbadār* of Arcot. On 22 *Shawwāl* (2nd November 1779) Nānā on behalf of the Peshwa restored Visājī to his former office. He has invited all the chiefs of the army to join him in the war with the English. Gopāl Sambhājī and Harī are dead. (*TR 16, pp. 1-12, no 1.*)

Jan. 15. **1707.** From Raghūnāth Rāo. Has written three letters to him since his arrival at Surat but is sorry to say that as yet he has received no reply. Refers him to the letters of Rājārām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī for particulars. (*TR 15, p. 3, no 2; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Jan. 15. **1708.** From the King. Says that on several occasions Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah mismanaged the affairs of the state and neglected to show the attachment and obedience to the King due from him. It has also been represented to His Majesty that although outwardly he kept up a correspondence with the English, in reality, he bore enmity to them. He (Majdu'd-Daulah) frequently censured the conduct of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah in the affairs of the *Vizārat*. Being disgusted with his behaviour, His Majesty has dismissed him and has bestowed the administration of the affairs, together with a *khil'at* of investiture, on Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah, the most suitable person for the office. Asks him to address letters in his name henceforward. (*TR 15, pp. 3-5, no 3; AR 4, p. 116.*)

1780

Jan. 15. **1709.** From Ikrām Alī Khān. Says that the allowance of Rs 490 per mensem which his late father Niyāz Beg Khān used to receive from the *Khālisa Sharīfa* of Murshidabad has been suspended since his death. On receiving a *shuqqa* from His Majesty the Governor-General was kind enough to direct Mr Baber to restore the stipend to the heirs of the deceased. Mr Baber thereafter made particular enquiry into the case from Raja Durlabh Rāy, Raja Debī Singh and other *mutaṣaddīs* of the *Khālisa* and became convinced of the truth of the claim. But the gentleman, he is sorry to say, did nothing for the restitution of the aforesaid grant. His Majesty seeing the pitiable condition of the writer took the trouble of writing a second *shuqqa* on the subject which Qurbān Alī, his elder brother, will present to the Governor-General. Hopes that the Governor-General will once again direct Mr Baber to restore the *tankhwāh* to the survivors of his late father with effect from the time it has been suspended. (*TR 15, pp. 5-6, no 4; AR 4, p. 116.*)

Jan. 19. **1710.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter asking him to summon the person, who impersonates the Bhāo, at the criminal court of Benares and to punish him if, on trial, he is found guilty of committing violence and murder. Says in reply that the pretender in spite of all obstructions that were put in his way by Mr Graham and the writer succeeded in raising troops and exciting commotion in the town. The writer thereupon deputed some of his men in order to check his progress and to cut off his resources but all proved ineffectual. A scuffle ensued between the writer's men and the followers of the pretender in which two persons were killed and three wounded. His men however caught him alive and brought him to Mr Graham who, some time after, sent him to the fort of Chunar where he is still confined. The writer is of opinion that the accused is guilty of no murder or violence except in open war and that a charge of murder has not yet been brought against him by any one in the criminal court of Benares. Has represented the true facts of the case and is awaiting direction from the Governor-General in the matter. (*TR 15, pp. 6-8, no 5; AR 4, p. 114.*)

Jan. 19. **1711.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter of 23 December 1779. On an enquiry into the case referred to by the Governor-General it transpired that the late Nawab Nusrat Jang had deputed an *amīn* on the complaints of the *vakīls* of the *zamīndārs* in order to hold an enquiry into the crime of the offenders but no information whatsoever has yet been received from him. As the matter required immediate attention, the writer instead of waiting for the report of the *amīn* sent, agreeably to the desire of the Governor-General, agents with a *parwāna* for the apprehension of Mīr Bakhsh 'Alī and Mīran and called upon the *Faujdār* of Dacca to see that they are sent 'here' at once. Will thoroughly investigate the case on the arrival of the alleged offenders and will inform the Governor-General of the result. If the crime is proved against them, the writer will not fail in the least to mete out to them the punishment they deserve. Requests him to appoint a suitable man in the place of Mīr Bakhsh 'Alī, the *Faujdar*, in order that the work of the *Faujdārī* may not

1780

suffer and to direct the gentlemen at Dacca to see that the administration is run smoothly. (*TR 15, pp. 8-9, no 6; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Jan. 19. 1712. From Wāṣil 'Alī Khān. Says that Muḥammad Ẕākir and the other *Maulavīs* who have been discharged from their offices still command an influence over the Nawab who is guided by their advice and opinion in all matters. Cannot discover what their intentions are. But if they are allowed to exert their influence, he is afraid, the *Nāib-Qāẓīs*, who are his subordinates, will pay little attention to his directions and in consequence it would be difficult for him to execute the sentences passed in the courts of the three *ṣābas*. In fact one such case has already happened. Maulavī Tāju'd-Dīn, Muḥammad Isrā'īl and Maulavī 'Abdu'l 'Ulā combined to oppose the orders of the *Ṣadr 'Adālat*. They changed their attitude only when it was pointed out to them that their opposition was illegal. In such circumstances the Khān can do nothing without the help of the Governor-General. Requests him therefore to favour him with a letter to the Nawab asking him to pay attention and give his approbation to whatever the writer shall represent to him about the affairs of the *'adālāt* and the *Qāẓīs*. Is confident that by this means the law will be respected and the *nāibs* will obey his orders. (*TR 15, pp. 9-10, no 7; AR 4, p. 121.*)

Jan. 19. 1713. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that on many occasions his officers have transgressed the law of justice by yielding to outside influences and desiring him therefore to issue *parwānas* to all of them strictly warning them against such conduct in future. Says in reply that after the dismissal of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān the Nawab conducted the affairs of the *Faujdārī 'adālat* with the necessary caution and circumspection for about five months. Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān then arrived and took over the entire charge of the office. The Khān efficiently carried on the business of the court for some time. When he fell ill, a capable man was appointed to act in his place. On the death of the Khān agreeably to the desire of the Governor-General he took the arduous task upon himself. From an inspection of the proceedings of the courts it transpired that there had been some irregularities in the past and the conduct of those who were at fault was accordingly reported to the Governor-General. Had these cases been brought to the Nawab's notice earlier he would certainly have meted out condign punishment to the delinquents.

Has just received a complaint from an individual saying that his case has been unjustly decided through the underhand machinations of his opponent. Has ordered the *Maulavīs* to investigate the case and submit their report without delay. Will inform the Governor-General of the result of their enquiries as soon as it is received. As desired by the Governor-General, he has issued *parwānas* to all his officers directing them not to pay regard to the intercession or recommendation of any one but to execute the sentence of the law in every instance and warning them that if they should in the least deviate from this they would not meet with his countenance and favour. (*TR 15, pp. 11-12, no 8; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Jan. 19. 1714. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. From the correspondence that passed between him and the Governor-General during the last year

1780

he has learnt of the latter's suspicion against the Poona ministers, of his request to the writer to supply provisions and other necessaries to the English detachment which is now on its way to Surat, and of the Governor-General's intentions to form an alliance with the writer through the agency of Mr Elliot. In response to these advances he had despatched a few of his own suggestions to the Governor-General through Benirām Pandit and Rāmakanta. But as those views did not meet with the approval of the Governor-General he dropped them for the present. Says that Colonel Goddard's march to Surat was in contravention of his advice; that the Government of Bombay are solely responsible for the breach of treaty obligations with the Peshwa's government and for the subsequent repulse of their army near Poona and for the surrender of Raghūnāth Rāo to Sindhia. Has also learnt from a letter lately received from the Governor-General that he has given up his designs and that he desires to establish a permanent alliance with the Maharaja. For the sake of contracting this friendship the writer had to leave his ancient allies, *viz.*, the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and had to expose himself to the resentment of the people of the Deccan. Had despatched Devākar Pandit to Poona with a view to persuading the ministers there to sink their differences with the English and to form an alliance with them. Arriving there, the Pandit held many conferences with the Poona ministers and in conclusion learnt that the English had been guilty of breaking the treaty obligations in almost all cases. The Pandit informed Colonel Goddard of all that he had learnt and asked him to come to a settlement with the Poona ministers. The Colonel in reply desired the Pandit to request Nānā Farnavīs, to send one of his accredited agents to him in order to settle the terms of a new treaty with him. The Colonel, however, immediately after wrote another letter to the Pandit saying that he wanted personally to repair to Poona for the purpose and that he had afforded protection to Raghūnāth Rāo simply with a view to preventing him from creating any disturbance in the Peshwa's territories. So Nānā Farnavīs directed the Pandit to invite the Colonel. In the meantime the latter intimated to the Pandit that he did not agree to the treaty concluded by the Chief of Bombay [Convention of Wargaon] and that both parties should therefore conform to the treaty executed by Colonel Upton [Treaty of Purandhar]. Nānā Farnavīs being informed of this brought out a copy of the treaty concluded by Colonel Upton and showed the Pandit the terms which were intentionally infringed by the English. The Pandit having noted down those terms sent them to the Governor-General and requested his opinion in the matter but as no reply was forthcoming his negotiation came to a standstill. The agents of the Peshwa in the meantime had an interview with the Colonel. He despatched one of the agents with the message that the Poona Government should pay the expenses of his army one year's revenue from Gujrat; that they should restore all Raghūnāth Rāo's property that is in their possession and grant him a place for residence; and that they should discharge the pay due to his followers. Nānā disapproved these terms and wrote all about this to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī, one of his allies. The Nawab in reply said that the Government of Madras also were breaking their engagements with

1780

him and that therefore they should combine and oppose the English from all sides; and that Ḥaidar 'Alī may also be induced to join the confederacy. The Poona ministers concurred with the Nawab in this proposal and even asked Devākar Pandit to get himself prepared both for defensive and offensive operations against the English. The Pandit said that having regard to the affinity that existed between his government and that of the Peshwa, he was ever ready to comply with their requests. But that the best course for them would be to come to an agreement with the English and that the Pandit was ready to exert himself to effect this purpose, if they so desired. Nānā Farnavīs expressed his satisfaction at this suggestion but at the same time warned the Pandit to be very careful lest while the negotiation was in progress the English should raise troops and take them by surprise. The Pandit, however, after waiting in vain for a long time in expectation of the Governor-General's order to carry on the negotiation returned to Nagpur and represented all these particulars to the Maharaja. Meanwhile the Maharaja received many letters from Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and the Peshwa calling upon him to raise troops and to march them to Bengal. It is highly desirable therefore that a reconciliation should soon be effected between the English on the one hand and the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī on the other. Requests the Governor-General therefore to intimate to him in explicit terms the conditions on which the desired treaty may be based. (*TR 16, pp. 13-47, no 2; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Jan. 19. 1715. From Devākar Pandit. Had learnt from him that he had not the slightest inclination to depart from the treaty subsisting between the Company and the Poona ministers and that whatever disorder prevailed in the latter's dominions were due to the rashness and impudence of the Bombay Chief. Had also received several letters from Colonel Goddard professing a strong desire for peace and mentioning that the shelter he had afforded to Raghūnāth Rāo was simply with a view to preventing him from creating commotion within the Mahratta dominions. Says that agreeably to the wishes of the Colonel a trustworthy person, on behalf of the Peshwa's government, was despatched to him to discuss the terms of the treaty. But before the arrival of the agent at Surat a second letter of the Colonel was received mentioning that in order to accelerate the business he would prefer a personal conference with the ministers. The latter open-heartedly accepted this offer and pitched a tent outside the town to receive him. But the Colonel instead of coming personally despatched one Nihāl Chand saying that by the terms of the Treaty of Purandhar certain *maḥāls* were made over to the English but as they were not put in possession of the same the revenue for that year amounting to Rs 3,00,000 must be made good to them now. It was also represented that as those *maḥāls* were not actually yielding the stipulated amount but were giving a deficit of Rs 96,000 every year the ministers must make up the difference. The Colonel further demanded that Raghūnāth Rāo should be provided with a *jāgīr* for his maintenance and must be left free to reside wherever he might desire. Nānā Farnavīs and Māhādajī Sindhia having learnt these exorbitant demands of the Colonel remonstrated with the writer for

1780

persuading them to rely on the words of the English. They emphatically protested against all the demands of the Colonel and were greatly annoyed with him for his offering a refuge to Raghūnāth Rāo, who, in their opinion, was the root of all these troubles. They also declared that since the state of affairs had taken such an unexpected turn they were obliged to prepare for war with the assistance of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Ḥaidar 'Alī Nāik. The writer finding himself unable to bring about a reconciliation between the parties under the existing circumstances hastened back to Nagpur and related the whole matter to his master (Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla). Says that it is his only desire now that peace may be concluded between the Company and the Peshwa's government through the mediation and under the guarantee of his master. (*TR 16, pp. 48-61, no 3; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Jan. 19. 1716. From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter saying that the negotiations so long carried on by Mr Holland under the directions of the Government of Madras were contrary to the wishes of the Supreme Council of Calcutta, and that the gentleman's commission has therefore been suspended for the present. Says that he greatly admired the English for their strict adherence to the terms of their treaty. Is surprised therefore to see the Madras Government constantly departing from the terms of their engagements without any justification. Mr Holland on his arrival at Hyderabad requested the Nawab to give up his claims on the tribute of Rajahmundry and other *sarkārs*. The Madras Government, in defiance of all the terms of their treaty, dispossessed his brother Nawab Basālat Jang of the *sarkār* of Murtazanagar which belonged to him for life. Had reported these matters to the Governor-General but receiving no reply from him and seeing the violences of the Madras Government ever increasing he determined to avenge the wrong done to him. But the letter of the Governor-General full of friendly assurances reached him in the nick of time and he put a stop to all his preparations. Will be highly pleased if the Madras Government even from now stick to the terms of the agreement and relinquish possession of Murtazanagar. But if they fail to effect this arrangement he would be obliged to take up arms against them. Requests the Governor-General therefore to instruct the Governor and Council of Madras to abstain from all such deviations as they might lead to disastrous consequences. (*TR 16, pp. 61-70, no 4; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Jan. 19. 1717. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received an *'arẓī* from the *zamīndārs* of Ambarabad complaining that the robbers have been constantly committing depredations in their district. Directs him therefore to investigate the matter very carefully and to see that the grievances of the complainants are redressed. Encloses the *'arẓī* for his information. (*CI 10, p. 230, no 376.*)

Jan. 21. 1718. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that on the recommendation of Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, the late Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān had promised to provide one Shaikh Ghulām Riẓā with an appointment in the *Faujdārī*. As the Khān is now dead the Governor-General will be glad if the addressee can find a suitable office for this man. (*CI 10, pp. 230-1, no 377.*)

1780

Jan. 21. **1719.** To Mīr Saidū. Is glad to hear of his safe arrival at Murshidabad. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 231, no 378.*)

Jan. 21. **1720.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Motīrām is proceeding towards his quarter (Benares) and that he will pay a visit to the Raja. Asks the Raja to afford him every assistance that he may stand in need of. (*CI 10, p. 231, no 379.*)

Jan. 26. **1721.** Copy of the treaty between Colonel Goddard and Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar, dated 26 January 1780.[1] Fatḥ Singh agrees to join the English army with 3,000 horse in their war with the Mahrattas on the following terms. He shall cede to the English his districts south of the Tapti as also Sinor on the Narbada and the revenues of Broach. In return, he shall receive the Peshwa's territory north of the Mahi. (*CI 12, pp. 70-6, no 37.*)

Jan. 28. **1722.** From the Raja of Jainagar. Has sent him two letters—one informing him that he paid his respects to His Majesty and the other acknowledging the receipt of the Governor-General's presents. Says that he has despatched Kishan Rāo and Bāl Kishan with presents for the Governor-General. Now that their friendship has gained a wide publicity it is incumbent on either parties to strive to maintain it. Refers him to his *vakīls* for further particulars. (*TR 15, pp. 13-14, no 9.*)

Jan. 28. **1723.** From Raja Bishan Nath Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter referring him to Bāl Kishan for particulars. (*TR 15, pp. 14-15, no 10.*)

Jan. 28. **1724.** News from Nagpur. It is reported that Nānā Farnavīs having pulled down the house of Sakharām Bāpū has taken possession of Rs 60,00,000 which he found in it. The report appears to be false and seems to have been invented in order to impress on the people of Nagpur with the immensity of Nānā's riches. Another report has also been received written apparently with the same motive, that Nānā has taken Rs 15,00,000 from Morābā. Guldār Khān, the son of Mīr Khān, having rebelled against the Poona ministers is staying in the neighbourhood of Chokah. Sindhia's army which was despatched to reduce him was repulsed. Colonel Goddard who had gone to Bombay is reported to have returned to his camp. It is reported that the English have taken possession of Bassein. Chimnājī Bāpū is lying inactive with his army in Berar. Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān's *jāgīrdārs* have represented to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to instruct his son (Chimnājī) not to march through their territories. They in return offer to lend him any amount of money that may be required for the maintenance of his forces. The Nawab has sent a confidential agent to Devākar Pandit with a *khil'at* of condolence on the death of his wife. (*TR 16, pp. 70-4, no 5; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jan. 30. **1725.** From the Peshwa. Complimentary. (*TR 16, pp. 74-5, no 6; AR 4, p. 101.*)

[1] *Vide* Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, volume VIII, pp. 25-30.

1780

Jan. 30. **1726.** From Bālāji Pandit. Has received his letter intimating that Colonel Goddard has been fully authorised to conclude peace with the Poona ministers. Says that agreeably to the wishes of the Colonel one Lachhman Rāo Gobind on behalf of the Peshwa's government was despatched to him in order to discuss the terms of the proposed treaty. The agent after many conferences with the Colonel learnt that the latter had little inclination for peace. The Colonel now says that he has not been empowered to settle the terms of the treaty. The Governor-General has always mentioned that the gentleman has full powers to conclude peace but the Colonel denies the fact. Is surprised to hear such conflicting statements. (*TR 16, pp. 75-81, no 7 ; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Feb. 3. **1727.** From Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān. Has learnt that the Chief of Bombay has once more determined to uphold the cause of Raghūnāth Rāo and that Colonel Goddard has arrived at Surat from Calcutta for the same purpose. Says that these actions are contrary to the Governor-General's repeated assurances that Raghūnāth Rāo would not receive English support as he is an enemy of the Poona ministers who are the Nawab's allies. Further says that Mr Holland who is staying with him represents that the writer should forego his claims on the tribute of Rajahmundry and other *sarkārs*. The Madras Government have contrary to the terms of the treaty dispossessed his brother Basālat Jang of Murtazanagar which belonged to him for life. All these circumstances show that the English do not want the continuation of the friendship with the writer. Anyhow he is ready to defend his claims and wants to know explicitly from the Governor-General his intentions in the matter. (*TR 16, pp. 81-9, no 8 ; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Feb. 4. **1728.** To.....[1] Is greatly pleased to learn from his letter that he has completed the construction of the tomb of Mr Elliot. Sends an elephant for Raja Bishan Nāth Singh. Directs him to see that the elephant is safely passed through his jurisdiction. (*CI 10, p. 231, no 380.*)

Feb. 4. **1729.** To Dīwān Hirdai Rām. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 232, no 381.*)

Feb. 4. **1730.** To Raja Bishan Nāth Singh. In compliance with his request sends an elephant to him. (*CI 10, p. 232, no 382.*)

Feb. 5. **1731.** From Rāy Rādhā Kishan. Has regularly paid at Murshidabad the rent of his *ta'lluq* as fixed by the Governor-General. Since the time he obtained from the court of law a decree against Raja Debī Singh, *Dīwān*, on a charge of assault, the latter has become his enemy and is trying every possible means to divest him of his *ta'lluq*. Consequently he raised the rent of the writer's *ta'lluq* to Rs 500 and having inserted the amount in the papers of *jam'a* obtained somehow the signature of Mr Baber on them. When his men went to deposit rent for the current year and the year before the *Dīwān* refused to accept it unless it was paid at the enhanced rate. Actuated by his evil motive the *Dīwān* will neither allow his men to appear before the gentleman of

[1] Illegible.

1780

the district nor will accept the rent until the close of the year, in order that his name may appear in the list of the defaulters and his *ta'lluq* may be put up to public sale. Requests therefore that he may be allowed to deposit his rentat the *Khāliṣa Sharīfa* direct in order to enable him to pay his *mālguzārī* without any obstruction. (*TR 15, pp. 15-17, no 11; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Feb. 7. **1732.** From Nawab Niẓām Ālī Khān. Says that the Government of Madras do not attach any importance to the directions of the Governor-General. They deputed Mr Holland to wait on him (the writer) without his consent and even contrary to his wishes. And now when the Nawab commenced negotiations through him they recall him. Is unable to assign any reason to the attitude of the Madras Government. They appear to have been annoyed with the gentleman for the reason that he had informed the Governor-General of the state of affairs of 'this' quarter. Requests the addressee therefore to send a man from Calcutta to conduct the negotiations in the place of Mr Holland. Will be thankful if this is done before the departure of that gentleman to Madras.

(1) *The Governor of Madras to Nawab Niẓām Ālī Khān.* Is much concerned to hear from Mr Holland that the Nawab entertains suspicion towards the Government of Madras. Had requested the Nawab through the gentleman to give up his claims to the tribute simply with a view to cementing the friendship between him and the Company. Nothing was farther from his mind than a breach of cordial relations with the Nawab. Since the representations of Mr Holland have not met with the approval of the Nawab, his staying there any longer is useless. Has directed him therefore immediately to repair to Madras. Requests the Nawab therefore to supply him with the necessary *dastak*. Says that although there is a scarcity of money in the treasury of the Company yet he will try his best to pay the arrears of the tribute as soon as possible.

(2) *Nawab Niẓam Ālī Khān to the Governor of Madras.* Has received his letter through Mr Holland. Has always endeavoured to maintain the friendship existing between him and the Company. Is unable, however, to give up his claims to the tribute in respect of the Northern Circars. Has no objection to the proposal of the Governor that a person on behalf of the Nawab be deputed to the Governor in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship. Will grant the necessary *dastak* to Mr Holland after he has received a reply from the Governor. (*TR 16, pp. 87-99, no 9; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Feb. 8. **1733.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. It greatly pleased him to learn from Sir John D'oyly the particulars of the reception that was accorded to him by the Nawab. Has also learnt with great pleasure that the Nawab is prepared to comply with the wishes of the writer. If it is so, the Nawab should not be afraid of anything, for he will always find the support of the Governor-General on his side. (*CI 10, p. 233, no 383; TI 21, p. 1, no 1; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Feb. 10. **1734.** From the Raja of Tippera. His *'āmils* had brought to his notice that unless he gave *mālẓāmins* to stand surety for the payment

1780

of the revenue the affairs of the collection could not be advantageously managed. Having thought this a doing of the gentleman of this district he had requested the Governor-General in his previous *'arzī* to remove him from there. Has since discovered that it was all the mischief of his *'āmils* and the gentleman had nothing to do with the matter. While withdrawing his former request he says that the gentleman, if allowed to stay in his district, can insure the prosperity of his country and the security of his subjects. Owing to his advanced age he is unable himself to attend closely to the business of the collection and badly needs the assistance of a competent man. Requests the Governor-General therefore to allow the gentleman to continue to stay 'here'. (*TR 15, pp. 17-18, no 12; AR 4, p. 121.*)

Feb. 10. **1735.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. When General Coote was at Patna he spoke to him about the release of his *jāgīr* lying in the dominion of Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. The General promised to use his influence if the Raja could procure him a letter from the Governor-General to the Nawab on this subject. Requests the Governor-General therefore to favour him with two letters—one to the Nawab and the other to the General—for the restitution of his *jāgīr*. (*TR 15, p. 18, no 13; AR 4, p. 114.*)

Feb. 10. **1736.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah Has received his letter. Says that the Court of Directors have ordered the restoration of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the office he occupied in January 1778. Recommends that he should comply with their wishes. Has lately received a letter from England [the Court of Directors] directing him to withhold the pensions assigned to Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam. Order for the reinstatement of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has again been repeated in this letter. Refers him to Sir John D'oyly for further particulars. (*CI 12, pp. 44-5, no 17; TI 22, pp. 1-2, no 1; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Feb. 14. **1737.** To the *Faujdār* of Kalighat. Has received information from Mr Barton that on 9 February at about 2 o'clock in the morning a robbery was committed at his residence and that the gentleman, in consequence, lost a gold watch and several other valuable articles. Desires him therefore to cause a diligent search to be made for the apprehension of the robbers and for the recovery of the stolen property. (*CI 10, p. 233, no 384; TI 21, p. 1, no 2; AI 4, p. 125.*)

Feb. 14[1]. **1738.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Encloses the copy of a notification[2] circulated in Calcutta and desires him to issue one of the same tenor to all his subordinates. Desires him further to send an authenticated copy of it, through the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, to all the foreign settlements. (*CI 10, p. 234, no 385; TI 21, p. 1, no 3; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Feb. 16. **1739.** Nawab Aṣafu'd Daulah to Raja Gobind Rām. Has received his *'arzī*. Transmits the reply of the Governor-General's letter and calls upon him to secure an explicit answer to it and to send the same to

[1] February 12 is the date given in the volume of Copies.

[2] The notification is not forthcoming. The reference is to an order of the Supreme Council relating to the importation of coast salt. *Vide* letter no 1698.

1780

him. Says that Mr Purling has acted in a very unbecoming and unprecedented manner. Although the Nawab desired him to examine the accounts of his receipts and disbursements and to see for himself if any surplus was left over he would not listen. The gentleman not only stopped the *jāgīrs* of his grandmother, mother, uncle and brothers but also his (the Nawab's) personal household expenses. The Nawab in consequence was obliged to dismiss his 1,500 horse, three battalions and all his personal attendants. Asks him to represent the case to the Governor-General in a suitable manner and to remind him of his (the Nawab's) long-standing friendship and faithful adherence to the Company. Is greatly desirous of seeing the Governor-General and has therefore requested him to arrange an interview either at Calcutta or in the Nawab's own dominions. Asks the addressee to persuade the Governor-General to agree to the proposal. Had learnt from the Raja's letter of the displeasure of the Governor-General at the writer's having taken away the *maḥāls* from the Major [Hannay]. Is of opinion that the case is not so serious as has been supposed in some quarters. Has, however, in compliance with the Governor-General's wishes restored Gorakhpur and three other *maḥāls* to the Major. Desires him to discuss these points with the Governor-General and to send him a detailed reply thereof. Dated 3 February 1780. (*TR 15, pp. 197-202, no 1.*)

Feb. 16. **1740.** Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Rām. Yesterday [5 February 1780] General Sir Eyre Coote enquired of the writer through Mr Vansittart about the causes that led to the dismissal of his troops and personal attendants and exhorted him not to be disheartened on his present calamity, for he would represent his case to the Supreme Council. The Nawab in reply said that his adversity needed no exposition as it was known to the whole world. Says that he was proud of the friendship that subsisted between his family and the Company for the last twenty-one years and is therefore greatly afflicted now to see a breach of it. The *jāgīrs* which he had granted to his relations and dependants for their maintenance were in spite of the writer's protest taken away from them with the result that they were left to poverty and want. Can blame none but his fate for all these untoward happenings. Being disgusted with the ways of the world, is leading a retired life and his only desire now is to secure for once an interview with the gentlemen of the Council and having accomplished it to pass the remainder of his life in some holy place. The General gave a sympathetic ear to these representations and consoled him much.

Had drawn Mr Purling's attention to the fact that his dependants enjoyed the possession of the *jāgīrs* under the guarantee of the Company and that it would be disgraceful to the Nawab if they were to be deprived of their only means of subsistence. The gentleman replied that he had been called upon by the Council to procure money by whatever means possible and that he was acting in conformity with the terms of the existing treaty which explicitly stipulated that in case of necessity every avenue would be explored for its realisation. Seeing no help the Nawab at last promised to pay him all that he would demand. It was only then that the gentleman relinquished half of every *jāgīr* to its beneficiary. Is much dismayed on account of this innovation towards his family. Asks him therefore to explain to the Governor-General that

the *jāgīrs* have been forced from his relations and dependants in spite of his remonstrances. It is necessary to represent this fully, for in the absence of correct information the Governor-General may get displeased with him when complaints reach him from the writer's mother and grandmother. Asks him further to represent privately to the Governor-General that the writer is very anxious to see him at Calcutta. Dated 6 February 1780. (*TR 13, pp. 203-11, no 2.*)

1741. From Murtazā Khān. Has already informed him of his safe arrival at Murshidabad. Says that the pressing demands of his creditors have made his life miserable. Has no protector other than the Governor-General and therefore requests him to favour the writer with a loan of Rs 60,000 so that he may be able to discharge his debts. Will repay the amount by monthly instalments of Rs 1,000 which may be deducted from his stipend. (*TR 15, p. 19, no 14; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Feb. 16. **1742.** From the Raja of Jainagar. Believes that his letter accompanying horses and other presents sent through his *vakīl*, Bāl Kishan, must have reached the Governor-General. Refers him to his *vakīl* for particulars. (*TR 15, p. 20, no 15; AR 4, p. 116.*)

Feb. 16 **1743.** From Ḥasan 'Ali Khān, Aḥmad 'Ali Khān and Kocha Khān, the sons of the late Khudā Nawāz Khān. Represent that their father died in the year 1774 leaving behind five sons—Alif Khān and Imām Bakhsh Khān by two different mothers and the petitioners by the third. Gobind Rām, their displaced *gumāshta*, taking undue advantage of the petitioners minority obtained Alif Khān the full possession of the entire *zamīndārī* and deprived them of even a dwelling house. When a complaint was made to the Chief of Dacca, Alif Khān attempted their lives. In fact, he is still watching his opportunity to carry out the nefarious design. They have therefore sent Muḥammad Bashārat in order to acquaint the Governor-General with all the particulars. Hopes the Council will grant a decree in their favour putting them in the possession of their hereditary *zamīndārī*. (*TR 15, pp. 21-2, no 16; AR 4, p. 115.*)

Feb. 17. **1744.** From the *'Ulamās* of Calcutta. Some ignorant persons created a great commotion on the day of *'Āshūra* (10th day of *Muḥarram*) this year and in the height of excitement stabbed a man with a sword. The Governor-General thinks that the rituals observed on this occasion, contrary to (Muhammadan) law, are the prime cause of the disturbances of this nature. It is necessary to put a stop to all such malpractices. The opinion of the *'Ulamās* is therefore requested on this point. Say that it is true that some of the rituals observed on the day of *'Āshura* are not in conformity with the religious tenents of the *Sunnīs* yet the interest which the people of every town and village take in the performance of these practices is not unknown to the Governor-General. The rich and the poor according to their respective means distribute alms to the beggars and give them food and clothes. During the first ten days of the month, the Muhammadans observe fast and prayer. The officials of the courts also suspend their work during these days. He who objects to these customs is generally outcasted and is considered among the descendants of Yazīd. Once the

1780

Emperor Aurangzeb desired to put a stop to some of these unlawful practices but considering the fact that the measure might engender disaffection among the subjects he gave up the idea. During the reign of Muḥammad Shah, Nawab 'Iwaẓ Khān, *Nāib* of Aurangabad, once prohibited the people of the place he governed from observing those practices. The people of the place rose in rebellion and the guards and the soldiers of the Nawab deserted him and joined the rebels. The Nawab was then forced to withdraw his order. Under these circumstances they (the *'Ulamās*) are of opinion that it is not advisable for the Governor-General to interfere in this question and that the few ignorant persons guilty of disturbing the peace should receive condign punishment. They are further of opinion that the Governor-General with a view to preventing such disturbances in future should proclaim that a particularly severe punishment will be meted out to those who might use offensive or provoking language towards the elders of a rival faith or in any way pick up a wanton quarrel. (*OR 3.*)

Feb. 17. 1745. From Rāy Kirat Chand. Says that his deceased brother Rāy Judarām, the *Peshkār* of the *Niẓāmat*, enjoyed during his life-time a *jāgīr* yielding one *lākh* of *dāms* in the *pargana* of Naubatpur in the province of Bihar. But on his brother's death last year the Chief of Patna resumed the *jāgīr* and deprived his survivors of the only source of their maintenance. Requests the Governor-General therefore to favour him with an order from the [Supreme] Council calling upon the Chief to restore the *jāgīr* to the heirs of the deceased. (*TR 15, p. 22, no 17 ; AR 4, p. 116.*)

Feb. 17. 1746. *Credential granted to Mr John Holland.* The Governor-General and Council do fully authorise Mr John Holland to negotiate a treaty with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and agree to ratify and confirm whatever engagements the gentleman may enter into with the Nawab. Dated Fort William 17 February. (*CI 12, pp. 47-8, no 19 ; TI 22, pp. 6-7, no 3 ; AI 4, p. 105.*)

Feb. 17. 1747. To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter. Is much concerned to learn that the Nawab attributes the recall of Mr Holland by the Governor and Council of Madras to their unfriendly disposition towards him. But so far as his knowledge goes he never found them deviating from the terms of the treaty subsisting between them and the Nawab. The Governor-General on his own part assures the Nawab that he has been always trying to promote the interests of the Nawab and as a testimony to his words he will only refer him to the appointment just made of a minister to reside in his court in behalf of the Company. Has also asked the Government of Madras to allow Mr Holland to continue at Hyderabad in the capacity of the minister for Bengal. In the meantime the gentleman is being furnished with credentials authorising him to act as agent plenipotentiary of the Company. (*CI 12, pp. 49-50, no 20 ; TI 22, pp. 3-5, no 2 ; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Feb. 17. 1748. To Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. Had long desired to write to him and would have actually done so, had not the Governor of Madras been in communication with him. Has lately received certain reports which have induced him to address the Khān immediately in order to remove

1780

any misunderstanding that might have taken root in his mind. It has been conveyed to him from time to time that the Khān desires to invade the Carnatic, that he has commenced hostilities towards the English and that he has entered into an alliance with the Mahrattas and other powers against the English and their ally, the Nawab of the Carnatic. But he never gave credit to these reports and always placed his entire confidence in the wisdom of the Khān in this matter. Suspicion and mutual jealousies often create enmities and thus two states whose dominions border upon each other are often drawn into a war against their interests as well as their wishes. In order to prevent such consequences suggests that the Khān should fully study the sentiments and intentions of the Company towards him before taking any step against them. The writer as the Chief of the Bengal Council which is vested with the power of declaring peace and war affirms that nothing hostile to the Khān's person or Government is intended nor shall any aggressive measures be taken by any of the English Governments. Requests that the Khān should also frankly declare his intention in the matter in order that the Company might conduct themselves accordingly. In order to prevent delay despatches the letter by express *qāṣids*. If the Khān is desirous of strengthening the ties of friendship between himself and the English he can do so by sending one of his agents with full powers to negotiate with the Governor-General or allow the latter to depute one of his own behalf at the Khān's court. (*CI 12, pp. 50-3, no 21; TI 22, pp. 7-14, no 4; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Feb. 18.[1] **1749.** To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that Benīrām Pandit is coming from Benares to Calcutta. Requests that every facility may be given him to enable him to accomplish his journey in safety. (*CI 10, p. 234, no 386; TI 21, p. 2, no 5; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Feb. 18.[1] **1750.** To Benīrām Pandit. Desires him to return to Calcutta as soon as convenient. Raja Chait Singh has been requested to lend him every assistance that he may stand in need of in the course of his journey. (*CI 10, pp. 234-5, no 387; TI 21, p. 2, no 4; AI 4, p. 125.*)

Feb. 19. **1751.** News from Delhi. It is reported from Aurangabad that Nawab Niẓām Alī has despatched Saifu'd-Daulah and other officers towards Madras at the head of 12,000 horse and foot. It is believed that he will soon join them personally. Raghūnāth Rāo is at Surat and Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān is gone to Bombay. The former's wife and two sons are with Māhādajī Sindhia. Raghūnāth has already made himself master of Jambusar, the *Qil'adār* of which place is dead. He (Raghūnāth) has raised 20,000 horse and foot from Gujrat and is now engaged in settling the *band-o-bast* of the districts which have fallen into his hands. Nānā Farnavīs is at Poona, Sindhia at Jamgaon, Hulkar at Babgaon, Ḥaidar at Seringapatam and Basālat Jang at Adoni. Hulkar has sent Mudhojī Bhonsla's son with 10,000 horse to Nānā Farnavīs. Dated 29 January. (*TR 16, pp. 102-5, no 11; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Feb. 19 **1752.** Mr Purling to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Under instructions from Calcutta he had before this intimated to the Nawab that from the

[1] Feb. 19, is the date given in the volume of Copies.

1780

date that General Sir Eyre Coote crossed the Karamnasa and proceeded towards Lucknow his allowances will have to be paid by the Nawab. Has now received a reply to this but is unable to make out its purport. He (the Nawab) says that if the matter had been left to him he would have paid the General even more than what the Council have directed. Requests therefore that this point may be explained to him in more explicit terms.

Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Purling. What he meant in his last letter was that it was hardly necessary for the gentlemen of the Council to write about General Sir Eyre Coote's allowance. The friendship between the English and the Nawab is so intimate that he would of his own accord have supplied the General with everything necessary. Will add, however, that an enquiry about this matter is highly improper in the addressee. (*TR 16, pp. 105-8, no 12; AR 4, p. 103.*)

Feb. 22.[1] **1753.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter enclosing the copy of an order passed by the Council respecting the customs duty on coast salt and desiring him to circulate the order which was promulgated on 26 December 1779 and to direct the *Faujdār* of Hooghly to send copies of it to all the foreign settlements in Bengal. Sends the copy of his letter to Khān Jahān Khān for the information of the Governor-General.

(1) *Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Khān Jahān Khān.* Informs him that an order has been passed by the Council at Calcutta that after 21 March all coast salt shall pay a duty of thirty sicca rupees for every 100 maunds imported into Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Those who will attempt to evade payment shall forfeit their salt. Encloses a copy of the proclamation and directs him to circulate its copies to all foreign settlements in his jurisdiction. Dated 26 December 1779.

(2) Copy of the order explained in (1) above. (*TR 15, pp. 23-4, no 18; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Feb. 22. **1754.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that the Company have directed him in the most positive terms to restore Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the office of the *Nāib Ṣūba* and to withdraw the pension granted to Babbū Begam and Munnī Begam in January 1778. Has already stated to the Governor-General his objections to the reappointment of Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Will only say here that his sentiments remain the same with respect to the question. Acquiesces, however, in the appointment as advised by the Governor-General whom he considers his best friend. But requests that the Khān may be strictly enjoined to act on the Nawab's advice, to obtain his signature on every paper and to refrain from interfering in his household affairs. Hopes that in future if any order is received from the Company tending to diminish his honour and authority the Governor-General shall represent his case in such a manner that justice may be done to him. (*TR 16, pp. 108-13, no 13; AR 4, p. 101.*)

[1] Feb. 2, is the date given in the volume of Abstracts.

1780

Feb. 23.[1] **1755.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter Requests him to reinstate Muḥammad Riẓā Khān precisely in the same office as he held formerly. Refers him to Sir John D'oyly for further particulars. (*CI 12, pp. 53-4, no 22; TI 22, pp. 14-15, no 5; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Feb. 24. **1756.** From Nawab Niẓām Ali Khān. Complains that the Government of Madras are violating the terms of the treaty which they had entered into with him in 1768. As the Bengal Presidency had no authority over Madras at that time the Governor-General may not be aware of its existence. Sends therefore a copy for his information. It will be seen that the Government of Madras had therein agreed to pay him a fixed tribute in respect of the Northern Circars and to leave Basālat Jang in full enjoyment of the *jāgīr* of Murtazanagar granted to him by the writer for life. Contrary to this agreement the Madras Government lately deputed Mr Holland to him requesting a remission of the tribute. Further, they fraudulently possessed themselves of Murtazanagar on which account Ḥaidar became an enemy of Basālat Jang and laid waste the whole district of Adoni, his headquarters. On top of this, they recalled Mr Holland for having informed the Governor-General of the true situation of affairs! It is necessary therefore that the treaty should be renewed under the Governor-General's own hand and seal and to prevent any future infringement it should expressly be stipulated that the Nawab's *'āmils* shall continue to be employed in Murtazanagar and that the collections shall be made over to Basālat Jang. If desired, a *vakīl* may be deputed to Calcutta in order to settle this. Encloses the Nawab of Arcot's several letters with a view to informing the Governor-General of every particular respecting the Madras Government's dispute with the writer.

(1) *Copy of a treaty between Nawab Niẓām 'Alī on the one hand and the Nawab of Arcot and the Government of Madras on the other concluded in 1768*[2]. It provides that the English shall pay Rs 5 *lākhs* annually to Nawab Niẓām Ali as tribute for the Northern Circars. Basālat Jang receives the *Sarkār* of Guntur for life. The English get the *Dīwānī* of the Carnatic Balaghat in return for an annual payment of 7 *lākhs* of rupees. All *sanads* granted to Ḥaidar Ali by the *Ṣūbadārs* of the Deccan are revoked. The English agree on requisition to furnish the Nawab with two battalions of sepoys who shall be paid by the Nawab as long as they are employed in his service.

(2) *The Nawab of Arcot to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān.* Has received his letter complaining that the English are not true to their pledged faith and that Governor Rumbold of Madras is going back upon the treaty of 1768. Assures him that the Governor is a firm friend of the addressee and is eagerly desirous of preserving good relations between the English Company and the Nawab. Is sure the Government of Madras agreeably to the terms of the treaty will duly pay him the tribute on account of the Northern Circars. Will exert his utmost to give him satisfaction.

[1] Feb. 24, according to the volume of Copies.
[2] *Vide* Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IX, pp. 28-34.

1780

(3) *The Nawab of Arcot to Ṣā'it Jang* [Ibrāhīm Beg Dhonsā]. Has received his letter which was forwarded to him by Jagjīwan Dās, *vakīl*. Has explained to Governor Rumbold the suspicions of Nawab Niẓām Alī at the request of Mr Holland for remission of tribute on account of the Northern Circars. The Governor in order to give satisfaction to the Nawab has resolved to send the tribute soon. The fact is that he wishes that Nawab Niẓām Alī should dismiss the French from his service. They are the bitter enemies of the English who naturally view with grave concern any accession of influence, power or territory that the former might receive. Requests the addressee to represent these facts to the Nawab and ascertain his sentiments.

(4) *The Nawab of Arcot to Jagjīwan Dās.* Has received positive intelligence that Ḥaidar Alī has sent a *vakīl* to His Majesty's [Shah 'Ālam's] Court with a view to obtaining for himself a *farmān* for the *Ṣūbadārī* of the Deccan. It is understood that this will be granted to him on payment of 10 *lākhs* of rupees and that Ḥaidar is now thinking of despatching this sum in bills of exchange with jewels and other presents. Writes this for the information of Nawab Niẓām Alī. Dated 23 September 1778.

(5) *Jagjīwan Dās to the Nawab of Arcot.* Says that Ṣābit Jang represented to the *Ṣūba* [Nawab Niẓām Alī] everything as directed by the Nawab. The *Ṣūba* replied that he had no doubt about the sincerity of the Nawab's attachment to himself and that therefore he always treated him with special consideration. But he must know that the English had, by the terms of the treaty of 1768, agreed to consider his [the *Ṣūba's*] enemy their own, to pay a fixed tribute on account of the Northern Circars, and to respect the rights of Basālat Jang in his *jāgīr* of Murtazanagar. Now, contrary to these stipulations, the Government of Madras backed Raghūnāth Rāo against the *Ṣuba's* friends, the Poona ministers : they resolved to suspend the tribute and they possessed themselves of Murtazanagar. If they have not informed the Nawab of these proceedings it is obvious that they do not place much confidence in him.

With respect to the report of Ḥaidar's negotiations at the Imperial Court the *Ṣuba* said that it was not likely that Ḥaidar would try to obtain a *farmān* for the office of the *Ṣuba* of the Deccan. He regretted that the old order of things had vanished. The King was bereft of authority. His covetous ministers were doing exactly as they pleased and their only object was to amass wealth. A *farmān* obtained in such circumstances would not be much of an acquisition to Ḥaidar as it would carry neither men nor money with it. The Nawab might rest assured that knowing that he would have to enforce his claim at the point of sword Ḥaider had made no such application to the Emperor. (*TR 16, pp. 113-70, no 14; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Feb. 24. **1757.** From Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān. Has received his letter saying that he had no intention of supporting Raghūnāth but that some unforseen events had come to pass which led the Government of Bombay to espouse his cause. Still the Governor-General wrote to the Poona ministers declaring his intention to renew the Treaty of Purandhar but they declined the offer. The responsibility for war therefore

1780

clearly rested on them. The Governor-General further writes that he may conclude an alliance with Raghūnāth Rāo, in the same manner as with any other chief who may desire it but that care will be taken that no stipulations are made prejudicial to the Nawab's interests. Says in reply that Raghūnāth was brought up, supported and protected by the Nawab's father whose territory extended to the Narbada. But with his death the Mahrattas fell upon his dominion and usurped many a district. When a quarrel broke out between Mādhū Rāo, the Peshwa and Raghūnāth, the latter fled to the Nawab and gave him *sanads* for the relinquishment of Burhanpur, Asirgarh and other places. The Nawab in return gave him valuable assistance by means of which he defeated Mādhū Rāo. But the danger thus passed he never made the promised relinquishments so that the Nawab was compelled to make war on him, and his victorious army marched up to Poona and burnt the town to ashes. Some time after when Raghūnāth murdered his nephew, Nārāyān Rāo and assumed the Government he kept up the appearances of a friendship with the writer. But he assembled an army on the pretence of going to war with Ḥaidar and with that he invaded the Nawab's territory at a time when his forces were disbanded for a short rest. The Nawab immediately marched to Bidar and after a desultory fighting for about a month his adversary submitted to him and entered into a fresh treaty. Raghūnāth then proceeded towards Ḥaidar but the unscrupulous man once again broke his pledged faith and laid waste the Nawab's territories as he marched along. At this juncture the Poona ministers contracted a friendship with the Nawab who thereupon drove Raghūnāth away from the Deccan. The Governor-General writes that he shall see that no detriment may come to the Nawab's interest by his friendship with Raghūnāth. Says that the assurance is hardly necessary as the Mahrattas, even when at the height of their power, could effect little against him. The Governor-General declares that he is willing to abide by the Treaty of Purandhar but the Poona ministers doubt if this will be done since the English were the first to break it and therefore they insist that Raghūnāth should as a preliminary step be delivered up to them. The Nawab quite realises the difficulty of the situation and so suggests that the Rāo should retire on a *jāgīr* which the Nawab will, if desired, prevail upon the ministers to grant. In his opinion this will be the best solution of the present embarrassment and hopes the Governor-General will approve it. (*TR 16, pp. 170-84, no 15 ; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Feb. 24. 1758. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has again and again drawn the attention of the English to the increasing power of Ḥaidar, his alliance with the French and his secret project of hostilities with the English. That the Carnatic and the English dependencies in its neighbourhood have so far been left unmolested is due to the facts that a war has not broken out in Europe and that Ḥaidar was engaged in the reduction of Cuddapah and that, besides, he lately received a check at the hands of the Mahrattas. Ḥaidar's plan is first to reduce the smaller principalities that are in alliance with the English and then to descend upon them with all his might. That is why the Nawab has recommended to the Government of Madras to wrest back from him [Ḥaidar] those states that are friendly to the English. Ḥaidar has

1780

publicly shown his indignation at the defeat of the French at Mahe by reducing Cuddapah, attacking Adoni and Raichur. He is busy collecting war-like stores and is keeping a regular correspondence with the French at Mauritius. It is not safe to allow him to grow too strong. A well-trained cavalry is absolutely necessary in order to check his rising ambition. Unfortunately, now that Tanjore has been taken from him and he is overburdened with debts the Nawab is not in a situation to raise and maintain one on his own account. Still he is prepared to pool all his resources to contribute his share of the cost, if the measure is decided upon. It will be advisable at this juncture to form an alliance with the Mahrattas of Poona who have been soliciting it for the last twenty years. During this period they twice sent confidential agents to the Nawab seeking his mediation to bring about a union with the English against Ḥaidar and on each occasion the Nawab informed them [the English] of the embassy and pointed out the advantages of the alliance. But it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. Has learnt that the Governor-General has sent Col. Goddard to Poona authorising him to conclude a treaty with the Mahrattas. Hopes that as in the case of the Treaty of Purandhar the Governor-General will instruct the Colonel to make adequate safeguards for the safety and integrity of the Carnatic. If the Nawab is entrusted with the negotiations he is confident that he will easily conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Poona ministers with the common object of reducing Ḥaidar. The Mahrattas desire that the Carnatic Payanghat should be made over to them in exchange for an equivalent territory. The Nawab thinks that there is no harm in complying with this and hopes the Governor-General will agree with him. If he is willing to leave the negotiations to the Nawab, he is requested to inform Col. Goddard accordingly. The business will be successfully accomplished by Rāojī and Kishan Rāo, the Nawab's agents at Poona. Dated 22 December 1779. (*TR 16, pp. 185-96, no 16; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Feb. 24. **1759.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Is sincerely glad to hear that the British Parliament has confirmed the Governor-General in the Government of Bengal. Indeed, no one was better qualified to hold this high office. The Governor-General has ordered Col. Goddard to conclude a treaty of peace with the Poona ministers. Requests him to instruct the Colonel to make express provisions for the safety of the Nawab's territory. Also requests that a copy of the instruction may be forwarded to him so that he may direct his agents at Poona to see the Colonel about the matter. (*TR 16, pp. 197-8, no 17 ; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Feb. 24. **1760.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is sorry not to have received a reply to his several letters. Has likewise received no letters from Col. Goddard. As friendship requires a free and unreserved communication between the parties, he has written all particulars to Benīrām Pandit who is now staying at Benares for the sake of his health. The Pandit has orders immediately to repair to Calcutta and lay all the facts before the Governor-General and transmit his replies duly to the Maharaja. (*TR 16, pp. 198-200, no 18 ; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Feb. 24. **1761.** From Devākar Pandit. The Governor-General is perfectly acquainted with what diligence the Pandit has been working for the

1780

promotion of friendship between the English and the Poona ministers. From Poona and lately from Nagpur he has been writing to the Governor-General of all his activities in this direction. Is sorry therefore not to have received letters from him for some time. Has directed Benīrām Pandit to repair immediately to Calcutta and inform the Governor-General with all particulars and obtain his views on them. Assures him of his attachment and good-will.

PS.—Of the four elephants which the Governor-General sent as presents—three for Maharaja Mudhojī and one for the Pandit—three have arrived at Nagpur in good health but one died on its way. The Maharaja is desirous of procuring a large elephant with a lofty and broad head. It must be swift and not afraid of the sound of a musket or cannon. Māhādajī, an agent, has been sent towards Bengal with a bill of exchange to make the purchase. Hopes the Governor-General will give him every assistance in the accomplishment of his business. (*TR 16, pp. 200-4, no 19 ; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Feb. 24. **1762.** From the Rana of Gohad. Is unable to find words to express his sense of gratitude to the Governor-General for detailing Capt. Palmer to his assistance. Intimates that the Captain has not yet arrived in his territory, neither have Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain and Mīr Maẓhar Ālī Khān. Will duly inform the Governor-General when they arrive. Agreeably to the directions from Calcutta he has written to General Sir Eyre Coote for a detachment of troops but has not received a reply yet. On all quarters his enemies are preparing for a war. Though he commands a force powerful enough to chastise them yet he is awaiting the arrival of an English division with whose help he hopes to annihilate them once for all. Hopes to hear frequently from the Governor-General. (*TR 16, pp. 204-7, no 20 ; AR 4, p. 99*).

Feb. 24. **1763.** Atmā Rām to his brother, Kishan Chand. Has received his letter. The report he has received about the unhappy state of affairs in 'this' quarter is not correct. On the contrary the Mahrattas are daily suffering losses at the hands of the Rana's forces who are encamped without the town of Gohad. His armies are daily pursuing the enemy to a distance of ten *kos* but the latter have no heart to stand face to face with them. Once they attacked Amrit Singh, *Jam'adār* and Thākur Kam Kiran but were repulsed with losses. The success would have been followed up with a regular campaign in order completely to lay their enemy by the heels but in expectation of an English reinforcement the measure has not been carried out. Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Mīr Maẓhar Ālī have arrived at Allahabad on their way to Gohad. When they reach here the plan for the destruction of the enemy will be put into execution. (*TR 16, pp. 207-10, no 21.*)

Feb. 24. **1764.** From the Vazir, [Nawab Āsafud-Daulah]. Has received his letter. The friendship and brotherly affection between his father, the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the Governor-General is well-known. And in a sense the Vazir is the Governor-General's nephew. That is why he has always looked up to him and his Council as his well-wishers and has carried out every wish of theirs with great readiness. Has never troubled them with his wishes or requests knowing that they would surely learn of his circumstances from other sources and come to

1780

his aid. 'But when the knife had penetrated to the bone and he was surrounded with heavy distresses on all sides he could no longer live in expectation and wrote to them an account of his difficulties.' But the answer that he received has given him inexpressible grief and affliction. As however he is resolved to fulfil the wishes of the Governor-General and his Council, he delivered all his private papers to him [Mr Purling] in order that he might examine for himself the receipts and disbursements. There was absolutely no room for retrenchment so he, Mr Purling, stopped the pensions of his old servants, sepoys and *mutaṣaddīs*, reduced the expenses of his house-hold and kitchen and deprived his grandmother, mother and other relatives of the *jāgīrs* on which they depended for support. He had raised 1,500 horse and three battalions of sepoys to attend upon him. They too have been dismissed and replaced by the said gentleman's own people. Has accepted the situation without a murmur as he is anxious to give satisfaction to the Governor-General and his Council. Still he fails to comprehend wherein he may have offended them that such measures have been taken. Hopes that the Governor-General will find time to see him so that he may at a personal meeting explain his distresses and thereafter act in whatever manner he should be directed. If, however, the Governor-General is unable to come to him, he himself shall proceed to Calcutta, unattended and unprovided as he is. Unless his difficulties are removed, it will be impossible for him to live another instant. Refers him for further particulars to Raja Gobind Rām. (*TR 16, pp. 210-23, no 22; AR 4, p. 103.*)

Feb. 24, **1765**. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. Informs him that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, agreeably to the wishes of the Company, has cheerfully consented to appoint him to the office of *Nāib Nāẓim*. Sir John D'oyly will accordingly invest him on this occasion with a *khil'at* in behalf of the Company. Refers him to that gentleman for further particulars. (*CI 12, pp. 54-5, no 23; TI 22, p. 15, no 6; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Feb. 24. **1766**. Rāmbhadar Pandit to his brother in Calcutta. On 2 January, General Goddard having crossed the Tapti encamped on the opposite side of it. The next day he resumed his march and on 4 January he arrived at the bank of the Narbada. Here he stayed for three days and then formed two battalions—one of which consisted of 500 Kandahar Horse,[1] forty-two pieces of cannon and four large guns—with the intention of sending them forward. He himself will ford the Narbada later. Raghūnāth Rāo has furnished his son Amrit Rāo with 5 *lākhs* of rupees, 1,000 horse and as many foot and has sent him to accompany the General. Raghūnāth himself is attended with ten battalions and four companies of Europeans, all held in readiness for action. He is busy now in preparing and collecting warlike stores. Fath Singh, the Chief of Brodrah (Baroda) has sent all his family to Patan and is himself encamped a few *kos* from the town of Baroda and has 10,000 men with him. His *vakīl* named Konrājī is with the General. The Raja of Mandvi waited upon the General and presented him with one

[1] The official designation of a body of cavalry in the service of Nawab Vazir—Beveridge.

1780

horse and four bundles of cloth and shawls. Mandvi is twenty *kos* away from Poona. It is said that the Raja intends to march to Ahmadabad by the way of Baroda. Dated 16 January. (*TR 16, pp. 226-31, no 25 ; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Feb. 28. **1767.** Rāmbhadar Pandit to his brother in Calcutta. General Goddard is now encamped at Baroda. While he was coming to this place he passed by the fort of Dakovi and sent a message to the *thānādār* calling upon him to evacuate the fort. The latter kept up a great noise during the whole night but disappeared with his men in the morning. The General then went into the fort. A few guns were shot at him but they did him no harm. He then placed a body of Kandahar Horse inside it and resumed his march. While he was approaching Baroda, Fatḥ Singh left the town and started a negotiation with him. The General called upon him to give up Baroda. At this Fatḥ Singh treacherously seized thirty camels belonging to the English army. This has greatly offended the General and he is determined to revenge it. Dated 20 January. (*TR 16, pp. 231-3, no 26 ; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Mar. 3. **1768.** From the Rana of Gohad. Informs him that Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Mīr Maẓhar Alī have arrived at Gohad. Is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Capt. Palmer. As soon as he comes the campaign against the Rana's enemies will be opened. Dated 13 February. (*TR 16, pp. 223-4, no 23 ; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Mar. 3. **1769.** From Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Reports his arrival at Gohad on 8 February. Has explained to the Rana the directions given by the Governor-General. The former's enemies are now encamped in his country fully prepared to open hostilities. The Rana's sepoys are patrolling in front of them. The arrival of Capt. Palmer is therefore anxiously being looked forward to. As soon as he comes, fighting will commence. The Rana has applied [to General Sir Eyre Coote] for the loan of four battalions from the English army. (*TR 16, pp. 225-6, no 24 ; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Mar. 14. **1770.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter saying that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah has at the recommendation of the Company reappointed the Khān to the office of *Nāib Ṣūba* and that Sir John D'oyly shall invest him with the *khil'at* of the appointment. Cannot find words to express his deep gratitude to the Company and the Governor-General at this mark of their favour and confidence. (*TR 16, pp. 234-5, no 27 ; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Mar. 14. **1771.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has sent three *'arẓīs* to the Governor-General—one informing him of the birth of a son to the Raja, the second respecting General Munro and the third requesting him to allow the Raja to send one of his confidants to the Governor-General. In his third *'arẓī* he has also acquainted him with the state of affairs in his country and is anxiously awaiting a reply to it. Says that unless their respective views and intentions are known to each other, the administration will not run smoothly. Requests him to send a reply to his third letter and to allow him to depute one of his *vakīls* at Calcutta so that he may keep the Governor-General informed of the

1780

true state of the Raja's affairs. (*TR 15, pp. 24-5, no 19; AR 4, p. 114.*)

Mar. 14. **1772.** From Munnī Begam. Says that Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān) came to see her with his two sons, Bahrām Jang and Dilāwar Jang. The latter were invested with *khil'ats* which were granted to them by the Governor-General. Sir Jonn D'lyly was also with them. The two sons presented their *nazrs* to her. Contrary to his former behaviour the Nawab showed greet politeness and courtesy. He then enquired of I'tibār Alī Khān the reason of his not visiting him. The Khān replied that he could not do so unless permitted by the Begam. The Nawab then requested her for the necessary permission. After having consulted Sir John she acceded to the request and gave permission to I'tibār Alī Khān to see him. (*TR 15, pp. 26-7, no 20; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Mar. 16. **1773.** From the Raja of Jainagar. Says that with a view to settling the dispute between Ajairām Dikshit and Harīnāth Dhavle, Raja Chait Singh convened a meeting of the wise men of Benares and summoned the disputants. The wise men having discussed the matter among themselves unanimously declared that both the parties should conform to the law of the land. Ajairām disagreeing with this decision demanded that the houses of Harīnāth should be destroyed and that he should be expelled from the town. Raja Chait Singh accordingly pulled down two of his houses and himself took possession of the others, and confined both the parties in prison. Requests him therefore to see that justice is administered to them. The Raja may be asked to put into execution whatever may be determined by the assembly of the wise men. He may then take written agreements from both parties that they will keep the peace in future. (*TR 15, pp. 27-8, no 21; AR 4, p. 116.*)

Mar. 16. **1774.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Complains that he has not received any reply to his several letters. Is anxiously awaiting directions from the Governor-General in order to act conformably thereto. Refers him to Raja Gobind Rām for futher particulars. (*TR 15, p. 29, no 22; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Mar. 16. **1775.** From Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time. Has been longing to see him but his advanced age stands as a barrier to the accomplishment of his desire. Is now indisposed and for want of expert medical advice at Akbarabad has shifted to Murshidabad. Hopes to see the Governor-General after his recovery. (*TR 15, pp. 29-30, no 23; AR 4, p. 116.*)

Mar. 16. **1776.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Sir Eyre Coote has told the Nawab that he requires the services of the brigade which forms his household guard and that he intends to send them across the Jumna Does not know if the application has been made under instructions from the Governor-General. Complains that he has been divested of all authority. The gentlemen who have been stationed near about him do exactly as they please. He expected that orders concerning his men and affairs would be communicated first to him. Is much distressed, there-

1780

fore, that this was not done in the present instance. Does not know wherein he incurred the displeasure of the Governor-General that the favour of even a single letter is denied to him. (*TR 16, pp. 235-8, no 28; AR 4, p. 103.*)

Mar. 16. **1777.** From the Rana of Gohad. States that Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Mīr Maẓhar Alī have arrived at Gohad and have delivered to him the Governor-General's message. Is grateful for the many kindnesses bestowed upon him and prays for the Governor-General's long life and prosperity. Is waiting for Capt. Palmer's arrival in order to begin military operations against his (the Rana's) enemy. Hopes the Governor-General will write to him every now and then. (*TR 16, pp. 238-9, no 29; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Mar. 16. **1778.** From Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Reports that he arrived at Gohad on 8 February and explained all particulars to the Rana about the Governor-General's wishes and intentions. The Rana was highly pleased to hear of the Governor-General's favour towards him. He shall carry out everything in the manner desired by the Governor-General. The Rana has...[1] horse and seven battalions of ...[2] in his service besides the troops raised locally. Further, he is in alliance with Raja Bakht Singh of Bhadaura and Raja Kalyān Singh of Rampur and their armies are always cantoned together. Four battalions have been requisitioned from General Sir Eyre Coote. Hopes they will soon arrive. Mīr Maẓhar Alī Khān pays his respects to the Governor-General. (*TR 16, pp. 240-4, no 30; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Mar. 16. **1779.** From Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Is glad to learn from Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān that the Governor-General is favourably disposed towards him. Is thankful to him for this and is firmly resolved to be steadfast in his attachment to the Governor-General. Is striving hard to expel his own enemies who have been plundering his country and is sure that he will soon achieve this end. Since the arrival of Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Maẓhar Alī Khān at Gohad, has written numerous letters to the Governor-General on the state of affairs 'here.' His army has advanced as far as Etawah and he learns from papers of news that Capt. Palmer who has arrived at Lucknow is expected to reach Gohad soon. The Rana in conjunction with the Captain shall determine the plan of campaign against his enemies and inform the Governor-General of all the future happenings. (*TR 16, pp. 244-6, no 31.*)

Mar. 16. **1780.** From Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter dated 31 January. Has sent to him the letters of Rana Chhatar Sing, several *'arẓīs* from himself and a paper of news together with three other papers showing the different stages on the road leading to Gujraṭ from Gohad. Has this day, 23 February, received news of the arrival of Capt. Palmer at Lucknow but has not as yet received any letters from him. Expects the Captain 'here' shortly. Four battalions under the command of Capt. Popham are arrived at Etawah and the Rana has despatched 3,000 horse with Mādho Rām, Bakhshī, to conduct them to Gohad and to remain with them till they have crossed the

[1] This portion is worn out.
[2] This space is left blank in the volume of Translations.

1780

Jumna. Whatever course of action is decided upon after the arrival of Capt. Palmer will be duly communicated to the Governor-General. The Rana is firm in his attachment to the English and, it is hoped, he shall soon drive out his enemies. Is resolved to act in all matters agreeable to the directions of the Governor-General and hence awaits his orders. (*TR 16, pp. 246-9, no 32; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Mar. 18. **1781.** From Raja Ḥuẓūrī Mal. Is at present staying with General Coote at Lucknow. Says that the houses and lands of late Bishan Dās Seth were mortgaged to him for the debt of Tilok Chand Rāy, the late *Zamīndār* of Burdwan. Gour Seth, the son of the deceased Bishan Dās and Pītū, the brother of the late *Zamīndār* partly taking advantage of his absence and partly at the instigation of his enemies sold the mortgaged property at a public sale and appropriated the amount thereof. All his documents concerning the debt in question were unfortunately destroyed during the siege of Calcutta [1757]. Requests him therefore to order Birj Kishor, the *Dīwān* of Burdwan, to send to him (the writer) the duplicate copy of the bond executed by the Seth through Babu Umī Chand, who is staying at Burdwan. Rāy Motī Chand is indisposed and will not be able to see the Governor-General. He will however depute one of his men to wait upon him. (*TR 15, pp. 31-2, no 24; AR 4, p. 115.*)

Mar. 18. **1782.** From Rāy Motī Chand. Is unable to see him personally on account of indisposition. Lala Gorā Singh will wait upon him in his behalf with a letter from Raja Ḥuẓūrī Mal. Requests that the money which the Governor-General had promised to pay the Raja may be made over to the writer for transmission. (*TR 15, p. 32, no 25; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Mar. 20. **1783.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires to be furnished within three months with an account of the suits instituted in the Supreme Court since October 1775 whether against the officers of the *Niẓāmat* and the *Faujdārī* or the inhabitants of Murshidabad. The account should contain the following particulars—the name of the parties; the cause of action; the time when the suit was filed; whether the suit was brought to trial; whether it is still pending or has been settled out of court; the decision, if any, of the Court; and the amount of expenses incurred by the parties. Is also anxious to know whether the Supreme Court does or does not interfere with the administration of criminal justice entrusted to the Khān. (*CI 12, p. 55, no 24; TI 22, pp. 16, 18, no 7; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Mar. 21. **1784.** To Raja Sadāsheo Bhat. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 235, no 388.*)

Mar. 21. **1785.** To Raja Bishan [Nāth] Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, pp. 235-6, no 389.*)

Mar. 22.[1] **1786.** To the Raja of Jainagar. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 236, no 390; TI 21, p. 2, no 6; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Mar. 24. **1787.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Has learnt from Rāy Bakht-āwar Singh that the Nawab is not willing to have his forces, that are

[1] March 21 is the date given in the volume of Copies.

under the command of the English officers, trained according to the English system. Agreeably to the wishes of the Nawab he has instructed Col. Muir, not to insist on giving them the training. (*CI 10, p. 237 no 391.*)

Mar. 24. 1788. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses the copies of two *'arẓīs* received from Mr Cottrell complaining of the conduct of a *Faujdār*. Requests him to make a strict enquiry into the matter and to see that the grievances of the complainant are redressed. (*CI 10, p. 237, no 392; TI 21, p. 2, no 7; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Mar. 24. 1789. To Nawab Muḥammad Ali Khān. Commends Capt. Canning to his favour. Says that the Captain is a clever and efficient man. (*CI 10, p. 238, no 393.*)

Mar. 25. 1790. From Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary, referring him to Muḥammad Akbar Khān for particulars. (*TR 15, p. 33, no 26; AR 4, p. 120.*)

Mar. 25. 1791. From Bahū Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that he has instructed Mr Middleton to settle her affairs without delay. Says that for the last six years she has been constantly seeking the Governor-General's assistance in this matter but regrets to say that all her entreaties and solicitations have so far proved ineffective. Notwithstanding the repeated instructions of the Governor-General Mr Middleton did not think it worth his while to do anything in this direction. Muḥammad Akbar Khān even went to Lucknow to solicit the favour of Mr Middleton but returned disappointed. The Khān then proceeded to Calcutta in order to wait on the Governor-General. It is believed that he must have arrived there by this time. Requests him to direct Mr Purling to see her at Fyzabad and redress her grievances. (*TR 15, pp. 33-6, no 27; AR 4, p. 113.*)

Mar. 26. 1792. From Ẓahūru'd-Dīn Ali Khān, nephew of the late Nawab Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Says that his uncle during his life-time had sent for him and his brother, Ghulām Ḥusain Khān from Gujrat. Consequently on 7 February they arrived at Murshidabad but only to learn that the cruel hand of death had separated them from their uncle for ever. They are now reduced to utter misery and destitution. Pray therefore that they may be favoured with the Governor-General's patronage. (*TR 15, pp. 36-7, no 28; AR 4, p. 122.*)

Mar. 31. 1793. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that Prān Kishan, a Brahmin, has brought a Royal *farmān* granting him 501 *bighas* of uncultivated land in the *zamīndārī* of Raja Kishan Chand. He has also brought a *shuqqa* addressed to the Nawab on the same subject. Has sent the Brahmin with the *farmān* to the Governor-General. Hopes the latter will communicate his sentiments to him after he has read the *farmān*.

The King to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that 501 *bighas* of uncultivated land in the *chakla* of Nadia have been granted to Pran Kishan, a Brahmin, for his maintenance. A *farmān* has accordingly been issued. Directs him to put the Brahmin in possession of the said piece of land. (*TR 15, pp. 37-8, no 29; AR 4, p. 117.*)

1780

Mar. 31. **1794.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that a Royal *farmān* has been issued granting 501 *bighas* of uncultivated land in the district of Nadia to Prān Kishan, a Brahmin, for his maintenance. Requests him therefore to direct the *nāib* of the said district to put the Brahmin in possession of the land in compliance with the command of His Majesty. (*TR 15, pp. 38-9, no 30; AR 4, p. 121.*)

Mar. 31. **1795.** From Ẓahūru'd-Dīn Alī Khān. To the same effect as no 1792 above. (*TR 15, pp. 39-40, no 31; AR 4, p. 122.*)

Mar. 31. **1796.** From Qamaru'd-Dīn Khān, nephew of the late Nawab Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. Says that his brothers Ẓahūru'd-Din Khān and Ghulām Ḥusain Khān agreeably to the desire of his uncle came to Murshidabad [from Gujrat]. Ẓahūru'd-Dīn is about forty years of age and is a man of great literary attainments. Hopes that they will receive patronage from the Governor-General. (*TR 15, p. 40, no 32; AR 4, p. 114.*)

Mar. 31. **1797.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter enclosing two *'arẓīs* from Mr Cottrell and desiring him to enquire into the complaints made by that gentleman and to ask Jawānmard Alī Khān, the *Faujdār* of Dacca, to redress his grievances. Says that agreeably to his desire he despatched a peremptory order to the *Faujdār* calling upon him to release the *harkāra* [whom he has detained] and to send to the Nawab the full proceedings of the case. Assures the Governor-General that the case will be thoroughly examined. (*TR 15, p. 41, no 33; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Mar. 31. **1798.** From Almās Alī Khān. Has received no reply to his several *'arẓīs*. Says that Akbar Alī Khān, who is at present waiting on him, will make certain representations on his behalf. Hopes the Governor-General will listen to them. (*TR 15, pp. 41-2, no 34; AR 4, p. 116.*)

Mar. 31. **1799.** From the wife of Rāy Judārām. Says that a *jāgīr* of one *lākh dāms*, paying a revenue of Rs 400, in *pargana* Baliya, District Patna was granted to her husband according to the *sanads* of the former *Nāẓims* and the orders of the Council. Two years ago on the death of her husband the Chief of Patna sent a *sazāwal* and sequestered the *jāgīr*, which was the only source of her maintenance. Requests him therefore to direct the Chief to restore the *jāgīr* to her. (*TR 15, p. 40, no 35; AR 4. p. 116.*)

Apr. 2. **1800.** To the Rana of Gohad. Has received his letter intimating that Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Mīr Maẓhar Alī Khān have safely arrived at Gohad and that he anxiously awaits the arrival of Capt. Palmer. Says that Capt. Popham is being sent at the head of a detachment to assist the Rana. He is an officer of distinguished merit and the Rana is therefore requested to place his entire confidence in his abilities. Hopes that the Rana knowing him to be his sincere friend will continue to acquaint him with the affairs of that quarter. (*CI 12, p. 56, no 25; TI 22, pp. 18, 19, no 8; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Apr. 4. **1801.** To Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān. Has received his letter saying that the negotiations between the Governor of Madras and Nawab Basālat Jang respecting Murtazanagar are contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of 1766 and 1768. Says that he has carefully studied the

1780

terms of the treaty but does not find that the Government of Madras are therein precluded from entering into any negotiation with Basālat Jang. On the contrary the second article of the treaty of 1768 expressly provides that the Company would be entitled to take possession of Murtazanagar even during the life-time of Basālat Jang if he fails to maintain peace and tranquillity within the *sarkār*. In negotiating with Basālat Jang the only object of the Government of Madras was to procure the removal of the French from the *sarkār* of Murtazanagar and to preclude them from getting access to it in the future. Is still desirous of seeing this object accomplished and will be greatly pleased if this can be brought about by the assistance of the Nawab. All these particulars have been written fully to Mr Holland and he has been instructed to explain them to the Nawab. (*CI 12, pp. 56-8, no 26; TI 22, pp. 23-7, no 11; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Apr. 4. **1802.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Says that Benīrām Pandit on his return to Calcutta showed him all the letters that he had received from the addressee. The Pandit will now write to him about the various points discussed between him and the Governor-General. Refers him to his letter addressed to Devākar Pandit for further particulars. Assures him that in all matters relating to the Deccan, he will be guided by the Maharaja's advice even if, in doing so, he has to drop his own cherished plans. (*CI 12, pp. 59-60, no 27; TI 22, p. 20, no 9; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Apr. 4. **1803.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 12, pp. 60-1, no 28; TI 22, pp. 21-3, no 10; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Apr. 5. **1804.** From the Rana of Gohad. Has written to the Governor-General several letters since the arrival of Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Maẓhar Alī Khān but none of them have been replied to. Hopes that the Governor-General will not fail to honour him with the news of his health. The Governor-General will be pleased to learn that the Rana's enemies on the very approach of the four English battalions took to flight and have now crossed the river Sind. They have taken the route of Datia and in their retreat have laid waste the whole country up to Jambusar. The Rana's army together with the English battalions have completely driven them out of Gohad. Anxiously awaits the arrival of Capt. Palmer for further operations against them. (*TR 16, pp. 249-52, no 33; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Apr. 5. **1805.** From Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Has already sent to the Governor-General several *'arẓīs* respecting the affairs 'here'. The latest news is that on 4 March the Rana advanced with the English battalions to a village eighteen *kos* distant from Gohad with the sole design of expelling his enemies who were devastating it. He arrived there on 18 March. The miscreants seeing the Rana approach with the English battalions got alarmed and fled towards Mewar. They are being pursued by the Rana. Maẓhar 'Alī Khān and the writer have been informed that Captain Palmer has reached Farrukhabad on his way to Gohad. Immediately on his arrival 'here', the writer and Maẓhar 'Alī Khān will accompany him to the army. Whatever plan is formed after the Captain's arrival will duly be made known to the Governor-General. (*TR 16, pp. 252-4, no 34; AR 4, p. 102.*)

1780

Apr. 5. **1806.** Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān to his brother. (1) Ever since his arrival at Gohad, has employed himself in acquainting the Rana with the friendly intentions of the Governor-General and finds him quite firm in his attachment to the latter. The Rana's territories are quite safe from the attack of his enemies and he is now preparing for great undertakings. He has some 7,000 horse and seven battalions in his own employ apart from the four battalions at Etawah that have been lent to him by the English. He can procure even more troops, if necessary; for, Rāy Bakht Singh of Bhadaura and Raja Kalyān Singh of Rampur, are also in alliance with him. Is trying his best to form an alliance between the Governor-General and certain Rajas in this quarter. Has enclosed in his *'arẓī* to the Governor-General a list of the stages between Gohad and Gujrat by three different roads through Malwa, Jodhpur and Udaipur. Dated 14 *Ṣafar*, 1194 A. H.-20 February 1780 A. D.

(2) Has sent several *'arẓīs* to the Governor-General and in one of these enclosed to him the paper asked for. Encloses for the Governor-General a letter from the Rana and an *'arẓī* from himself. The Rana's former letters to the Governor-General seem to have been lost in the way. Assures him that the Rana is steadfast in his friendship to the Governor-General. He waits for Captain Palmer and the English battalions to help him in driving his enemies from Gwalior. Has learnt that they will reach Gohad shortly. The Rana says that if the Governor-General approves of his plans and permits him to act up to them, he will drive the Mahrattas right beyond the Narbada and establish his authority up to Malwa. The might of the English *sarkār* has struck awe into the hearts of the people of 'this' quarter. The writer is utilising the opportunity to persuade the neighbouring chiefs to form alliances with the Governor-General with a view ultimately to making them dependent on the English *sarkār*. Has written nothing to the Governor-General about these private transactions but leaves them for Captain Palmer to write to him. Leaves to the addressee's discretion to make these matters known to the Governor-General. Has already sent to him (the Governor-General) a complete account of the three different routes leading from 'here' to Gujrat and has sent the Rana's men to examine these roads and several others too. Has managed all these matters quite secretly. The chief men of 'this' quarter desire to cultivate the Governor-General's friendship through him. Those of them who live in the neighbourhood of Lucknow have written to Captain Palmer on this head while those who live further away have promised to send their final reply about the alliance very shortly. Ever since the authority of the King has been ruined in Gohad the Mahrattas have been the only people to possess dominions 'here.' Rajas and Chiefs, both big and small, pay them tribute as also *chauth* for their inherited possessions. It is very difficult to shake off the terror of the Mahrattas from their minds. With all this he is sure that as soon as the affairs of the Rana have been settled by the Governor-General the other chiefs will of their own accord solicit his friendship and thus the English army will be free to march anywhere in the country. The repulsion of the Mahrattas is by no means so difficult as is generally represented. The Rana is already making his collections

and his army is strong enough to oppose the Mahrattas in any part of the country excepting Gwalior. Should the Governor-General approve of the Rana's plans [to attack Gwalior], the writer will supply him with detailed information about the place. Ambajī, one of the Mahratta chiefs, is said to have laid seige to a small fort 'here' and to have stormed three forts of no great consequence. It is reported that he received a slight wound while engaged in action. Dated 17 *Ṣafar*, 1194 A. H.=23 February 1780 A. D.

(3) Says that the Mahratta army consisting of some eight to nine thousand well-disciplined Deccan horse together with two to three thousand Pindari cavalry are laying waste the country beyond Gwalior in order to procure horses and that they have already plundered some villages which have small forts in them. The Rana's army consists of seven to eight battalions some of which are English infantry and the rest are Indian sepoys like the *Najībs* and *Barqandāzes* of the Vazir, Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. The former are disciplined after the English fashion and have muskets with them while the latter have only matchlocks to use. There are about 6,000 horsemen under Mirzā Najaf Khān all trained in the old Indian style. Their number is popularly computed at between eight to nine thousand. Most of the horsemen belong to the Rana's own sect while there are also some Afghans as well as some men from Gwalior and Lucknow. The Rana possesses forty to fifty forts of great strength in addition to numerous small ones, for every village in his territory has a fortress of its own. They are all well supplied with guns, powder and other military stores. Muṣṭafā Khān, the nephew of Nawab Aḥmad Khān, the former chief of Farrukhabad, is one of Rana's *risāldārs* and Muḥtasib Khān, who had separated himself from Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and had taken service under the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, is now 'here' also. Raja Mān Singh is 'here' at the head of 500 horsemen. This regiment appears to the writer to be the best in the Rana's cavalry. Dated 20 *Ṣafar*, 1194 A. H.=26 February 1780 A. D.

(4) On 4 March the Rana in conjunction with the English army started from Gohad and in three marches arrived at a village about nineteen *kos* from there. The Mahrattas had not the heart to face the English army. So they crossed the Sind and retreated towards Datia. Thus the Mahrattas have been completely expelled from the Rana's country. Only such measures now remain to be taken as will secure his country against their future incursions. The writer and Maẓhar 'Alī Khān remained at Gohad in expectation of the arrival of Captain Palmer. Some of his effects, which the Captain had despatched from Lucknow before his departure, have already reached Etawah but Mr Short and Mr Touchet have not yet arrived there with the rest of his things. Although both he and Maẓhar 'Alī Khān had received authentic news of the Captain's arrival at Farrukhabad and of his troops having reached Akbarpur near Kora yet in accordance with an urgent order of the Rana to join the army they left Gohad on 10 March and reached there the next morning. The enclosed *'arẓī* for the Governor-General was written yesterday at Gohad. All affairs 'here' remain just as he has represented them to the Governor-General. The Rana's

1780

friendship, which may prove useful in establishing the influence of the English over the territories beyond the Jumna, is daily increasing towards the Governor-General. It is reported that Sindhia having been defeated by the English had taken refuge in the country of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla but was not permitted to stay there. Should this news prove true he will write to him more about it without the least delay. (*TR 16, pp. 254-76, no 35; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Apr. 5. **1807.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses the Supreme Council's letter on the subject of the Vazir's consent to grant Gopamau to the Nawab. Says that it is mainly due to the efforts of Sir Eyre Coote that this grant has been obtained, for although the Governor-General frequently reminded the Vazir of his late father's promise to the Nawab in that connection no heed was paid thereto. (*C I 12, pp. 61-2, no 29.*)

Apr. 6. **1808.** To Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has consented to grant him (the addressee) the *pargana* of Gopamau and that he has fixed the revenue payable for it at Rs 90,000 for the first year, Rs 95,000 for the second and Rs 1,00,000 for every subsequent year. The Company have agreed to pay the stipulated sum in behalf of the addressee. Requests him therefore to remit the same punctually in order that the Company may pay the instalments in due time. In case of non-payment of the instalments the Vazir will collect the revenue from the persons who are in possession of the *pargana* and in that case the intention of the addressee to render facilities to his relatives and dependants will be defeated. (*CI 10, pp. 238-9, no 394; TI 21, pp. 2-3, no 8; AI 4, p. 125.*)

Apr. 10. **1809.** Notification. Whereas many houses in the town of Calcutta are annually destroyed by outbreaks of fire and whereas much valuable goods and property are thus burnt to ashes, the Governor-General in Council has drawn up certain rules for the regulation of the construction of new houses with a view to minimising the chances of such outbreaks and to providing for speedily bringing them under control when they do happen to occur. These rules will shortly be put in force. People desirous of erecting new houses within the town will have to obtain the previous sanction of such officers as may be appointed by the Government for the purpose. The public are warned not to build new huts before the promulgation of the regulations because if they do not conform to the regulations they shall be liable to be demolished and no compensation may then be claimed. (*CI 8, pp. 54-5, no 29.*)

Apr. 11. **1810.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter desiring of him an account of the cases instituted in the Supreme Court against the officers of the *Niẓāmat* and the inhabitants of Murshidabad since October 1775. It has also been enquired whether the authority of the Supreme Court as now exercised does or does not interfere with the administration of criminal justice. Says that he is trying his best to obtain the necessary information which shall be submitted to the Governor-General as soon as possible. (*TR 16, p. 277, no 36; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Apr. 11. **1811.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received some papers of complaint against Khān Jahān Khān, the *Faujdār* of Hooghly

1780

Encloses them for his information. Desires him to make necessary enquiries into the matter and to inflict condign punishment on the *Faujdār* if he is found guilty of the alleged offence. (*C I 10, p. 239, no 395; TI 21, pp. 3-4, no 9; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Apr. 12. **1812.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that he has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of his uncle, Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah on 21 March and that his affliction at the present moment is inexpressible. His uncle has left behind him a number of wives and children to mourn his loss. The survivors are labouring under great hardships for want of money and their condition is gradually growing from bad to worse. The deceased during his life-time received a stipend for his own support and that of his family from the treasury of the Company. Requests him therefore to send a letter under the seal of the Council to Sir John D'oyly asking him to continue the said stipend to 'Abdu'l Qāsim Khān and other children of the deceased. (*TR 15, pp. 44-6, no 36; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Apr. 12. **1813.** From Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 15, p. 46, no 37; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Apr. 12 **1814.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter saying that he had written to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah requesting him to punish Nil Kanta, the *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Fatehsingh, for the injustices he had done to *Dīwān* Kishan Kanta's servants and that the Nawab had accordingly despatched a few sepoys to apprehend the *Zamīndār*, but that the latter secretly fled to Calcutta. The Governor-General wonders how he could escape from his home without having sent the sepoys away and says that he has now learnt that two watchmen have captured him in a mustard field and that the writer should enquire from Babu Narsingh Nandī all the particulars of this affair and keep the *Zamīndār* in close confinement till the case against him is decided. Says in reply that when the Nawab's sepoys failed to track the *Zamīndār* they were stationed at his house. On hearing from Mr Wroughton that the *Zamīndār* had disappeared and that there was no use to station the sepoys there any longer, the Nawab recalled them and sent his *chobdārs* and *harkāras* there in their stead. These people succeeded in tracing the *Zamīndār* who gave them a written statement that he had neither confined the servants of the *Dīwān* nor had he committed any violence or injustice on them. Assures the Governor-General, however, that exemplary punishment will be meted out to the offender, if the charges brought against him are proved to be correct. (*TR 15, pp. 46-8, no 38; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Apr. 12[1]. **1815.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that it was purely out of friendship that the Nawab pointed out to the Governor-General the necessity of making peace with the Poona ministers and acquainted him that the Mahrattas were eager to renew through the Nawab their former treaty with the English. The Nawab also wrote to the Governor-General that if he thought it proper to entrust the negotiation to him he would bring it to a successful end. But because he received no reply

[1] Apr. 28, according to the volume of Abstracts.

1780

from the Governor-General he kept quiet. Learns that Nawab Niẓām 'Alī is now desirous of contracting a fresh treaty with the English. The Governor-General knows very well how some time ago the English relying on the friendship of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī sent General Smith with an army to join him and how immediately on reaching Mangalore Niẓām 'Alī allied himself with Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and broke away from the English. For this perfidious conduct he was even chastised by the General. The Government of Bengal also for the same reason thought it necessary to send Col. Peach with an army to take Hyderabad which was very nearly taken. But just then Nawab Niẓām 'Alī sent his own *Dīwān,* Ruknu'd-Daulah and Raja Rām Chand to Madras and through them settled an accommodation with the Government of that Presidency. By the terms of this agreement the *dīwānī* of the whole country now in the hands of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān was bestowed on the English. That engagement still holds good so that there is hardly any occasion for a fresh treaty. If, however, it is the Governor-General's intention to establish peace with the Mahrattas through Nawab Niẓām 'Alī it may equally be done to the advantage and credit of the English through their old ally, the writer himself. That this can be done appears plainly from the messages that the Mahrattas have from time to time sent him. The Governor-General must know that Nawab Niẓām 'Alī will first of all consult his own interests, and that of the Mahrattas and seek the disgrace of Raghūnāth Rāo who has taken refuge under the protection of the English: and that he wishes nothing less than to profit himself at the cost of the English and to be at liberty to begin a war with Ḥaidar 'Alī. Encloses for the Governor-General's information a letter from Nawab Niẓām 'Alī to the *Majmu'adār* of Murtazanagar directing him to withhold the revenue from the English. It proves conclusively that despite his treaty with the English Nawab Niẓām 'Alī is continually watching for an opportunity to ruin their interests. Says that he does not intend by what he has said to dissuade the Governor-General from entering into negotiations or executing new agreements with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. He only wishes to emphasise that the said Nawab is not fit to be trusted and that if a treaty is concluded with him, care should be taken to make such provisions as will effectively prevent him from disturbing the peace and integrity of either the Company's or the writer's possessions.

(1) *Nawab Niẓām 'Alī to Manyar Prosunna Pandit,* Majmū'adār *of Murtazanagar.* Says that his brother, Basālat Jang, without giving him previous information rented out Murtazanagar to the English and that now at the Nawab's desire he has cancelled that agreement. Thus the English will have no claims on Murtazanagar. Should they dispute it, they would be punished. Against this contingency he has secured the *ghāṭs* and stationed his troops there. Directs him therefore on no account to pay the English a single farthing.

(2) *Copy of a* sanad *in the name of the Nawab of Arcot under the seal and signature of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī.* The whole country of the Carnatic Balaghat and Payanghat from the banks of the Kistna up to the coast of Malabar is granted to Nawab Wālājāh [Nawab of

1780

Arcot] in pursuance of His Majesty, Shah 'Ālam's *farmān*. Dated 23 *Shawwāl*, 1181 A. H.=13 March, 1768 A. D.

(3) *Copy of a* sanad *in the name of the Nawab of Arcot under the seal and signature* of Nawab Ṣalābat Jang. The whole of the Carnatic Balaghat and Payanghat from the banks of the Kistna to the limits of Mahe is granted to Nawab Wālājāh in pursuance of a *farmān* from His Majesty the Emperor [Shah 'Ālam] to that effect.

(4) *Copy of a treaty between Nawab Niẓām 'Alī, the Nawab of Arcot and the English Company concluded in the year 1768 A. D.* Vide no 1756 above, enclosure 1. (*TR 16, pp. 303-21, no 43; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Apr. 13. **1816.** From Munnī Begam. Sir John D'oyly has informed her that the monthly stipend of Rs 6,000 which she had been drawing till 8 February was stopped by the order of the Council from 14 November. Consequently he desires her to refund the money which she has overdrawn. Says that the order of the Council was never communicated to her and hence she continued to receive the stipend even after it had been stopped. Requests the Governor-General to direct her how to act in the matter. (*TR 15, pp. 48-9, no 39; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Apr. 13. **1817.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has learnt that the monthly allowance of Maulavī Ḥafīẓu'd-Dīn to the amount of Rs 150, which he had been receiving since the time of Nawab Nuṣrat Jang, has been suspended for the last few months. Directs him to renew the allowance to the Maulavī without further delay. (*CI 10, p. 239, no 396.*)

Apr. 14. **1818.** From Sharīfu'd-Daulah Muḥammad Islām Khān. Says that the close friendship existing between the Governor-General and Nawab Wālājāh [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān] is known to all. The pains and trouble which the General [Eyre Coote] took in obtaining the latter the *parganа* of Gopamau as an *altamgha* grant is one of the instances of their mutual attachment. Requests the Governor-General now to grant him permission to pay the rent of Gopamau to the Vazir through the Government of Madras. For further details, refers him to the letter of Mr Henry Vansittart. (*TR 15, pp. 49-50, no 40; AR 4, p. 120.*)

Apr. 14. **1819.** From Rām Nārāyan Ghosāl, son of Gokul Chand Ghosāl. Represents that his father died leaving behind him four sons—the petitioner and Gangā Nārāyan by one mother who is still alive, and Har Nārāyan and Lakhī Nārāyan by another, who, recommending her sons to the care of the petitioner's mother, immolated herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. According to the *Shāstras* and the prevalent customs of the country the wife and the sons are the real inheritors of the entire property of a deceased person. During his father's life-time some of his relations taking advantage of the petitioner's and his brothers' minority had caused a power of attorney to be drawn up in favour of Jai Nārāyan Ghosāl and had brought it to him for endorsement. But the deceased declined to sign it. A few days after the

1780

death of the petitioner's father, Jai Nārāyan Ghosāl produced two or three servants of the household as witnesses in the Supreme Court in order to prove that the deceased had during his life-time desired to make him his executor. Accordingly he took possession of the several houses which the deceased had purchased in Calcutta. He now pretends that he has sold them in order to satisfy the claims of the deceased's creditors but in fact he has kept them to himself. The petitioner's mother then brought the matter before the Supreme Court and disproved Jai Nārāyan's claim of executorship. Requests the Governor-General therefore to protect his rights and those of his minor brothers and to call upon Jai Nārāyan to refrain from such mischievous conduct in future. (*TR 15, pp. 51-3, no 41; AR 4, p. 120.*)

Apr. 17. 1820. From the widow of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. The Khān died on 28 November 1779. He drew his salary till 27 November. The money was spent either in performing the obsequies of the Khān or in paying the wages of his servants. Sir John D'oyly now writes that seventeen days' pay was overdrawn and that it should be refunded. Says that all the money has been expended and nothing is left with her. Is unable therefore to refund it now. Hopes the Governor-General will consider her case favourably. (*TR 15, pp. 53-4, no 42; AR 4, p. 120.*)

Apr. 17. 1821. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Raja Gobind Rām has obtained leave from him and now desires to proceed to Nathdwara on a pilgrimage. The Raja on his way will pay his respects to the Nawab. Says that the Raja during the course of his services here [in Calcutta] has faithfully discharged his duties. Refers him to the Raja for further particulars. (*CI 10, p. 240, no 397; TI 21, p. 4, no 10; AI 4, p. 128.*)

Apr. 17. 1822. To Mirzā Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 240, no 398.*)

Apr. 17. 1823. To Nawab.....[1] Raja Gobind Rām, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's *vakīl*, is going on a pilgrimage to Nathdwara. The Raja will pass through his territories. Requests him therefore to lend him all possible assistance in order that he may be able to accomplish his journey in safety. (*CI 10, p. 241, no 399.*)

Apr. 17. 1824. To the Rajas of Udaipur and Kotah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 241, no 400.*)

Apr. 17. 1825. To the Rajas of Jodhpur and Bundi. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p. 242, no 401.*)

Apr. 17. 1826. To Raja Sadāsheo Bhat. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p. 242, no 402.*)

Apr. 17. 1827. To Raja Khush Ḥālī Rām. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p. 243, no 403*).

Apr. 17.[2] 1828. To Raja Chait Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 243, no 404; TI 21, p. 4, no 11; AI 4, p. 126.*)

[1] Illegible.
[2] Apr. 16, according to the volume of Copies.

1780

Apr. 18. 1829. From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that a large number of dwelling houses belonging to common people as well as the storerooms of *goladārs* and shopkeepers are destroyed every year at Patna by outbreaks of fire. The loss thus occasioned amounts to several *lākhs* of rupees every year. Last year the gentlemen of the Council at Patna wrote to the officers of the *Faujdārī* asking them to take necessary steps for the preservation of the straw houses of the town and of the *golas* during the season of fire. The gentlemen have made the same request this year and have asked the Nawab to order that the expenses attending these measures should be paid from the *Faujdārī*. The city of Murshidabad has also suffered much by this kind of accident. Sir John D'oyly is of opinion that in order to prevent the recurrence of these accidents it is desirable that the expenses of watchmen, water-carriers and labourers should be paid from the *Faujdārī*. Is awaiting instructions from the Governor-General in this matter. (*TR 15, pp. 54-5, no 43; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Apr. 18. 1830. From the Raja of Tippera. Has already represented his grievances through Padnab [Padmanava] his *Dīwān* and Anūp Nārāyan, his former *Munshī* and is now highly gratified to learn that the Governor-General has consented to remove the present Resident from his country. Requests him not to take into consideration the *'arẓīs* of his [Raja's] people who may write to him at the instigation of the Resident but to attend only to those that are submitted to him by the *Dīwān* or the *Munshī* or his *vakīl*, Balrām. Hopes he will issue orders for the immediate removal of the Resident to enable him to settle the *band-o-bast* of his country in a proper manner. (*TR 15, pp. 55-6, no 44; AR 4, p. 121.*)

Apr. 18. 1831. To Raja Chait Singh, Capt. John Scott, one of the confidants of the Governor-General, has been appointed to the command of the sepoys stationed at Chunar. The Captain with a view to taking charge of his office will shortly start from Calcutta. Directs him therefore to show due respects to the gentleman. (*CI 10, p. 244, no 405; TI 21, p. 4, no 12; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Apr. 18.[1] 1832. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is much concerned that the Nawab did not consult him in any of his affairs since the death of his father. Will not be able to apply himself to the settlement of the Nawab's affairs for two or three months. Requests him therefore to postpone his visit to Calcutta for the present. (*CI 12, pp. 66-8, no 33; TI 22, pp. 27-30, no 12; AI 4, p. 109.*)

Apr. 19. 1833. From the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter which has served to renew and strengthen their former friendship. Raja Gobind Rām will explain further particulars to the Governor-General. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*TR 16, pp. 278-9, no 37; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Apr. 19. 1834. From Kishan Rāy. Says that some time ago he received through Raja Sadāsheo Bhat and Munshī Lala Lekhrām a letter from

[1] Apr. 20, according to the volume of Copies.

1780

Raja Ranjīt Deo of Jammu addressed to the Governor-General and duly transmitted the same to Calcutta. Has lately sent to the Governor-General another letter received in his name from Maharaja Bijay Singh of Jodhpur. Hopes that the Governor-General will not delay a reply to their letters as the messengers of the two Rajas anxiously await it 'here'. Further particulars will be made known to him by Raja Gobind Rām and Harban Dās, minister of the Raja of Jammu. (*TR 16, pp. 279-82, no 38; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Apr. 19. **1835.** From Ranjīt Deo, Raja of Jammu. Says that the Governor-General's virtues and good qualities have been made known to him by Raja Sadāsheo Bhat. Is therefore desirous of cultivating his friendship. Hopes to be favoured with a reply. (*TR 16, pp. 282-3, no 39; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Apr. 19. **1836.** From Kishan Rāy. Says that he is sending to the Governor-General a letter from Raja Ranjīt Deo of Jammu. The said Raja is distinguished for his courage and valour and is so just and kind to his ryots that the inhabitants of the Punjab and the Doab have since the time of Nādir Shah's invasion, always found a safe refuge in his country from the tyranny of unscrupulous adventurers. Has agreeably to the Governor-General's directions sent his *'arẓīs* to him through Raja Sadāsheo Bhat and Lala Lekhrām, the Raja's *Munshī*. Is also sending a *kharīṭa* from Raja Ranjīt Deo to Raja Gobind Rām. Hopes that the Governor-General will return a suitable answer. Has sent his men to procure letters from the Rana of Udaipur. As soon as it has been received, it will be despatched to the Governor-General.

(1) *Kishan Rāy to Raja Gobind Rām.* Says that at the time that he left Jaipur he despatched an *'arẓī* to Raja Ranjīt Deo through Raja Sadāsheo Bhat and Lala Lekhrām. On 16 March messengers arrived with a reply to that *'arẓī* and two *kharīṭas*, one for the Governor-General and the other for the addressee, together with letters from Raja Sadāsheo Bhat and Lala Lekhrām. Encloses the *kharīṭa* and all the letters to be made over to the Governor-General. Hopes that on receiving them he will immediately present them to the Governor-General and procure suitable replies. The greatness of Raja Ranjīt Deo of Jammu is no doubt well known to him. He exercises supreme authority over several Rajas. He is courageous, just and kind to his subjects: so much so that the inhabitants of the Punjab and the Doab took refuge in his kingdom from the tyranny of Nādir Shah, Shah Abdālī and the Sikhs. The writer knows of no people from Attock to Delhi who live more free from care and fear than those of Jammu. The Raja of Jammu has been continually at war with Nādir Shah and Shah Abdālī and even when their army was in his neighbourhood he entered into no connection with them. But as soon as he received the writer's *'arẓī* he despatched a *kharīṭa* to the Governor-General written in the most friendly terms. Raja Sadāsheo Bhat and Lala Lekhrām have written to him that letters from the Rana of Udaipur and the other Rajas will soon be despatched for transmission to Calcutta. Raja Gobind Rām knows very well that he, being out of employment for the last twenty-two years, is hard up for want of money. Is staying

at Benares in the hope of receiving some remittances from the Governor-General.

(2) *Raja Sadāsheo Bhat to Kishan Rāy.* Has received his letter. Is glad to hear of his safe arrival at Benares and to learn of his intention to set out for Calcutta shortly. Says that he will very soon despatch letters from the chiefs of these quarters for the Governor-General and for Raja Gobind Rām. Lala Lekhrām, his *Munshī*, will write to him further particulars. Encloses a *kharīṭa* for the Governor-General and a letter for Raja Gobind Rām from Raja Ranjīt Deo. Hopes he will procure replies to them and transmit the same without delay.

(3) *Lala Lekhrām to Kishan Rāy.* Says that he and his master Raja Sadāsheo have procured from Raja Ranjīt Deo a *kharīṭa* for the Governor-General and a letter for Raja Gobind Rām which are being sent to him. Hopes he will deliver them to their respective addressees. Raja Ranjīt Deo is universally acknowledged to be wise and courageous. Although the seal on his *kharīṭa* to the Governor-General is inscribed only with his bare name yet his titles are many and he is the Raja of many places other than Jammu. Considers that the establishment of a friendship between him and the Governor-General will be mutually advantageous. The marriage of the illegitimate son of Raja Ranjīt Deo with the late Raja Mādho Singh's daughter by a concubine will take place by the end of *Phāgun*. Should the Governor-General think it advisable the writer can effect a friendsdip between the English chiefs and the Poona ministers through Māhādajī Sindhia. Seth Gangā Rām Sāhū, who is a friend of his and who keeps up a correspondence with Sindhia, is willing to exert himself to secure this end. Besides, if the Governor-General chooses to do business with the Seth, it will be of great benefit to the Company, as the goods of this country sell at a great profit in 'that' quarter as do the merchandise of those parts when brought 'here'. Hopes the addressee will acquaint him with the Governor-General's views on these points. (*TR 16, pp. 283-96, no 40; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Apr. 20. 1837. From Raja Ḥuẓūrī Mal. Is greatly pleased to learn that the Governor-General has promised to appoint his son, Rāy Motī Chand, to an office of trust and responsibility. Requests him therefore to appoint him to the *Dīwānī* of the Committee at Lucknow. Will pay his respects to the Governor-General in a few days. (*TR 15, pp. 56-7, no 45; AR 4, p. 115.*)

Apr. 20. 1838. From Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar. Informs the Governor-General that when Col. Goddard arrived at Gujrat he was received with due honour by him. After mutual consultation they entered into certain engagements with each other. Hopes the Governor-General will ratify them in behalf of the Company and will write to the Bombay Government to afford him assistance whenever he may have occasion to require it. Dated 24 *Muḥarram*, 1194 A. H.=1 February, 1780 A. D. (*TR 16, pp. 296-300, no 41; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Apr. 21. 1839. From Muḥammad Bahādur Zamān Khān, *Zamīndār* of Birbhum. Has received intelligence that Muḥammad Taqī Khān having procured a warrant against him has sent the bailiffs in *dolīs*, dis-

1780

guised as women, in order to arrest him. They intend to serve the warrant on him as soon as he steps out of his house. The people of Taqī Khān are also busy in spreading a rumour all over this place that a decree has been passed in the Supreme Court pronouncing the wife of Asadu'z-Zamān Khān as the rightful owner of the *zamīndārī*. This news has much disconcerted the inhabitants of this place, while the writer, who could reassure them, is obliged to keep within doors out of fear of the bailiffs. Hopes the Governor-General will come to his aid at this critical moment. (*TR 15, pp. 57-8, no 46; AR 4, p. 113.*)

Apr. 22. **1840.** From Raja Ḥuẓūrī Mal. Has already informed him regarding the purchase of horses which he is going to make for him. On 12 February when Mr Fairfax returned from Lucknow to Farrukhabad, he wanted to give him a bill of exchange for Rs 15,000 for the purchase of horses and asked him to buy them from the Punjab. The gentleman desired to have a bill for Rs 12,000 and asked him to defray the expenses of the *gumāshtas*. He further wished that the *gumāshtas* should accompany him to Jainagar where they would all look for the best horses and that he should be supplied with any additional sum that might be required by him. Accordingly he gave a bill for Rs 12,000 to his *gumāshtas* Harjai Mal and Omar Singh and handed them over the Governor-General's letter and one from himself to the chiefs of that quarter. The *gumāshtas* having received their expenses and a sum of Rs 800 to pay the deficiency of exchange set out with Mr Fairfax and Ẓahūr Khān. Refers him to Rāy Motī Chand for further particulars. (*TR 15, pp. 59-61, no 47; AR 4, p. 115.*)

Apr. 23. **1841.** From the Raja of Tippera. Has again and again represented to him the ruinous state of his *chakla* and the violences exercised therein [by the Resident]. Requests the Governor-General now to grant him an interview so that he may personally lay his case before him. (*TR 15, pp. 60-1, no 48; AR 4, p. 121.*)

Apr. 23. **1842.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has just learnt that Babu Gopāl Chand, the son of Rām Chand Sāhū, was confined in jail because he had failed to pay the money which was due from him to the Company. Says that Gopāl Chand when pressed hard by the Company for the payment of the money, demanded from him, the Nawab, a sum of Rs 10,000 which he had borrowed from his father on a previous occasion. At that time his *Khānsāmān* had set off with all his effects to Patna and he himself was preparing to leave Calcutta. Having no means at his disposal to satisfy the claims of his creditor he lodged with him his jewels worth about Rs 40,000 as pledge for his debt. Is greatly astonished to hear that Gopāl Chand has delivered those jewels to the Company as security for his debt. Has therefore written to Raja Gobind Rām to discharge his debt to Gopāl Chand. Requests the Governor-General to restore the jewels to the latter after the money has been paid to him.

PS.—The Governor-General promised to procure him a *sanad* from the Supreme Council for the *altamgha* grant which he had received from His Majesty. Has been anxiously waiting for the same. Has come to Lucknow entirely under the instructions of the Governor-

1780

General. Requests him therefore to send a letter addressed to Mr Purling commending the writer to his favour. (*TR 15, pp. 61-5, no 49; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Apr. 24. **1843.** From Nawab Laṭāfat Alī Khān. Professes fidelity and attachment to the English and expresses his gratitude for the support that he has received from them. Says that ever since the departure of Mr Middleton to Calcutta and the arrival of Mr Purling in his place at Lucknow he has been deprived of the usual marks of favour. Requests him therefore to write to Mr Purling and General Eyre Coote commending him to their favour. His Majesty is staying at his fort and Najaf Khān has been appointed to superintend the affairs of the country. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdul Aḥad Khān] still remains in confinement. At the instance of Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah [Najaf Khān] His Majesty has decided to march towards Jaipur between 21 and 28 March. Says that in the year 1187 *Faṣlī* [1779 A. D.] the sum of Rs 77,204 out of his *jāgīr* was included in the assignment to the Company by the order of the Nawab [Aṣafu'd-Daulah]. Requests him therefore that the said amount may be restored to him. The newspapers say that Mr Bristow has arrived at Calcutta and that he will shortly return to Lucknow. Hopes the Governor-General will commend him to that gentleman's favour. Will be highly obliged if he also recommends Naṣīru'llah Khān, his confidant, to General Coote, Mr Purling and Mr Bristow.

On 18 February Timūr Shah captured the fort of Multan and appointed Muẓaffar Khān to take charge of it, having placed under him Shujā'at Khān, 'Aẓīm Khān and other Afghan chiefs with 20,000 horse. The Shah has now crossed the river Attock and is marching towards Peshawar and Kabul. On 22 March the advanced tents of Prince Mirzā Aẓhar and Nawab Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah were pitched at Talcatorah. They intend to march towards Jaipur. On 17 March Najaf Qulī Khān captured and occupied the fort of Kanaud. (*TR 15, pp. 65-70, no 50; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Apr. 24. **1844.** From Naṣīru'llah Beg Khān. Enclosed in the letters written to Raja Gobind Rām he has sent several *'arẓīs* and a letter from Nawab Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān addressed to the Governor-General. Says that the Nawab is a faithful adherent of the Governor-General and he therefore expects to receive every support from him. Hopes the Governor-General will write to the gentlemen [at Lucknow] about the Nawab's attachment to the Company. Has received another letter from the said Nawab addressed to the Governor-General. Will shortly despatch it to him. Refers him to Raja Gobind Rām for further particulars. (*TR 15, pp. 70-2, no 51; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Apr. 26. **1845.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter enclosing papers of complaint against Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Says that agreeably to his direction has summoned Khwāje Khān and Muḥammad Lala, *Qāẓī* of Hooghly and that on their arrival a strict enquiry will be made into the case and proper steps will be taken against the guilty party. (*TR 15, p. 72, no 52; AR 4, p. 119.*)

1780

Apr. 26.[1] **1846.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt with great satisfaction that the Nawab has been pleased to reinstate Major Hannay to his former office at Gorakhpur. In order that the Major may perform his duties to the satisfaction of the Nawab it is indispensably necessary that the latter should place implicit confidence in the former and should in no case allow his subordinates to interfere with him in the course of his business. Requests the Nawab to act up to his suggestion for he thinks that this will promote the interests of both the Nawab and the Major. It may be added that in case the Nawab does not comply with his request the Governor-General will be obliged to recall Major Hannay because the personal regard that he has for the gentleman will not allow him to suffer him to continue in a situation where he is subjected to unbecoming treatment. The suggestion proceeds entirely from the Governor-General himself and the Nawab should not for a moment think that it has been made on the representation of Major Hannay. (*CI 12, pp. 62-4, no 30; TI 21, pp. 5, 9, no 13; AI 4, p. 128.*)

Apr. 26.[1] **1847.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has learnt that the Vazir has been pleased to restore Major Hannay to his office of superintending the districts to the eastward of the Gogra (Gorakhpur, etc.). Has communicated to the Vazir his sentiments and expectations in regard to the Major's appointment. Encloses now for the Khān's perusal a copy of the letter which he has addressed to the Vazir on this subject and hopes that being his (the Vazir's) *nāib* he too will exert his influence in the matter. It is merely to promote the interests of the Vazir's government that he lays stress on the appointment of the Major. In view of the regard that the Governor-General has for the Major, every kindness shown to him will be considered a kindness to his own person. (*CI 12, pp. 64-5, no 31; TI 21, pp. 9, 10, no 14; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Apr. 26.[1] **1848.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 12, pp. 64-5, no 31; TI 21, p. 10, no 15; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Apr. 26.[1] **1849.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his several letters but due to pressure of work he could reply to none. Says that he was much distressed at some parts of the Vazir's conduct which the writer was led to believe had originated from the Khān's advice. But Mr Middleton explained to him the true state of affairs and removed from the Governor-General's mind the unfavourable impressions which he had formed against the Khān. In the Governor-General's opinion the Vazir's interests and those of the Company are so closely united that the Khān cannot attend to one without promoting the interests of the other. Assures the Khān that by proving himself a zealous and faithful servant of the Vazir he will equally be entitled to the favour and protection of the English. (*CI 12, pp. 65-6, no 32; TI 21, pp. 10-11, no 16; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Apr. 26.[1] **1850.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 12, pp. 65-6, no 32; TI 21, p. 11, no 17; AI 4, p. 126.*)

[1] Apr. 16, according to the volume of Copies.

Apr. 27. **1851.** From the Seths. Represent that it is five years since one Ḥājī Muḥammad has been maliciously carrying on a false suit against them in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Although they are not within the jurisdiction of the said court, they have always employed an attorney to answer the charges against them. But every time the attorney appears for pleading, the prosecution is dropped, to be renewed again on a subsequent occasion. Thus they are put to great hardship and unnecessary expense. They are unable to bear any further expense on this account and therefore request the Governor-General to disentangle them from the meshes of the law court. (*TR 15, pp. 72-4, no 53; AR 4, p. 120.*)

Apr. 28. **1852.** From Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter dated 22 February through Mr John Holland. Says that the faithful observance of treaties by the Company has long been known to him and that the Governor-General's letters, with assurances of maintaining the treaty concluded between the English and the Nawab and his instructions to the Governor and Council of Madras to keep steady to it, made his conviction more firm on this head. Assures the Governor-General that he will give his consent to every proposal which Mr Holland may make known to him and which may be productive of mutual advantages. (*TR 16, pp. 300-2, no 42; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Apr. 29. **1853.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has received his letter. Thanks him for his permission to the writer to come to Calcutta for an interview. Says that he has clearly set forth the intentions of the Nawab (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) in a letter to Raja Gobind Rām, who, it is hoped, will represent them to him as also some other particulars connected with the private affairs of the writer. Requests him therefore to attend to them and to direct the writer how to act in the present circumstances. (*TR 15, pp. 74-5, no 54; AR 4, p. 118.*)

Apr. 29. **1854.** From the Raja of Tippera. Mr Sumner, Chief of Chittagong, enquired from him whether it was a fact that he had repeatedly sent letters and *gumāshtas* to the Governor-General requesting him to recall the Resident and in reply he wrote to the Chief that he had done so. Says that his *zamīndārī* being a very small one, it cannot possibly afford to maintain a Resident. Has for this reason repeatedly written to the Governor-General for the removal of the Resident but in vain. He personally wants to see the Governor-General but he cannot do so until the Resident is removed from his country. Sends his nephew therefore to him and requests that he will recall the Resident without further delay. (*TR 15, pp. 75-6, no 55; AR 4, p. 121.*)

1855. From Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daluah Ghaẓanfar Jang. Complimentary. (*TR 15, pp. 76-7, no 56; AR 4, p. 122.*)

1856. From Bahū Begam. Nawab Khān Khānān is her elder brother. The Governor-General must have heard of the Nawab's good qualities and virtues. He was a confidant of the late Emperor Muḥammad Shah and always received special consideration from him in his court. Her late husband [Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah] also entertained a very high opinion of him. Hearing the good qualities of the Governor-General her brother is desirous of forming a friendship with him. Says

1780

that her brother has a *jāgīr*, though not compatible with his status. The income is hardly sufficient to cover the expenses of his household yet somehow or other he has been maintaining himself and his family upon it. It now transpires that the *nāibs* [Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān) are carrying on intrigues against him and want to deprive him of his *jāgīr*. The *nāibs* did not show any respect even for the solemn promise made by Mr Middleton that her brother's *jāgīr* would not be interfered with. Requests him therefore to send her letters addressed to Mr Purling and the *nāibs* directing them in a most positive manner to leave the Nawab in full enjoyment of his said *jāgīr*. Her brother had sent presents of some attar and paintings to the Governor-General but has not yet heard if the latter has received them. She will also send him some presents shortly. (*TR 15, pp. 77-80, no 57; AR 4, p. 113.*)

Apr. 30. **1857.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that although the English took away Tanjore from him he helped them with men and money against the French at Pondicherry and Mahe and sent an army to the assistance of Col. Goddard. To meet these expenses he borrowed large sums of money from European and Indian merchants and even mortgaged all his jewels and houses. Thus during the two years' governor ip of Sir Thomas Rumbold he has paid 26 *lākhs* of pagodas to the Company. Looks to the Governor-General and the Court of Directors for the adjustment of his affairs. Encloses the copies of two papers of intelligence lately received from Ḥaidar Ālī Khān's camp: also the copy of a letter from him to the Governor of Madras. From a perusal of these, the Governor-General will be convinced that the Khān is bent on creating disturbances in Arcot. It is universally known that Ḥaidar has from the beginning been hostile to the English and a friend to the French. The Nawab has also made this clear to the English by writing to them very often on this point. Ḥaidar is convinced that he is now a match for the English in war. But there was a time when he received several crushing defeats at the hands of the Mahrattas and lost all his territories and forts. In fact he was so weak then that Murārī Rāo, the *Faujdār* of Cuddapah, and another *zamīndār* remained in their *ta'lluqs* with a very small force without the least apprehension of him. It was not till after Mādhū Rāo, Peshwa had died, his younger brother Nārāyan Rāo was assassinated and Raghūnāth excited disturbances in the Mahratta dominion that he was able to retrieve his power by taking possession of several *ta'lluqs* of consequence like Cuddapah and Kurnool. Apart from his territorial acquisitions the money, jewels and elephants which he has secured, have increased his strength tenfold. The Mahrattas who before were in alliance with the English and at enmity with Ḥaidar have now made a treaty with him on condition that he shall commence hostilities against the English and carry on war in the Carnatic. Nawab Niẓām Ālī has also taken measures for breaking off from the English and uniting with the Mahrattas, Ḥaidar Ālī and Jānūji Bhonsla,[1] so that when Ḥaidar shall enter the Carnatic he (Nawab Niẓām Ālī) will advance into the Northern Circars. The writer's people are alarmed by these combina-

[1]Obviously a mistake for Mudhoji Bhonsla.

tions as is only natural, because a large number of his troops being sent to Col. Goddard's assistance at Gujrat there are none left here. Is always ready to assist the English to the utmost of his power but since he is threatened with war it will be necessary for the Governor-General to come to his assistance.

(1) *Ḥaidar Ālī Khān to Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras.* Acknowledges the Governor's letter through Mr George Gray. Says that after the siege of Madras by Chanda Ṣāḥib and the French an agreement was made between him and the Governor and Council of Madras that each party should treat the friend of one as the friend of the other and, in time of need, should assist each other. But when war broke out between him and the Mahrattas he wrote to the Governor to assist him with a small force but all in vain. Recently the Governor wrote to him that he had decided to assist Basālat Jang and had accordingly despatched troops to his succour. At this, hostilities commenced between his forces and the Governor's army. Besides where their borders meet from Dindigul to Cuddapah there have been continual quarrels between their respective peoples. In addition to all this one of the English captains has protected the Nairs who are the writer's dependants and given refuge to their families in his own camp. Not only that: the Captain also supplied them with cannon-shots, gunpowder and muskets and without the least provocation on his part incited them to rebel against him and to wage war in his country and still continues to instigate them to plunder one of his territories which is worth 20 *lākhs* of rupees. Leaves to the Governor and his Council to reflect upon this and find out for themselves which side has been guilty of encroachments and transgressions. Dated 12 *Rabī'*I, 1194 A. H. (19 March, 1780 A.D.)

(2) *News from Ḥaidar's camp.*—On 8 March Ḥaidar 'Alī was at Seringapatam. On 6 March he held a consultation with Sriniwās Rāo on the present state of affairs. The Rāo said that it was necessary to come to some decision regarding their future relations with the neighbouring powers and suggested an alliance with the English Ḥaidar reviewing the whole position said that an alliance was not possible with either the Mahrattas, or the Nawab of Arcot or the English. The Mahrattas, he argued, could never be truly reconciled to him as he had conquered all their dependencies up to the bank of the Kistna. It was politic therefore to keep up an understanding with them on the basis of the existing engagements and to humour them with an outward show of friendship. Regarding the Nawab of Arcot he said that a friendship with him was simply useless, as he was bereft of all real power. Indeed, he had so far lowered himself that the English did with him exactly as they pleased and he depended on them even for his daily sustenance. Tanjore was forcibly wrested from him and he was powerless to take any measures for its restitution. An alliance with the English was equally unthinkable. They were faithless and treacherous. In spite of their treaty with the Mahrattas, they had excited disturbances in their dominion, had invaded it and met with a crushing defeat. They contracted a humiliating engagement with them and yet even that did not deter them from making

1780

further irruptions into Gujrat. They had deprived Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān of the Northern Circars, Nawab Wālājāh of Tanjore and Basālat Jang of Guntur, and, all this, with professions of friendship on their lips. In his opinion therefore the French were the only people who could be trusted. They were far more powerful than the English and were besides true to their word. The King of France had just sent him the copy of a treaty, duly executed and ratified by him. He had also despatched several ships to 'these' quarters for his (Ḥaidar's) assistance. It was highly advisable therefore that the friendship with the French should be continued and strengthened.

On 7 March Ḥaidar Alī sent for Mr Gray, the *vakīl* of the English, and being in a great rage made use of the most abusive language towards him. The said gentleman told Ḥaidar that if he did not want him he ought to give him permission to return to Madras. Upon this Ḥaidar wanted to know who had sent for him and what could be his mission. The *vakīl* replied that he had come to negotiate an alliance with him (Ḥaidar) on the part of the English. Ḥaidar told him in an angry mood that 'he had used as disgraceful expressions to the *vakīl* as he possibly could: with what face then could he come repeatedly before him; that he would never make friendship with persons who were void of shame and truth.' At this Mr Gray wished to know any particular instance of the falsity or the treachery of the English. Ḥaidar replied that only a short time ago they had leagued with Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān with a view to falling together upon Mysore and possessing themselves of it. They then broke with the Nawab and by themselves began hostilities with him (Ḥaidar) and sent General Smith at the head of an army which seized upon many places belonging to him and remained about six months at Balaghat. But in the end he totally defeated the English and pursued them as far as Madras. There, a treaty was concluded between them stipulating that they should assist each other in case any enemies attacked either of them. When Trimbak Rāo marched against him he, Ḥaidar, desired assistance of the English agreeably to the treaty and was even prepared to pay for it but no help was forthcoming. Apart from that when he marched to Cuddapah the English wrote to him that their friendship would cease, should he capture it. Yet by treachery they possessed themselves of Mahe which lay on his borders and which belonged to the French who were his ryots. He knew that the English looked continually with a hostile eye on Seringapatam but he was sure that no attempts of theirs should ever succeed. On the contrary, within four months the success of his arms would be made known to them. As he continued speaking in that manner till noon Mr Gray was unable to reply to him and only pleaded his ignorance on those points. He was told that he might return to his constituents but he seemed reluctant to depart and said that he would await the orders of his superiors on that head. Ḥaidar retorted by saying that 'a monkey might remain wherever he pleased.' On hearing this Mr Gray took leave of him and returned to the house where he was staying. Dated 1 *Rabī'* I 1194 A. H. (8 March 1780A. D.).

(3) *News from Seringapatam.*—On 14 March Ḥaidar Alī was at Seringapatam. He is awaiting the arrival of a French army and is

1780

continually looking towards the seashore, but as it depends on the tides there is no certainty when the ships will arrive. Ḥaidar has decided that a part of the army should disembark while the rest remain on board the ships. Escorted by the latter he will send his own vessels full of ammunition and stores by sea to Madras while he himself will accompany the rest of the French at the head of a powerful army and proceed by land thither. Their combined forces will first attack Madras and as soon as it has been taken the other places will easily fall into their hands. It appears, that the treaty which is arrived from the King of France stipulates that all the seaports that may be taken shall belong to the French while the inland forts shall be put in the possession of Ḥaidar Ali. This article has not met with the latter's approbation as he wishes that his own *thānas* may hold the seaports jointly with the French garrisons. He therefore spoke to the French chiefs that a new treaty to that purport might be drawn up. The chiefs answered that they had received orders from their king to deliver to him the treaty as it stood and that they were fully authorised to make the necessary additions and alterations or, if he so desired, to draw up a fresh treaty on another blank sheet of paper bearing the royal seal. Having agreed to draw up a new treaty the chiefs departed and consulted among themselves whether this should be done or not. However, they have not as yet decided anything on that point. Sriniwās Rāo, in accordance with Ḥaidar's instructions, is employed in mustering the army. Ḥaidar has issued orders that only a small number of the troops be left in the different stations and that all the rest be assembled with him. He personally supervises the preparation of all the ammunition and other military stores and sends them to Bangalore when ready for use. He has written to Mīr Ṣāḥib (Mīr Ali Riẓā) that the fort which he was previously asked to construct on the frontier should be completed without the least delay and that a number of horse and foot be recruited. Mr Gray, the *vakīl* of the English, has been kept a prisoner in his own house and sentinels have been posted on him. Dated 7 *Rabīʿ* I, 1194 A. H.-14 March 1780 A. D. (*TR 16, pp. 321-60, no 44; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Apr. 30. 1858. From Raghūnāth Rāo. Says that he had suggested to Col. Goddard to win over some of the Mahratta chiefs, who were favourably inclined towards the Rāo by paying them certain small sums of money but that this proposal was not acted upon. The Governor-General will learn from the Colonel's letters that on his way to Gujrat he entered into an alliance with Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar and their combined forces have taken Ahmadabad. Is unacquainted with the terms of the treaty which has been concluded between them. Has learnt that Sindhia, Hulkar and several other Mahratta chiefs have this moment marched some twelve *kos* from Surat towards Ahmadabad. Is sure there will be no neglect on the part of the Colonel in the prosecution of the war. Has written to Rājārām Dinkar and Trimbak Dādājī the particulars of his march and the victory of his cavalry and these they will make known to the Governor-General. Incomplete. (*TR 16, pp. 360-4, no 45; AR 4, p. 102.*)

May 1. 1859. From Raja Gurū Dās. Intimates that agreeably to his order Nawab Mubāarku'd-Daulah has restored Muḥammad Riẓā Khān

1780

to his former office. Requests permission to wait upon him. (*TR 15, pp. 80-1, no 58; AR 4, p. 115.*)

May 5. **1860.** From Nawab Khān Khānān Sālār Jang. Received his letter some time ago through Mr Middleton. Is greatly pleased to learn from Muḥammad Akbar Khān that the Governor-General is taking much interest in the advancement of his affairs. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*TR 15, pp. 81-2, no 59; AR 4, p. 120.*)

May 5. **1861.** To the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 244, no 406.*)

May 5. **1862.** To Ranjīt Deo, Raja of Jammu. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 245, no 407.*)

May 5. **1863.** To Kishan Rām. Has received his *'arẓī* accompanying *kharīṭas* from the Rajas of Jodhpur and Jammu. Sends to him the replies to those *kharīṭas* and desires him to transmit them to their respective addressees. (*CI 10, p. 245, no 408.*)

May 5. **1864.** To Raja Chait Singh. Grants him a *fārigh-khaṭī* to the effect that the Raja has paid into the treasury all the dues in respect of various *parganas* for 1779-80. (*CI 10, pp. 245-6, no 409.*)

May 5. **1865.** To Nawab Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān. Agreeably to his wishes he has instructed Mr Purling to place confidence and trust in him. The Nawab will receive the support of the Company as long as he remains faithful to their interests. (*CI 10, p. 246, no 410; TI 21, p. 12, no 19; AI 4, p. 127.*)

May 5. **1866.** To Naṣru'llah Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 246, no 411.*)

May 5. **1867.** To Bahādur Zamān Khān, *Zamīndār* of Birbhum. Has learnt that on the pretext of having made a representation to the Governor-General he is withholding the payment of the revenue in respect of his *zamīndārī*. Says that his contentions were fully replied to when the Khān had first represented them through the Council of Burdwan. The Khān being the master of his *zamīndārī*, it is for him to maintain peace and order there and to attend to cultivation and revenue. It is he (the Khān) who will be held responsible if the revenue is not paid to the Company in due time. (*CI 10, p. 249, no 412; TI 21, pp. 11, 12, no 18; AI 4, p. 125.*)

May 7. **1868.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter from which it appears that he has heard that some horse and foot have been despatched to apprehend Baid Taluq in connection with the theft committed in the *pargana* of Manzifpur. The Governor-General says that the said Baid is a medical attendant of Raja Kishan Chand and that it is necessary for him to attend on the Raja, because the latter is very ill. He also adds that the *parganа* in question has been farmed out to a man named Shankar and that the Baid only stands security and that therefore the summons against the latter should be revoked. He has at the same time asked Raja Kishan Chand to direct Shankar to see the Nawab when called upon to do so. Says that agreeably to his (the Governor-General's) direction peremptory orders have been issued to the horsemen asking them to seize the thieves

1780

and not to molest the Baid in any way. In case the offenders are not caught they have been directed to bring Shankar to his presence so that in consultation with him, steps may be taken to secure them. (*TR 15, pp. 82-3, no 60; AR 4, p. 119.*)

May 7. **1869.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has received his letter. Says that his visit to Calcutta at the present season will not serve any useful purpose. Advises him therefore to remain at Lucknow. (*CI 10, p. 249, no 413; TI 21, pp. 12-13, no 20; AI 4, p. 127.*)

May 8. **1870.** To the King. Has received the Royal *shuqqa* intimating that the administration of the affairs of the Empire has been taken away from Majdu'd-Daulah and that it has now been confided to Ẕulfaqāru'd-Daulah. Says that agreeably to the directions of His Majesty he will transact all business through the latter. (*CI 10, p. 248, no 414; TI 21, p. 13, no 21; AI 4, p. 126.*)

May 9. **1871.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Says that since the time of the late Nawab Ja'far Alī Khān he has been regularly paying the stipulated *dastūr* to Raja Madho Singh, *Zamīndār* of Tirhut. The *Zamīndār* has now prepared a false account of the *dastūr* showing him in arrears, and on the strength of it has procured a *sazāwal* from the Council of Patna and entered his *jāgīr* with a view to realising the money. This action of the *Zamīndār* has greatly lowered him [the writer] in the estimation of others. Requests him therefore to write a letter to the gentlemen at Patna asking them to refer this question to the *Khālisa* at Calcutta and to withdraw the *sazāwal* immediately. (*TR 15 pp. 83-5, no 61; AR 4, p. 114.*)

May 9. **1872.** From Raja Gobind Rām. Encloses the copy of a letter received from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah respecting Major Osborne's expedition against Raja Ajīt Singh. Hopes the Governor-General will give his own opinion in the matter so that it may be communicated to the Nawab.

Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Rām. Had despatched Major Osborne at the head of two battalions to Allahabad against Raja Ajīt Singh who, having taken possession of the place, was creating disturbances in the adjacent *maḥāls*. The Major had recaptured several places and was about to reduce the others when his operation was suddenly stopped by the orders of the Governor-General. A letter was immediately written to the latter requesting him to give his instructions but he has heard nothing from him yet. The Major is therefore lying idle with his forces at Allahabad at great pecuniary loss to him [writer]. Seeing that the operations have been stopped, the Raja is openly annoying the Major's army. Desires him therefore to find out the real intentions of the Governor-General and to communicate them to him so that he may act accordingly. (*TR 15, pp. 85-7, no 62; AR 4, p 115.*)

May 9. **1873.** Mr Walsh to the Governor-General. Says that a few days ago he had despatched a box full of clothes, a bedstead, some silver vessels and other articles of domestic use on a boat to Purnea. Has now learnt that one morning at 2 o'clock a gang of robbers attacked th boat at Satgachi near Burdwan, and plundered the effects. The

1780

wounded the three watchmen who were on the boat and stripped them naked. The sailors seeing the terrible plight of the victims immediately rowed away to the nearest *ghāt* and for fear of their lives took refuge in the fishmongers' houses which stood close by. Not long ago, the property of Mr Murray was similarly looted near about the same place and the gentleman himself was severely wounded. It is evident that the robbers live somewhere in the neighbourhood. Requests him therefore to issue strict orders to the *Faujdār* of Hooghly and other officers to apprehend the robbers and inflict exemplary punishment on them. Requests him further to direct the *Faujdār* that the articles, if recovered, may be made over to the writer. *(CI 10, p. 249, no 415.)*

May 10. 1874. From the *A'immadārs, Qāẓīs* and others. Complain that they are being subjected to great tyranny by the *Ṣadru's-Ṣudūr's 'āmils* who have levied high fees on account of *a'imma* and *qāẓī* lands. Represent that the fees in question were first introduced during the time of Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah who had fixed them at Rs 1,800. This amount continued to be paid to the *Ṣadr* till the time of Muḥammad Shafī' Khān. A few years after the death of Shafī' Khān, his son and successors Zainu'd-Dīn Alī Ḥaidar Khān entered into an agreement with Ẓahūru'llah Beg Khān for Rs 2,000. This man raised the fees and collected from them whatever amount he chose. Rām Lochan, the present *Ṣadr*, exercises much more violence than his predecessors. He gave them trouble to such an extent that some of them were ultimately obliged to dispose of their hereditary lands while others were compelled to execute a bond to the effect that they would regularly pay the same amount as they used to pay during the time of Ẓahūru'llah Beg Khān. The complainants then went to lay their grievances before the *Ṣadr kachahrī* of Patna but to their utter surprise they were put in confinement there for a couple of days. This is the first time in the history of the *Ṣadārat* that the *a'immadārs* have been so grossly insulted and that a Hindu has been appointed over their heads. However, they are prepared to pay a fee of Rs 2,000 a year but they should like to pay this direct to the Governor-General and not through the *'āmils*. Hope that he will permit them to do so and thus save them from the oppressions of the corrupt officials. *(TR 15, pp. 87-92, no 63; AR 4, p. 113.)*

May 10. 1875. News from Nagpur. It is reported that the Poona ministers have asked their *vakīl* Sadāsheo Pandit to intimate to the Governor-General that Ḥaidar has marched on Madras and refuses to accept the overtures of the local government unless and until they come to terms with them (the ministers) and that Sindhia and his colleagues have surrounded Col. Goddard. Udaipuri Gosain arrived from Sindhia's army to the presence of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and it is almost a month since Jiwanpuri, Udaipuri's pupil, has come 'hither' from Benares and has brought with him letters for the Maharaja from Mr Thomas Graham and the Rana of Gohad. As Udaipuri requested the Maharaja for a reply, Devākar Pandit told him that his sole business was to live upon charity and not to trouble himself with these matters. Bokājī Pandit, the son of Raghūnāth Pandit who is a *vakīl* on the part of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla at Nawab Niẓām Alī's court, writes that

1780

the Nawab has sent letters to his *sardārs, jāgīrdārs* and other dependents to assemble together and be ready to march towards Chitakul. Letters have been received by Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla from the Nawab to the same purport as the former ones urging on him to attack Bengal. Devākar Pandit is anxious to hear of Benīrām's safe arrival at Calcutta and to learn if he has had any conferences with the Governor-General. Jādū Rāy who had gone to Bhopal as the *vakīl* of the Maharaja has returned to Nagpur. The Nawab of Bhopal has sent an agent 'here' with some horses as *nazr* for the Maharaja. The latter told the agent that he could not accept the *nazr* until the Nawab restored to him his old possessions of Seoni and Hoshangabad and paid to him all that he has so far collected from those places and that he would take them by force of arms, if need be.

The Maharaja's *vakīl* at Poona writes that Gopāl Hushi, a Brahmin who had instructed Mādhū Rāo in religion, Makant Rāo, a chief, and Noperavese with four other persons formed a league and decided to kill Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit Phadke in public on the day of the *Holī* and to seize Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan and banish him to Bombay. But one of the conspirators deserted his party and divulged the secret to Nānā Farnavīs and so they were all caught. Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit Phadke are united in every matter but all the rest of the Mahratta chiefs differ from them.

Chintu Vithal, the *Dīwān* of Raghūnāth Rāo, who was taken prisoner with his master at Bombay [Talegaon] is at present with Sindhia.

Devākar Pandit out of regard for Benīrām Pandit is very friendly and kind to the news-writer and acquaints him in private with the particulars of the letters that are received from Poona and Nawab Niẓām Alī. Dated 17 April. (*TR 16, pp. 369-75, no 46; AR 4, p. 99*)

May 11. 1876. From Maharaja Bakht Singh. Says that Jairām, the *vakīl* of Ahalyā Bāī, intends to seize the five houses which he has inherited at Benares. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct the gentleman of that place to see that his property is not interfered with. (*TR 15, pp. 92-3, no 64; AR 4, p. 114.*)

May 13. 1877. From Gunshekar, Nihāl Pat, Suddha Behārī and Hardeopuri, inhabitants of Benares. Represent that they have hitherto peacefully carried on a trade at Ramnagar, Malda, Cossimbazar, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Zamania, etc., and have regularly paid the customary duties to the Company. In the year 1778 they purchased from Murshidabad, Malda and other places cloths to the value of Rs 1,54,900 and after paying the usual duties to the *sarkār* brought them to Nowgong in the *pargana* of Bundelkhand.

Mr R——[1] with four horsemen having arrived there, surrounded them and carried them with their merchandise to Mr Leslie and Col. Goddard at Mhow. These gentlemen seized their goods and cash amounting to Rs 1,72,073-4-0 and having put up the articles to auction they themselves purchased them. The complainants thereupon appealed

[1]The full name is not given in the volume.

1780

for justice to the gentlemen of the Council but in vain. Request the Governor-General therefore to enquire into the matter and cause their property to be restored to them. (*TR 15, pp. 93-8, no 65; AR 4, p. 115*).

May 13. **1878.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Directs him not to remit any of the duties which are collected at the *ganjs* under his jurisdiction unless so ordered by the Board. (*CI 10, p. 250, no 416; TI 21, p. 13, no 22; AI 4, p. 127*).

May 15. **1879.** The Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] to Mr Purling. Has received his letter saying that the Supreme Council will not remit a single rupee from the balance of last year's assignments and besides, they want that the sum of Rs 1,36,62,188 which is also due from him to the Company should be immediately discharged or fresh assignments be made for them. Says that the sum of Rs 1,36,62,188 appears to be a mistake of calculation. He does not think he owes to the Company all that. Requests that the Company's accounts should be checked first and assures him that whatever amount should be found on examination of the account to be due from him, he shall willingly liquidate it. As to the grant of fresh assignments he declares that he has none to make. He has already assigned to the Company Rs 98,98,315 by retrenchment from his personal expenses and by stopping the pensions of his old servants. Besides, he granted to them Rs 7,63,685 out of the *jāgīrs* of his mother, grandmother and uncle. Frankly then, no resources have been left to him to draw upon. Hopes therefore that at least a part of the old debt will be remitted. Dated 16 *Rabī'* II, 1194 A.H.=22 April, 1780 A.D. (*TR 16, pp. 376-82, no 47; AR 4, p. 103*).

May 15[1]. **1880.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. The Governor of Madras has peremptorily ordered Mr Holland to return to Madras. Says that the gentleman being under the immediate authority of that Government, he cannot possibly continue him as his minister in the Nawab's court. However urgent might be the presence of the gentleman at the Nawab's court in order to conduct the negotiation between the writer and the Nawab, his recall has to be acquiesced in for the reason explained above. Has instructed Mr Holland to explain the reason of his recall to the Nawab before leaving Hyderabad and to assure him of the Governor-General's sincere desire to preserve the treaties concluded between him (the Nawab) and the Company. (*CI 12, pp. 68-9, no 34; TI 22, pp. 30-2, no 13; AI 4, p. 108.*)

May 18. **1881.** From Sahāy Behārī Rām. Complimentary requesting permission to pass the fag end of his life at Benares. (*TR 15, p. 99, no 66; AR 4, p. 120.*)

May 22. **1882.** To Raja Kalyān Singh. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a *nazr* on the occasion of New Year's Day through Majlis Rāy, his *vakīl*. (*CI 10, p. 251, no 417.*)

May 22. **1883.** To the Maharaja of Jaipur. Has communicated the reply of his letter to Raja Gobind Rām, who will deliver it to the addressee. (*CI 10, p. 252, no 418.*)

[1]May 24 according to the volume of Copies.

1780

May 22. 1884. To Almās 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter. Regrets that due to heavy pressure of work he could not send replies to his former letters. Will try to send an early reply in future. Has heard and replied to the representations made by him through Muḥammad Akbar Khān. (*CI 10, p. 252, no 419.*)

May 24. 1885. To Nawab Ẕulfaqāru'd-Daulah [Mirzā Najaf Khān]. Has received his two letters. Assures him that whatever will be represented on his part by Muḥammad Akbar Khān will receive the Governor-General's serious consideration. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, pp. 252-3, no 420.*)

May 24. 1886. To the Rana of Gohad. Has learnt all the particulars relating to that quarter through the Rana's letters as also through the verbal representations of Raḥmatu'llah Khān. Has explained all matters to the Khān fully and is sure that everything will be made known to the Rana. Intimates that Major Camac, a confidant of the Governor-General and an officer of rare merits, is proceeding to Gohad, and will arrive there shortly. (*CI 12, p. 69, no 35.*)

May 24. 1887. To Tafaẓẓu'l Ḥusain Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 12, pp. 69-70, no 36.*)

May 25. 1888. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Commends Mr Stuart to his favour. Says that the Nawab is already acquainted with the gentleman. It is only a year since he came to Calcutta, in search of some suitable employment but, failing to secure one, he is going back to the Nawab. Requests him therefore to favour him with a suitable appointment. (*CI 10, p. 253, no 421.*)

May 29. 1889. From Khān Jahān Khān. Says that it is not true that the merchants are allowed to pass without paying duties at the *ganjs*. Says that the tolls are duly realised from the merchants at all the *ganjs* in his jurisdiction. Of course at Ghiretti no duty is demanded, for it is a new *ganj*. But agreeably to the direction of the Governor-General will henceforth collect tolls at that *ganj* also. (*TR 15, pp. 99-100, no 67 ; AR 4, p. 117.*)

May 29. 1890. From Faẓīlatun Nisā Begam. Says that the *zamīndārs* of the *pargana* Chaudlai had mortgaged to her their several *ta'lluqs* for 5,000 sicca rupees. After some time when she asked them to discharge their debts they paid only Rs 1,000 in cash and for the rest they executed a *qisṭbandī* which they never acted upon. Requests the Governor-General therefore to instruct Mr Hosea, the Chief of Murshidabad, to oblige the *zamīndārs* to liquidate their debts. (*TR 15, pp. 100-1, no 68 ; AR 4, p. 114.*)

May 29. 1891. Sadāsheo Chimnājī Pardhān[1]. Says that he is leading the miserable life of a prisoner in the fort of Chunar and that the order of the Governor-General for his trial has not yet been complied with. Has acquainted him with all his affairs through Mr Thomas Graham and has also despatched his confidants, Anand Rāo and others, to wait upon

[1]An introductory note in the volume of Translations says 'This letter was received by the post enclosed in an English cover and by the contents appears to have been written by the person styling himself Bhāo Ṣāḥib now a prisoner at Chunar.'

1780

him. Hopes that he will attend to the representations which they will make in behalf of the writer. Requests him to repeat his previous order to Col. Tottingham. (*TR 15, pp. 101-3, no 69; AR 4, p. 121.*)

May 29. **1892.** From the Raja of Tippera. Says that on account of drought famine is raging throughout his *chakla* and that in consequence the income of his *zamīndārī* has greatly fallen. Has hitherto regularly paid the *mālguzārī* and will continue to do so in future. Rām Nārāyan will make certain representations to him on the writer's behalf. Hopes that he will give them due consideration. Rām Kishore having appropriated to himself a considerable amount of the Raja's money has departed to Calcutta. Requests the Governor-General therefóre to compel him to return to Tippera and to submit an account of the money. (*TR 15, pp. 103-4, no 70; AR 4, p. 121.*)

May 29. **1893.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter saying that Ḥasan 'Alī Khān, a horseman, who, during the time of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, was employed to apprehend certain robbers, has failed to secure their arrest and asking him to order the horseman to exert himself assiduously in the performance of the duty entrusted to him. Has accordingly written to the horseman and with a view to giving him facility in his work has directed a *harkāra* to assist him. Says that on their arrest the offenders will be properly dealt with and that the goods and effects of Raghūnandan Chaudhri, if recovered from them, will be made over to him. (*TR 15, pp. 104-5, no 71; AR 4, p. 119.*)

May 29. **1894.** From Saiyid Ḥaṣan 'Alī Khān. Agreeably to his order has seized in the *pargana* of Jaipur in Manbhum fifty robbers who are suspected of having committed the theft that took place some time ago in the house of Raghūnandan Chaudhrī. Faqīrā, one of their chiefs, was also arrested in the same *pargana*. But Mr Duncanson, who came there to decide a dispute which had arisen between Maharaja Jai Chand and Maharaja Kishan Chand about a piece of land, took the man out of his custody for some purpose of his own and on his departure to Calcutta, placed him in the charge of his own sepoys. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct that gentleman to make over Faqīrā to him so that he may despatch him with other prisoners to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. (*TR 15, pp. 105-6, no 72; AR 4, p. 115.*)

May 29. **1895.** To the Maharaja of Jaipur. Has received his letter. Says that agreeably to his wishes he has instructed Raja Chait Singh to set aside the conviction of Udairām and Harīnāth Dūbe. (*CI 10, p. 253, no 422.*)

May 29. **1896.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Udairām, Harīnāth Dūbe and other Brahmins have been confined in jail for the last fifteen months. Has now learnt from Maharaja Pratāp Singh that due to their long confinement their houses and property have fallen into ruin. Has further learnt that the prisoners had acted only in self-defence and that Udai Kishan Tewari had provoked them to it by his aggression. Directs him therefore to consult the *pandits* of Benares with regard to the religious points connected with the case and to release the

prisoners as soon as possible. In order to avoid further breach of peace the Raja is asked to cause both the parties to execute bonds for good behaviour. (*CI 10, p. 254, no 423.*)

May 29. **1897.** To the mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received her two letters through Muḥammad Akbar Khān. Says that the relations of love and friendship which subsisted between himself and the late Nawab, her husband, are still fresh in his memory. The writer is sincerely attached to the Begam. Will act in accordance with her wishes. (*CI 10, pp. 254-5, no 424.*)

May 31. **1898.** To Almās Ālī Khān. To the same effect as no 1884 above. (*CI 10, p. 255, no 425.*)

May 31. **1899.** To Nawab Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah [Mirzā Najaf Khān]. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 255, no 426.*)

May 31. **1900.** To Mirzā Bandi Ālī Khān, nephew of Nawab Sālār Jang. Has received his letter. Has learnt about his good qualities and accomplishments from Muḥammad Akbar Khān. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 256, no 427.*)

Jun. 1. **1901.** Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the Council. Says that failing to dispose of some valuable china and other goods in 'this' quarter he despatched them towards the west where Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah purchased them. Of the value of these goods the sum of Rs 1,20,000 more or less still remains due on two bonds granted to Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn and Mr Killican. Requests the Governor-General and the Council to help him to recover the money and thereby to enable him to meet the urgent demands of his creditors. (*TR 15, pp. 106-7, no 73; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Jun. 2. **1902.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Learns from the Governor-General's letter that Benīrām Pandit has fully explained to him Devākar Pandit's views and sentiments as contained in his letter and that he now wishes to know the Maharaja's personal opinion on the existing state of affairs. Says in reply that the present situation is this : armies from all quarters are marching towards the borders of the English territories; Col. Goddard is engaged in open warfare with Sindhia and the rainy season is approaching fast. It is advisable therefore to wait and see what reply the Poona ministers give to his (the Maharaja's) advice and then act accordingly. For further particulars refers him (the Governor-General) to Devākar Pandit's letters. (*TR 16, pp. 382-7, no 48; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Jun. 2. **1903.** From Devākar Pandit. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn that Benīrām Pandit has fully communicated the writer's views and sentiments to the Governor-General at Calcutta and that the latter will be guided by the Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla's advice, even though he may have to abandon his own plans thereby. When he (Devākar Pandit) went to Poona he wrote to the Governor-General and told the ministers that they should remain steadfast to the existing treaty and abstain from hostilities altogether. But as no explicit reply was received from either side he took leave of the ministers and returned to Nagpur. He then in consequence of the confederacy of Nawab Niẓām Ālī began to levy new troops but, at the same time, he kept the Gover-

1780

nor-General fully informed of the true state of affairs through Benīrām Pandit. The Governor-General's advice was also solicited regarding the best way to meet the situation. But as it reached very late and as fighting commenced at Gujrat between the English on the one hand and Sindhia and Hulkar on the other, and as Nawab Niẓām Ālī and the Peshwa kept urging him to invade Bengal, the forces were at last despatched towards Sambalpur. Assures the Governor-General that he will still try his very best to effect a settlement between the English and the Mahrattas and hopes that all may yet end well.

PS.—(1) Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter requesting the Maharaja, his master, to take up negotiations with the Poona ministers and thus to effect a reconciliation between them and the English. Says that the relations between the Maharaja and the English are so intimate that he will certainly do his best to comply with the wishes of the Governor-General. The army now despatched to Sambalpur is being maintained at the cost of Rs 4,00,000 a month. It was raised simply with a view to preserving intact the friendship with the ancient house of the Peshwa and with an eye to the safety and tranquillity of the Maharaja's dominion which is on all sides bound by the territories of Niẓām Ālī or of his confederates. The Maharaja, however, depends entirely on an alliance with the English for the purpose of wresting back his rightful possessions from usurpers. The Governor-General too refers in his letter to some scheme of his own devised in the interest of their mutual advantages. Requests to be informed of what his plans may be.

(2) Is greatly desirous of establishing a firm friendship between the English and the Peshwa and with his permission to repair to the Governor-General's presence in order finally to settle all matters of dispute between them. (*TR 16, pp. 387—401, no 49; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Jun. 5. **1904.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter expressing his satisfaction at the restoration of Major Hannay to his former office. Says that agreeably to his wishes has delivered the charge of the *maḥāls* of the gentleman to his [the Major's] *nāibs* and that he is ready to help him in every possible way. (*TR 15, pp. 107-8, no 74; AR 4, p. 121.*)

Jun. 5. **1905.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 15, p. 108, no 75; AR 4, p. 115.*)

Jun. 5. **1906.** Bijairām Dūbe to Benīrām Pandit. At an interview with Sadāsheo Pandit, the Peshwa's *vakīl* at Nagpur, Devākar Pandit told him that the Poona ministers alone were responsible for their breach with the English and not he (Devākar) against whom they were spreading slanderous reports. Sadāsheo told Devākar that he ought to bring about a reconciliation between the belligerents. Devākar replied that if the ministers had not obliged Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to collect an army and send it to Cuttack some appearance of friendship might have been kept up. But it was too late now to take up the negotiation for bringing about a reconciliation. The Maharaja's messengers, who had been sent to Rāmbhadar Pandit, have arrived with letters both from him and from General Goddard. It is learnt that the General has got possession of Ahmedabad, that he is now fighting Sindhia and

1780

Hulkar and that his army is in high spirits and is well supplied with all kinds of stores. This news pleased the Maharaja so much that he ordered Rs 1,000 to be given to Rāmbhadar Pandit. The latest report is that the English army which is encamped on the lake of Champaner is having frequent skirmishes with the armies of Sindhia and Hulkar. In one single battle Sindhia's 2,000 men were killed by the English artillery. Among the killed there was a big chief of the family of Sindhia and seven smaller chiefs whose wives burnt themselves alive at Ujjain, their native place. Sindhia has now sent for some large cannons to cope with the English. Provision (flour) sells at seven seers for the rupee in the English camp and at four seers in Sindhia's army. A Brahmin called Sadāsheo, who is physician to Mādhū Rāo [Nārāyan], Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pandit, has written to Devākar Pandit that two battalions from Bombay have occupied Belapur, Parasgad and one more fort. They defeated Thākur Rām Babūrī, a Mahratta chief, who had been sent to oppose them and captured 5,000 bags of rice as booty. The physician adds that if by some means an understanding can be brought about between the English and the Poona ministers he is willing to exert himself in the matter. He will even go to Nagpur if Devākar should so desire. Tako Pandit, the Maharaja's *vakīl* at Poona, also writes that Belapur and Parasgad have been taken. Devākar Pandit has ordered Bijairām Dūbe to take two horses and two mares that were kept ready for being despatched to Calcutta and proceed thither himself with a view to acquainting the addressee with many important particulars. Dated 3 *Jumāda* I, 1194 A.H.=8 May, 1780 A.D. (*TR 16, pp. 401-7, no 50; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jun. 7. **1907.** From the Rana of Gohad. Says that at the time when Lahar was taken with the help of their combined forces the commanding officer of the English contingent desired that the Rana's men should vacate it and make room for the Company's troops so that there might not arise any disputes between them about the plunder. Agreeably to these directions the Rana ordered his men to quit the fort. To his surprise, however, the English troops plundered all the goods and effects that were found there and even set fire to a large part of them. The Rana admits that he has no right to interfere in this business. Yet, if some of his own men had been allowed to remain there they could have given the Governor-General true information regarding the quantity of money and effects that were taken by the Company's people. Under the present circumstances it is not even known whether the booty has been delivered up to the Company or not. Requests that when other places fall to their arms they may not be suffered to be plundered. Hopes the Governor-General will issue orders to the commanding officers of the English detachment to act accordingly.

Regulations proposed by the Rana for the English detachment and sent by him for the Governor-General's approval. (1) The English officers 'here' are not to kill any oxen in the Rana's country as it will wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus in general and of those Rajas who are accompanying the Rana's army in particular. (2) Whenever a village is occupied the ryots and other poor people are to be set free without any encumbrance but a ransom should be exacted for the release

1780

of persons of distinction. (3) *Zamīndārs* and persons of distinction are to be so released with the concurrence of the Rana. (4) The Rana will not fail to supply provisions to the English detachment so long as the Company's men do not collect any duties from the *beopārīs* of his country nor enter into any transaction with them except at the market price. (5) The English officers should be instructed not to enlist in the Company's army any of the people at present in the employ of the Rana in order that they may continue steady in their duty to him. (*TR 16, pp. 407-13, no 51; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jun. 11. **1908.** From Bijairām Dūbe. It is reported from Poona that two English battalions from Bombay have possessed themselves of Parnera, Belapur and Paraṣgad. They found in those places a considerable quantity of provisions which they sent to Surat. Thākur Rām Babūrī at the head of 4,000 horse had gone to fight the aforesaid battalions but suffered a defeat and returned to Poona. The ministers have since chosen a chief named Balwant Rāo to send him against the English. Several chiefs who belonged to Sindhia's army and who are connected with Raghūnāth Rāo wrote to Col. Goddard one day to make a surprise attack on him (Sindhia) in the night and apprised him of the time when this could be done to advantage. Two battalions were accordingly sent. They attacked Sindhia's army and killed and wounded several of his men. In the English camp a cannon which was loaded with shells burst and killed many persons. Urinpājī, a Mahratta, has written to Poona that two English battalions in conjunction with the Rana of Gohad have possessed themselves of the environs of Gwalior; that he (Urinpājī) has retreated towards Jhansi and encamped there; and that he is unable to make a stand against the English without fresh military aid.

Tako Pandit, Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla's *vakīl* at Poona, told Nānā Farnavīs that Visājī Pandit had taken possession of Mandla and that he was settling the *band-o-bast* with the ryots there to which he had no right knowing all the time that he had no right to the territory and that half of it belonged to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla by right while the other half had been granted to him by the Peshwa himself. Nānā Farnavīs, who was greatly enraged at hearing this, replied that Chimnājī Bhonsla had gone towards Bengal with a view to fighting the English and that as soon as news had been received about his having commenced hostilities there, Mandla would be restored to the Maharaja. Dated 7 *Jumāda* I, 1194 A.H.=13 May, 1780 A.D. (*TR 16, pp. 413-7, no 52; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jun. 12. **1909.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter saying that the Council of Patna have issued an order to the officers of the *Faujdārī* asking them to take necessary steps for the safety of the houses and *golas* at Patna and Murshidabad from outbreaks of fire. Has also learnt that they have requested the Nawab to order that the expenses attending the measures may be paid from the *Faujdārī*. Approves of the scheme chalked out by the Council. (*CI 10, p. 256, no 428.*)

June 12.[1] **1910.** To Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān. Had expressed in his letter of 15 May his inability to maintain Mr Holland as his minister at the

[1] Jun. 27 according to the volume of Copies.

court of the Nawab. But since that time a material change has taken place and in consequence thereof the Governor of Madras has absolved the gentleman from his services. Mr Holland is now no longer precluded from acting as a minister on the part of the Government of Bengal. He has therefore been furnished with fresh credentials appointing him the minister of the Company in the court of the Nawab. The gentleman has been directed to notify to the Nawab that the Company have resolved to restore the *sarkār* of Murtazanagar to his brother, Basālat Jang, and with this end in view they have asked the Governor of Madras to recall his forces, his collectors and other agents from the place. (*CI 12, pp. 77-8, no 38; TI 22, pp. 33-4, no 14; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Jun. 14. **1911.** To the Raja of Assam. By reason of disputes amongst the European gentlemen who are stationed at Goalpara the [Supreme] Council have resolved to take the control of the trade between Bengal and Assam into their own hands and for the preservation of peace of the country they have appointed Mr Hugh Baillie, the Company's Resident at Goalpara. The gentleman has been particularly instructed to protect the Assam traders from the high-handedness of the free-booters. Requests him to notify the present arrangements to all his subjects trading with Bengal. Hopes that the Raja will also give particular instructions to the officers of his government not to interfere with Mr Baillie in the execution of his duties. (*CI 10, pp. 257-8, no 430; TI 21, pp. 13-14, no 23; AI 4, p. 125.*)

Jun. 14. **1912.** To Bara Barua, *Dīwān* of the Raja of Assam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 258, no 431; TI 21, p. 14, no 24; AI 4, p. 125.*)

Jun. 14. **1913.** To Sudarla Phukan, *Bakhshī* of the Raja of Assam. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp. 258-9, no 432; TI 21, p. 14, no 24; AI 4, p. 125.*)

Jun. 14. **1914.** To Bara Phukan. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p. 259, no 433.*)

Jun. 14. **1915.** To the *Sardār of the chaukīs* [Custom Master] in Assam. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p 259, no 434.*)

Jun. 14. **1916.** To Baduria Barua. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p. 259, no 435.*)

Jun. 15[1]. **1917.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Had received information from Capt. McGowan that in May 1779 a gang of robbers attacked Mr Taylor, and plundered his effects at Jangipur. Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān had taken up the investigation but his untimely death put a stop to the enquiry. Desires him now to exert himself for the apprehension of the robbers and to mete out to them such exemplary punishment as may act as a deterrent to others. (*CI 10, p. 257, no 429; TI 21, p. 15, no 25; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Jun. 20. **1918.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Has received a letter from the Governor and Council of Serampore saying that they had deputed three persons in Partabpur in order to survey the land and to fix boundary

[1]Jun. 14 is the date given in the volume of Copies.

1780

pillars there. Their men were engaged in the work when the two *zamīndārs* of *pargana* Muhammad Aminpur appeared on the spot with three or four hundred men and forcibly pulled down the pillars. The Governor and Council thereupon represented the matter to the Khān through their *vakīl*. The Khān without paying any attention to his representations clapped the *vakīl* in prison. Says that this action of the Khān is against all rules of judicial procedure. Directs him therefore immediately to release the *vakīl* of the Danes whom he has unnecessarily taken into custody and to acquaint him with the reasons that led him to such an action. (*CI 10, p. 260, no 436; TI 21, pp. 15-16, no 26; AI 4, p 127.*)

Jun 21. **1919.** Intelligence from Nagpur. It is reported that out of the twelve messengers who had been sent to Nagpur from Chimnājī Bhonsla's army only one arrived in safety while the rest were all killed on the way. The letters were lost with the men who were slain. The surviving messenger on his arrival at Nagpur reported that the settlement of Sambalpur had been made for two *lākhs* of rupees, half of which was to be paid at once and the other half in three months' time. Chimnājī Bhonsla has received exactly the same reply to his letters from Calcutta as his own *vakīls* had forecasted. In accordance with the instructions contained in these, they advanced from Sambalpur towards Cuttack. The road which leads from Chimnājī Bhonsla's army to Nagpur is completely blocked up and his men and horses are greatly distressed on account of the excessive heat. Devākar Pandit has received a strong letter from Poona urging him to follow the example of Sindhia and Hulkar in hastening the march of his army towards Bengal. He is informed that for this neglect of duty on his part no troops were sent to his succour. If he therefore desires any help from them he must despatch his army to Bengal with all haste and immediately report himself to the Peshwa. Devākar has sent a reply that troops have already been sent to Bengal and that they must have by this time arrived at Cuttack. As regards the invitation to Poona, he has represented that since the rainy season is so near it will be necessary for him to stay on at Nagpur till *Asāṛh* and make arrangements for the payment and the provisions of his sepoys. He has further requested the Peshwa to advance him some money to enable him to meet the increased expenses on account of the troops. It is not definitely known if the big cannons that Sindhia had sent for from Poona have reached him. It is also reported that two English battalions and a Mahratta detachment, both of which were out on a foraging expedition, fell in with each other. The latter with the help of a reinforcement from Sindhia and Hulkar's armies at last got the upper-hand and obliged the English to beat a retreat. Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla received a letter from Nawab Niẓām Alī on the very day that the former's mother-in-law died and had it opened after the days of mourning were over. This contained an account of a battle that had taken place at Gujrat between the English and the combined forces of Sindhia and Hulkar. The letter ended by saying that as soon as the rains stopped, forces would be sent to the Maharaja's aid. Will report to the Governor-General all future occurrences as they come to

1780

his knowledge. Dated 18 *Jumādā* I, 1194 A.H.=24 May, 1780 A.D. (*TR 16, pp. 417-23, no 53; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jun. 22. **1920.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that the year for which the Raja paid a subsidy as his share of the expenses of the present war is over. But since the war still continues and it is necessary to maintain the present strength of the forces the Raja is called upon to contribute another 5 *lākhs* of *Machhlīdār* rupees for the present year. Mr Francis Fowke has been authorised to receive the amount from him. (*CI 10, p. 260, no 437; TI 22, pp. 35-6, no 15; AI 4, p. 105.*)

Jun. 22. **1921.** To Raja Kalyān Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying a present of seven baskets of fresh melons. (*CI 10, p. 261, no 438.*)

Jun. 23.[1] **1922.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges the letters of the Maharaja and his minister, Devākar Pandit. Says that the Maharaja like his ancestors has always been considered a firm and sincere friend of the English government on account of his fair dealings in all matters. And now that Col. Goddard has brought the situation at Bombay under full control the Maharaja is asked to open negotiations with a view to bringing about a reconciliation between the Poona ministers and the Company. It is left to him however to reject those overtures of the opposite party that may prove detrimental to the Company's interests. If the Poona ministers are willing to make peace with the Company on the guarantee of the Maharaja and through the agency of his minister, Devākar Pandit, the Governor-General will be glad to have a personal conference with the latter at any place that may be appointed for the purpose. Benīrām Pandit has fully explained to the Governor-General all that Devākar Pandit has written to him respecting the march of the Maharaja's troops towards Cuttack. Says that the presence of an army so close to the English borders may encourage the powers who are inimical to the English to make an attack upon them. Still the Governor-General is satisfied that in bringing his troops there the Maharaja is actuated by the best of friendly motives. Refers the Maharaja for further particulars to the letters of Benīrām Pandit with whom the Governor-General has had a private talk on all matters without any reserve and who has been directed to communicate the full particulars of it to the Maharaja. (*CI 12, pp. 79-83, no 39; TI 22, pp. 36-49, no 16; AI 4, p. 107*).

Jun. 23.[1] **1923.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 12, pp. 79-83, no 39; TI 22, p. 49, no 17; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Jun. 26. **1924.** From Bijairām Dūbe. Has already informed the Governor-General by a previous letter that Parasgad and Parnera have been taken by Col. Goddard. It is now learnt from Poona that the Peshwa's army has taken Parnera back and that it is now laying siege to Parasgad. Had also written to him that when Col. Goddard was encamped with his army at a distance of seven *kos* from Baroda two of his battalions while out foraging had a clash with Sindhia's army. The result was that the English were defeated and their army was com-

[1] Jul. 5 according to the volume of Copies.

1780

plotely surrounded by Sindhia's. The total loss amounted on both sides to 500 killed. Provisions (flour or rice) sell at the rate of two seers for the rupee in Col. Goddard's camp. Writes now that Nawab Niẓām Ali has written to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla that he (the Nawab) is on the look-out for suitable cantonments for stationing his army and that he will not send an army towards Chitakul. Ẓafaru'd-Daulah has also written to Devākar Pandit that it is not advisable for Chimnājī Bhonsla to proceed any further than Cuttack. Letters have quite recently been received from Chimnājī's army at Bod that he has fixed the settlement Sambalpur at 3 *lākhs*. Devākar Pandit has told him that Bulharjī and Rizājī have been sent by Nānā Farnavīs to wait[1] on him day and night with a view to ascertaining his (the Pandit's) way of life. The Pandit has asked the writer to inform the Governor-General that he awaits the Peshwa's orders for the despatch of the horses which have been procured for him and that even if the order is not received he would send them to Calcutta all the same. No definite news has yet arrived relating to Col. Goddard's army. Letters that have been received from Poona on this head do not give any satisfactory report nor may any reliance be placed on their version. Messengers have therefore been sent to Rāmbhadar Pandit from Nagpur with a view to getting an authentic report regarding Col. Goddard. Letters have just been received from the Peshwa saying that during the recent battle between Col. Goddard and Sindhia neither side could procure water or provision the whole day till 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that Bhākartai and Bālājī, the commanders of Sindhia and Hulkar's armies respectively, were also killed in the battle; and that Col. Goddard is arrived at Baroda and the Mahratta chiefs are encamped at a distance of ten *kos* from his army. The Mahratta army consists of 60,000 horse and 20,000 Pindarahs (Pindaris). Dated 23 *Jumāda* II, 1194 A.H.=27 June, 1780 A.D. (*TR 16, pp. 423-31, no 54; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jun. 27. **1925.** From Nawab Muhammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter intimating that in May 1779 Mr Taylor, the agent of Capt. McGowan, was attacked and plundered at Jangipur; that Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān had taken up the investigation but that his untimely death put a stop to the enquiry and asking the writer to continue and complete the same. Says that an officer with several sepoys was sent to the place of occurrence to trace the culprits but he failed. Subsequently Aṭāu'llah Khān with forty sepoys under him was despatched on the same mission. He arrested about four mountaineers and sent them to the writer. From their depositions it transpired that Debī Rāy, a *ta'lluqdār* in the *zamīndārī* of Rajshahi, harboured a body of criminals who had committed the atrocious deed. On receiving this information Aṭāu'llah called upon the *ta'lluqdār* to surrender these people but to no effect. The *ta'lluqdār* malevolently killed several persons who were deputed by the *Zamīndār* to collect *mālguzārī* from him. With a view to apprehending him with his accomplices the Chief of the factory at Rajmahal and Mr Hosea have sent twelve and fifty sepoys respectively to Aṭāu'llah Khān and twenty more sepoys have been despatched from the *Niẓāmat*. A condign punishment will be meted out to the delinquents

[1]Euphemism for "watching his movements."

1780

after they have been arrested. (*TR 15, pp. 109-12, no 76; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Jun. 27. **1926.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimetary reply. (*CI 10, p. 261, no 439.*)

Jun. 27. **1927.** To Almās Alī Khān. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 262, no 440.*)

Jun. 29. **1928.** From Nawab Muḥammad Rīẓā Khān. Has just received a letter from Capt. James Brown, who is on his way to Gohad, requesting him to pay the salaries of the officers and the sepoys who worked under him at Jungleterry. Requests his instructions on the matter. (*TR 15, pp. 112-3, no 77; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Jun. 30. **1929.** (1) Copy of the treaty[1] concluded between Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the English Company in the year 1766. By the terms of this treaty the English agree, in return for the *sarkārs* of Ellore, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Mustafanagar and Murtazanagar to furnish Nawab Niẓām 'Alī with a subsidiary force when required, and to pay nine *lākhs* a year when the assistance of their troops is not required. The Nawab on his part engages to assist the Company with his troops. The *sarkār* of Murtazanagar, which the Nawab gave in *jāgīr* to his brother, Basālat Jang, is not to be taken possession of till after the latter's death, except in the event of his creating disturbances in the Carnatic.

(2) Copy of the treaty[2] concluded between Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the English Company in the year 1768. By this treaty the Nawab revokes all *sanads* granted to Ḥaidar 'Alī by the successive *Ṣūbadārs* of the Deccan; agrees to cede to the English, in return for an annual payment of seven *lākhs* of rupees, the *Dīwānī* of the Carnatic Balaghat; pledges himself not to interfere with the possessions of the Nawab of the Carnatic; and agrees to accept 5 *lākhs* of rupees as *peshkash* for the Northern Circars. The Company undertake to furnish the Nawab, on his requisition, with two battalions of sepoys with guns, subject to the condition that the Nawab will pay for them and that they will not be employed against any person in alliance with the English (*OR 5.*)

Jun. 30. **1930.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. Has received his letter dated 26 *Rabī'* I, 1194 A.H.=2 April, 1780 A.D., (issued on 4 April no 1801 above). The Governor-General seems to hold that if the Nawab in any way violates the treaty concluded between him and the Company in 1768, the latter will have every right to take away Murtazanagar from Basālat Jang and that he (Basālat Jang) himself has every power to cede it to the Company who merely want that the French should be driven out of Murtazanagar, and that they should not be allowed to land at the port of Motupalli. Says that he has been true to the treaty in every respect. As regards the French, it is known to the Governor-General that they came to Hindustan one or two at a time and that

[1] C. U. Aitchison's *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IX, pp. 22-5.
[2] *Ibid*, pp. 28-35.

1780

they were first employed by the Nawab. Later they took service under Ḥusain ʿAlī Khān. Subsequently Basālat Jang on account of his disputes with Ḥaidar ʿAlī as also owing to the rebellious disposition of the *Zamīndārs* in Adoni and Raichur took into his service these Frenchmen who made skilful gunners in his artillery. The most distinguished of them all was Monsieur Lally. Besides him there were many other French, Dutch, Portuguese and German officers. Had Basālat Jang known that any of these Frenchmen had formerly served under the King of France or that any provision against their employment was made in the treaty he would have long since replaced them by other European officers. Besides, the French have already been twice defeated by the English at Pondicherry and as they are quite powerless to do any mischief, there is no harm if a few of them are employed by Basālat Jang. It is also to be remembered that these people have remained with Basālat Jang for quite a number of years. They have served him faithfully and have helped him to subjugate the refractory *Zamīndārs*. It was only last year that on account of the deficiencies in the collections of Adoni and Raichur they received an assignment on Murtazanagar and were sent there to collect the revenues. When there arose a dispute between the people of Murtazanagar and those of Nizampatam about a ditch the Nawab for the first time received a letter from the Governor and Council of Madras requesting the dismissal of the Frenchmen. He accordingly wrote to Basālat Jang and had them replaced by (Indian) *nāibs*. Again when war broke out between the French and the English at Pondicherry, he received another letter urging their dismissal and the Frenchmen were altogether dismissed from the service of Basālat Jang. About the same time hostilities commenced between the English and the Mahrattas and this body of Frenchmen was desirous of going over to the latter side. The Nawab thought that this would prove equally disadvantageous to himself and to the Company. He therefore gave orders to Najmu'd-Daulah who acted as *nāib* in his *maḥāls*, to detain them by holding out to them the prospect of being taken into the Nawab's service. But they found out that he was not well-disposed towards them and that he was also a firm friend of the Company so they went over to Ḥaidar ʿAlī. About this time the Government of Madras, knowing that Basālat Jang was only one of the Nawab's many *Jāgīrdārs*, entered into an independent negotiation with him respecting the farm of Murtazanagar. Basālat agreed to dismiss the French and receive English troops in their place. This proceeding greatly displeased the Nawab and Ḥaidar too taking offence at it immediately commenced hostilities in Adoni and Raichur. Thus the havoc which Ḥaidar wrought in those places and the expenses which the Nawab incurred in driving him out were all occasioned by the ill-advised measures of the Governor of Madras. The Nawab has no other desire than to maintain friendship and good understanding with the Company. Hopes that the Governor-General will call upon the Governor of Madras to restore Murtazanagar to the Nawab with all the money that has been collected therefrom and to pay regularly every year the *peshkash* for the Northern Circars. As desired by the Governor-General the French will neither be allowed a passage to Murtazanagar

1780

by the port of Motupalli nor will they be taken into the service of Basālat Jang. For further particulars refers the Governor-General to the letters of Mr Holland.

PS.—Says that in his letter of 15 *Jumāda* II, 1192 A.H.=11 July, 1778 A.D, the Governor of Madras had requested the Nawab to get all the Frenchmen who were in the service of Basālat Jang dismissed. The Nawab accordingly wrote to Basālat Jang who represented that the French troops were kept at Murtazanagar on account of the rebellious disposition of the *Zamīndārs* and were not intended to be employed against the Company. If this did not satisfy them certain other European troops would be kept there in place of French. The Nawab by writing to the Poona ministers respecting the French *vakīl* who had been allowed to reside at the Peshwa's court, has already given a strong proof of his attachment to the Company. Should Basālat Jang think of upsetting in any way the affairs of the Company at Murtazanagar he would surely be taken to task. In fact, to give the Company every satisfaction on this point the French have once for all been removed from there. (*TR 16, pp. 431-55, no 55; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Jul. 3. **1931.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Transmits through Sir John D'oyly several statements which, as desired by the Governor-General he procured from nine different inhabitants of Murshidabad. These contain a complete account of how they suffered from the arbitrary orders of the Supreme Court and to what expenses they were put by reason of warrants issued from there. (*OR 6; TR 15, p. 113, no 78; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Jul. 3. **1932.** *Surathāls* [1] of the causes of persons against whom warrants were issued from the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

(1) Muḥammad 'Alī Beg of Dacca declares that on 20 September 1777 one Shaikh Ṣanāu'llah with his two brothers accused him of murder in the *Faujdārī 'adālat* of Dacca. One night the Shaikh all on a sudden appeared with his brothers, 14 sepoys and 200 men before his house and surrounded it. They then broke down the door of a cloth godown and carried off 47 pieces of valuable cloths belonging to him. They placed him the next morning in the midst of the sepoys, disgraced him and carried him before the *Faujdār* of the *chakla* and got him confined for nine days. At last not being able to prove the murder they bribed the *Faujdār* to compel him to pay a fine of Rs 1,200. Failing in their attempt to convict him they determined to take away his life. Getting scent of their diabolical intention he escaped with his life to Murshidabad and made a complaint before Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān. But the Khān owing to his serious illness could not attend to it. He then proceeded to Calcutta, appointed Mr Uvedale, his attorney and lodged a complaint in the Supreme Court. Summonses were issued against the *Faujdār*, his subordinates and the abovenamed persons. Two persons from the defendants' side attended the Court on the day appointed by the summons. Mr Swinhoe and Mr Naylor were employed as their attorneys. After that nine *subpœnas* were served on his nine witnesses by the Court. Out of whom six attended. He then requested his attorney to deal with his case as

[1] Received as enclosure to the foregoing.

1780

soon as practicable but his attorney to his utter disappointment put off the prosecution from day to day till the term of the Court closed. Being hard pressed by the witnesses, who by that time had grown impatient and anticipating a considerable expense in the suit, he dropped the complaint. He spent nearly Rs 3,000 in the suit and yet received no justice.

(2) Mīr Muḥammad Taqī states that one Ẓafar 'Alī, in behalf of his wife Ruqiya Khānam complained against Luṭfu'llah and Riẓā Qulī and got them imprisoned in the *ẓila kachahrī* of Calcutta. A few days after the said Khānam died and Ẓafar 'Alī ran away with a slave-girl of the writer to Murshidabad and concealed himself in the house of one Shah Asadu'llah. The slave was rescued from there but Ẓafar escaped. Two days later he returned and begged the writer's forgiveness which was readily given. Some time after, out of his innate wickedness, Ẓafar 'Alī renewed his complaint against Luṭfu'llah and Riẓā Qulī. The defendants then contended that their prosecutor was dead and that her husband was an absconder. The deponent (Mīr Taqī) was summoned to attend the Court as witness for the defence. Ẓafar 'Alī, learning of it, complained against him also before the Chief of the *ẓil'a* and thus prevented his attendance there. After this event Ẓafar 'Alī with the help of his attorney once again served two summonses, one on the writer at Calcutta and another on his mother at Murshidabad. He, his mother and Luṭfu'llah then declared on oath that they were not the dependants of the Company and so the case terminated. The period consumed in the case extended to one year and the sum spent was Rs 3,000.

(3) Āqā Muḥammad Hamadānī submits that on 10 April 1775 he gave a piece of diamond to Basāwan, a jeweller, asking him to make a pair of imitation. The jeweller took the diamond and lost it a few days after. He brought the matter to the notice of the *Faujdār* of Murshidabad. The jeweller was summoned in the *'adālat* and evidence was produced to prove that the diamond had been made over to him. It also transpired that one Asadu'llah had the diamond with him and that he had commissioned a Sikh to dispose of it at Calcutta. A jeweller, who was a friend of the writer's, traced the diamond at a shop where the Sikh was offering it for sale. The man immediately informed Mr Mills who got the Sikh arrested, took the diamond in his custody and requested the writer for a model of it. On comparing them he was convinced that the article really belonged to the writer. The Sikh in the meantime secured his release on bail and lodged a false complaint against the writer and Mr Mills in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Since the case was set on foot he spent nearly Rs 21,000 and yet could not recover his property.

(4) Mūl Chand Chaudhrī, a jeweller, declares that his father and Khwāja Petrus carried on business in jewellery at Calcutta. In 1773, the former proceeded to Gujrat on a pilgrimage and he, the deponent, being obliged by sundry affairs went to Calcutta and demanded from the Khwāja the sum of Rs 3,337 due by him on the balance of the account. This he refused to pay and brought a false claim for Rs 43,000 against him in the Mayor's court and served a summons on him. So the

deponent employed Mr Brix as his attorney and entrusted him with all the papers and accounts in order to conduct the case efficiently. Four months after, a peon came to his house with a warrant and led him to Mr Brix and said that he would take him to jail. Hearing this Mr Brix took one Babu Kishan Chand with him and immediately went to the Alderman's house and got him released on bail. Since then he remained in Calcutta for fourteen months and spent about Rs 4,500. Khwāja Petrus died in the meantime and although it is six years since the suit was first instituted the case remains unsettled till now.

(5) Harī Singh of Nimatganj, Murshidabad, says that he built a village in his neighbourhood and named it Munniganj. Rām Singh and Meha Singh, his two ryots, laid a false claim to it in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. They also instituted another claim on him for the recovery of certain sums of money alleged to have been lent to him by them. They served summonses on him. He appointed Mr Uvedale as his attorney, remained in Calcutta for six months and spent Rs 9,627 in the suit without receiving justice.

(6) Achal Singh writes that a warrant was served on him by the Supreme Court of Calcutta on a complaint made by Budhay Rām and Sheo Lāl, merchants of Murshidabad, about a bond of Rām Singh. Since the case has been instituted he has been trying to procure the revocation of the warrant. Has already spent Rs 2,000 on this account.

(7) Tej Singh, a treasurer of the *Nizāmat;* declares that one Sambhūnāth made a false claim against him in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. A warrant was served on him and he was put to excessive trouble and much expense. He spent nearly Rs 6,000 in the case.

(8) Gulāb Singh, *vakīl* of Saiyid Ālī Khān, says that Dundī, the *jam'adār* of Mr Peat, the Chief of the *'adālat* at Dacca, entered his constituent's *dīwānkhāna* on 19 October 1775, forcibly removed Jagannath, the *peshkār* of the *Faujdārī* at the *Ṣadr thāna* and installed himself on his seat. A short while after a few persons armed with stick suddenly appeared on the spot, seized Jagannath by the waist and carried him off. After this another large body of men was seen coming towards the same direction. The people of the *Faujdārī* apprehending danger shut the doors. The mob arrived there and began to throw bricks and stones on the roof of the house. Mr Peat broke open the door, entered the house, belaboured the inmates and plundered the effects. Dundī stabbed Saiyid Mukarram Khān, his constituent's father, with a sword. Mr Peat fired a pistol and under his orders Mirzā Ḥusain Qulī Khān, Khudā Dād Khān, Jawād Ālī, a *faqir,* and Mīr Aḥmad Ālī, a merchant were assaulted with sticks, spears and swords. The houses of the *mutaṣaddīs* which were situated behind the *dīwānkhāna* were next plundered. Mr Peat then deputed his *jam'adār* to Calcutta to lodge a complaint against his opponents. Jagannath also personally went to Calcutta to complain against Mr Peat and his adherents. Saiyid Mukarram Khān also followed him with his witnesses. But the gentlemen at the *'adālat* [Supreme Court] brought both the contending parties to an amicable settlement. The sum spent in the case was Rs 14,446.

1780

(9) Mirzā Abdu'llah declares that the case against his debtor, Gayā Chand, lingered for some time in the court of Mr Anderson. This gentleman for the recovery of the debt repeatedly deputed a man to the debtor who always managed to evade. The writer's mother then appointed Zainab, the wife of one Momin Beg, to collect the amount of the debt, agreeing to pay her one-third of the amount realised. She went to Calcutta and several times reported that the matter was settled and that Gayā Chand would repay the money shortly. In the interim a sergeant came to his house, put seals upon his doors and stationed a peon there. On being asked to explain the reason of this action the sergeant pleaded ignorance. The writer finding himself in a helpless position paid the sergeant 188 sicca rupees in the presence of Capt. Murray and obtained a receipt for it. A month later the same sergeant turned up again and realised from him another sum of Rs 32. The Captain and many other gentlemen advised him to dispense with the services of Zainab, who in their opinion was the source of all these troubles, and to take away all the documents from her custody. Mir Saiyid Alī was instructed to take possession of the documents which he did. Zainab thereupon filed a plaint in the Calcutta *'adālat* [Supreme Court] that the bonds were forcibly taken away from her. Mīr Saiyid Alī on whom a warrant was issued approached Mr Chambers and acquainted him with the real facts of the case. The gentleman advised him to produce a letter of authority from the writer's mother, which was sent to him at his request duly attested by a few local gentlemen. It now transpires that there was a settlement between Zainab and Gayā Chand that the latter would repay his loan by instalments of Rs 250 a month and that the former has been receiving the said amount for the last few months without the creditor's knowledge. On being asked to pay the amount she had received, she promised to pay but never did so. She now excuses herself saying that the money she received has all been spent at the Court. (*OR 7 ; TR 15, pp. 113-52, no 78; AR 4, p 119.*)

Jul. 4. **1933.** From Khān Jahān Khan. Has received his letter saying that the two *zamīndārs* of *pargana* Muhammad Aminpur with two or three hundred men forcibly pulled down the boundary pillars fixed by the employees of the Governor and Council of Serampore and directing him to release the *vakīl* of the Danes whom he has unnecessarily taken into custody. Denies the charge of wrongful confinement and says that the two aforesaid *zamīndārs* being much harassed by Harī and being deprived of their 2,000 *bighas* of land presented an *arẓī* to the gentlemen of the Calcutta Committee and from them obtained a *parwāna* under the seal of the Company which they produced in his court for necessary action. The Khān informed the Governor and Council of Serampore of this order and sent for Harī to enquire into the matter. The *vakīl* arrived with a letter in which the Khān was requested to send an *amīn* on the spot in order to fix the boundary line. Agreeably to the request he asked the *vakīl* to get an *amīn* but to his utter surprise he left the place without even obtaining his permission and thus the proposal was delayed. Encloses copies of the *parwāna* of the Committee, the *'arẓī* of the *zamīndārs* and the letter from the Governor and Council of Serampore for his information. (*OR 8 ; TR 15, pp. 152-4, no 79 ; AR 4, p. 117.*)

1780

Jul. 4. **1934.** (1) *Copy of a* parwana *from the Calcutta Committee.* The *zamīndārs* of *pargana* Muhammad Aminpur submitted a petition complaining of the oppressions of the *gumāshta* of the Danes. A copy of the said complaint is enclosed herewith. The *Faujdār* [Khān Jahān Khān] is desired to make an immediate enquiry into the matter and to do justice and report the proceedings to the Committee. Dated 25 May.

(2) *Copy of the* 'arzī *from Rām Charan Rāy and Kālī Rāy, Zamīndārs of* pargana *Muhammad Aminpur.* Complain that Harī, the new *gumāshta* of the Danes, forcibly fixed bamboo palisades in the village of Digham, Sheoraphulī and Deara and thus dispossessed them of nearly 2,000 *bighas* of land. The predecessors of this new *gumāshta* had never been guilty of such an act of injustice. Request the Committee therefore to direct the *Faujdār* of Hooghly to summon Harī and settle the case with justice and equity.

(3) *Copy of the letter from the Governor of Serampore.* Has received his letter. Says in reply that the allegation made by the *zamīndārs* of Muhammad Aminpur against his *gumāshta* accusing him of encroachments upon their land is entirely false. The *gumāshta* demarcated the place after completely surveying it. The *zamīndārs* without taking the trouble of enquiring into the matter brought two to three hundred men and pulled down the bamboo pillars and then presented the petition. This was a great indignity offered to the Danes. The *zamīndārs* ought to have first of all referred the matter to the Khān and should have brought an *amīn* from him and if after duly verifying the boundary line they had pulled down the marks there would have been little objection. Requests him to take up the matter at once and do justice. In case of delay he would bring the matter to the notice of the Council of Calcutta. Asks the Khān to send an *amīn* on the spot to conduct an enquiry and to let him know the result thereof. Refers him [Khān Jahān Khān] to his *vakīl* for further particulars. (*OR 9; TR 15, pp. 154-8, no 79; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Jul. 7. **1935.** From Mirzā Mīnā Beg. Says that the fowlers and hunters of *parganas* Bhaturia and Bhusna have for many years been supplying hawks and deer through the writer to the *sarkār* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Once in the year 1776 the *'amalas* of the aforesaid *parganas* due to their carelessness discontinued the supply. The writer thereupon made a representation to Mr Baber, the then Chief of Murshidabad, who sent a *parwāna* to Maharani Bhawānī directing her to see that the birds and beasts are regularly supplied to the writer. In compliance with the desire of the gentlemen the Maharani urged on the *zamīndārs* to despatch regular supplies of birds which they did. The *'amalas* have now once again stopped sending them. Had represented the matter to Mr Hosea the present Chief of Murshidabad, who asked him to produce a letter from the Governor-General on the subject. Requests therefore to be favoured with a letter addressed to Mr Hosea directing him to insist on the *'amalas* of the *zamīndārī* to send regular supply of birds to the writer. (*OR 10; TR 15, pp. 158-9, no 80; AR 4, p. 119.*)

Jul. 7. **1936.** *Copy of a* parwāna *from Mr Baber to Maharaki Bhawānī.* Mirzā Mīnā Beg, *Dārogha* of the *qūshkhāna,* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-

1780

Daulah, has made a representation to him that the hunters and fowlers of *parganas* Bhaturia and Bhusna who have for many years been supplying hawks and deer to the *sarkār* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah have lately discontinued the supply. Desires her therefore to issue orders to the *nāibs* of those *parganas* directing them to insist on the fowlers and hunters to furnish birds and beasts as they formerly used to do. Directs her to see that no such irregularity occurs in future. Dated 22 June 1776. (*O R 11; T R 15, pp. 159-60, no 80; A R 4, p. 119.*)

Jul. 10. **1937.** From Khān Jahān Khān. On the receipt of the Governor-General's letter directing him to collect duties at the *ganjs* of Chandernagore, Ghiretti, etc., the writer had given positive orders to the *Bakhshbandar* to carry out the instruction. This has lately given rise to a complaint from the *chaukī* at Nasibpur. Encloses the *chaukīdār's* petition for the Governor-General's order. (*O R 12; T R 15, p. 160, no 81; A R 4, p. 117.*)

Jul. 10. **1938.** *Gopal Das,* Dārogha *of the* chauki *at Nasibpur to Khān Jahān Khān.* Reports that on 19 June, forty-five bags of rice were being brought from Burdwan and similarly thirty bags of mustard were being carried there. On the writer's demanding the passes for those goods at the *chaukī,* several sepoys and peons attacked and overpowered him and forcibly carried away the consignments. Besides this Gajadhar, a *beopārī,* brought two bags of blue paint along with some bags of rice. The writer desired to send them to *Bakhshbandar* but the people of Ghiretti showed him an English letter and carried away their goods by force. (*O R 13; T R 15, pp. 160-1, no 81; A R 4, p. 117.*)

Jul. 13.[1] **1939.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khan. Is sorry to learn that the assurances contained in his last letter could not wholly efface the apprehensions and uneasiness from the mind of the Khān. It is of course difficult completely and effectively to put a stop to the machination of designing persons but so long as the Khān enjoys the favour and protection of the Governor-General he need not be afraid of his enemies. (*C I 12, pp. 84-6, no 41; T I 21, pp. 16-18, no 27; A I 4, p. 126.*)

Jul. 13. **1940.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*C I 12, pp. 84-6, no 41; T I 21, p. 18, no 28; A I 4, p. 126.*)

Jul. 14. **1941.** From Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. Has received the Governor-General's letter. Was confident that the Company would remain true to their engagements with him but the successive Governors of Madras have, by their conduct, proved the contrary. The Company's agreement with the Nawab of Arcot was never fulfilled. Nor did they come to Haidar's assistance against his enemies when, just to test this friendship, he requested them to do so. Has therefore lost all faith in their word. The Governor-General may act as he pleases. (*T R 16, pp. 456-8, no 56; AR 4, p. 99.*)

Jul. 14. **1942.** To Mirzā Janglī. Has received his letter. Regrets that due to pressure of work he could not reply to the representations made by Badru'd-Dīn, his *vakīl,* in his behalf. Has detained him for the purpose of discussing the matter with him in

[1] Aug. 14, according to the olume of Copies.

1780

a private conference. Says that he considers the descendants of the late Nawab Vazir as his own sons and assures the Nawab that he has a firm supporter in the Governor-General. (*C I 10, pp. 262-3, no 441 ; T I 21, pp. 18-19, no 29 ; A I 4, p. 126.*)

Jul. 15. **1943.** From Dayārām Tewārī, an inhabitant of Benares. Says that his late father stood security to Capt. Camac for Bakhtāwar Singh and Achal Singh for Rs 950. Having received the money the Captain left for Calcutta and his father went with him in order to obtain the receipt of the payment. At the same time the writer and his elder brother were obliged to proceed to Chhatarpur on some private affairs leaving the house in the charge of the latter's wife. One Gopal Singh, taking advantage of their absence, approached his brother's wife and showed her a false letter, purporting to have been written by her father-in-law informing him (Gopal) of his confinement at Calcutta for want of Rs 5,000 and requesting him therefore to send down all the ready money in his house and the sale-proceeds of the jewels. She discredited the story. Gopal Singh being enraged at this entered the house and forcibly carried away the cash, silver plates, goods, etc., to the value of Rs 15,100. After his return from Calcutta his father went to Gopal and asked him to produce the letter. Gopal declined to do so and said that as his daughter-in-law was left unprotected he took her to his own house, and that his goods were safely deposited with a shroff who would return them to him on receiving a *fārigh-khaṭī*. The writer and his father executed *fārigh-khaṭī* but never received their goods back. After the death of his father he lodged a complaint before Mr Graham, who arrested Gopal Singh. As this gentleman suddenly left for Calcutta the accused employing underhand means secured his release. Gopal then won over the *Khānsāmān* of the Raja of Benares and Shaikh 'Abdu'l Latif and Rādhā Kishan and with their influence had him, the writer, as well as his *gumāshta* and his brother's wife arrested. They were kept in prison for three days. The writer was even subjected to corporal punishment and asked to execute a *fārigh-khaṭī* but he never gave one. At last some people intervened and they were released. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct Mr Fowke, the successor of Mr Graham, to institute a strict enquiry into the matter and to administer justice to the aggrieved party. (*TR 15, pp. 161-5, no 82 ; A R 4, p. 114.*)

Jul. 15. **1944.** To the Maharajas of Jainagar and Jodhpur. Complimentary replies. (*T I 21, p. 19, no 30 ; A I 4, p. 126.*)

Jul. 15. **1945.** To Raja Anrodh Singh. Complimentary reply. (*T I 21, p. 19, no 31 ; A I 4, p. 125*)

Jul. 17. **1946.** News [from Poona]. The rumour that the Maharaja (Mudhojī Bhonsla) was coming down this place had caused a great consternation throughout the country. But it had given much satisfaction to the writer. Is now surprised to learn that the Maharaja has postponed his journey and intends to set out after the rains. Māhādajī Sindhia with his army has arrived and is cantoned at Ujjain. From the present distressed and confused condition of Sindhia's army it is evident that he will not be able to move for some months yet. It is understood however that during the *Dasahra* he will reorganise his

1780

forces and march off. Is of opinion that the Maharaja's arrival at this opportune moment will prove greatly advantageous. He can at this moment frustrate the whole scheme of Sindhia at a single blow. It would be rather difficult for the Maharaja to out-manœuvre Sindhia after the rains when the troops of the latter will have gained fresh strength. Says that Ajmer has been granted to the writer from the *sarkār* of Sindhia and hopes that he will not be molested there. Requests the Maharaja to destroy the letter immediately after persual for any divulgement of its contents will be detrimental to the writer's interest. Should the Maharaja desire to send a reply he can do so only through the bearer. No one else may be entrusted with a message. (*O R 14; T R 16, pp. 458-64, no 57; A R 4, p. 100.*)

Jul. 18. **1947.** From Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Regrets that owing to his indisposition he could not send any reply to the Governor-General's letter. Has however been regularly attentive to his orders and those of Capt. Palmer on whom he is waiting. In obedience to his instructions received through Raḥmatu'llah the writer has cemented a friendship between the Rana (of Gohad) and Capt. Popham. Has succeeded in removing all doubts and apprehensions from the mind of the Rana especially with regard to the future control of his fortress (Gwalior). The arrears of the *tankhwāh* have been realised and the writer is making arrangements to despatch them to Capt. Popham whose acknowledgment receipt will be duly forwarded to the Governor-General. Is anxiously waiting for the arrival of new battalions under the command of Major Camac to relieve those stationed 'here' at present. Has given a detailed answer to the Governor-General's letter in his communication to Raḥmatu'llah who will acquiant him with all particulars. A great rumour about the arrival of Sindhia's army at Ujjain and that of Takojī at Bandar is afloat in the country. *Harkāras* have been deputed to bring authentic accounts of the rumour. It is reported that the armies of Sindhia and Takojī have sustained a heavy loss both in men and horses for want of provision and forage. They have therefore been compelled to retrace to their former stations for the resuscitation of their army. A lion, a mule and a jackal have been despatched to Cawnpore to Col. Morgan who will forward them to the Governor-General. Dated 27 June. (*O R 15; T R 16, pp. 464-71, no 58; A R 4, 103.*)

Jul. 19. **1948.** News from Gohad. It is reported that Visājī, a Mahratta of Saugor, who has for some time past been fighting at Mandla in Gondwana has now taken possession of the territory and having deposed the old Raja has placed one of his own dependants on the *gaddī*. The Rana has been informed of these events. Gangadhar, the *Faujdār* of Kalpi, had friendly relations with the Rana and had in spite of repeated solicitations refused to join the Mahrattas and intended to remain neutral. But hearing of the arrival of Sindhia at Ujjain and being afraid of the damage which he might do him he went over to his side. It now appears that he invites Sindhia to station his army in the neighbourhood of Kachuakhar. On Sindhia's arrival at Ujjain the Rana thought it expedient that Capt. Palmer should remain 'here' (Gohad) in order that he may be able to apprize the Governor-General of all the affairs in that quarter. But for want of proper accommoda-

1780

tion during the rainy season the Captain will, on 29 June, set out for Fatehgarh where the houses are more suited to the English taste. Although the well-known proverb says, "The Emperors know best the secrets of statecraft; keep quiet, Hafiz, thou art only a humble beggar sitting in an obscure corner;" yet he will venture to suggest that part of the army at Cawnpore should be stationed in the neighbourhood of Kalpi and Kora and they can with advantage be despatched to Bundelkhand in order to overawe the Mahrattas. Is expecting a letter from the Rana which as soon as it is received will be forwarded to the Governor-General. (*O R 16; T R 16, pp. 472-80, no 59; A R 4, p. 100.*)

Jul. 20. **1949.** Chimnājī Bhonsla to Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters at Cuttack. Has also received copies of the letters of the Governor-General written to the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] and Devākar Pandit. Says that it is due to the rains that letters are delayed on the way to Nagpur. Is awaiting the reply of the Governor-General to the letter written to him from Nagpur and requests to be informed of it as soon as it is despatched. Desires to know the result of the battle between Col. Goddard and Sindhia. Will be glad to know the present station of each. Hopes to hear from him about the affairs of that quarter every now and then. Dated 10 July. (*O R 17.*)

Jul. 20. **1950.** Harihar Mahādeo to Benīrām Pandit. On 3 July Chimnājī Senā arrived at Puri and presented offerings of an elephant, cloths and jewels to the temple of Jagannath. Deb Singh, brother of the Raja of Puri, is with him. Rājārām Pandit's father is dead. At the request of *Dīwān* Bhawānī Pandit the writer interviewed him when the former asked the reasons of the delay in the arrival of letters from the addressee and said that it was advisable to have a regular correspondence between the parties in order that each of them may remain informed of the affairs of the other. The writer in reply said that two letters which were received from him had not yet been replied to. At this he handed the writer his reply of the Pandit's letters which was ready for transmission. The *Dīwān* is anxiously awaiting the reply of the Governor-General to the letter sent to him before. He then asked about the income and disbursement of the addressee in reply to which the writer said that the remuneration fixed by the government of the Maharaja was not regularly paid to him and that for this irregularity he was often obliged to incur debts and pay exorbitant interest to his creditors. Speaking to Mannā Farnavīs the *Dīwān* observed that the arrival of such a large army in this district had created an inconvenient situation. The orders from Poona were that it should pass through Azimabad and deliver a sudden attack. But the Maharaja desired that his friendship with the English must be respected. So he marched into 'this' quarter and has been put to great expenditure thereby. The rains had set in and he was badly in want of money. So whoever paid him now he would follow him. But if the choice were offered him he would certainly prefer to remain with Chimnājī. It is understood that when the rains are over Mannāji Bapu, youngest son of Mudhoji Bhonsla, will lead an expedition to Mandla at the head of 30,000 horse and wrest the place from the hands of Visājī Pandit. Devākar Pandit says that if only

1780

they could muster a cavalry 80,000 strong they might subjugate any territory they liked. He has also been heard to say that the present suspense and anxiety are due to Benīrām Pandit's having brought Col. Goddard to Hoshangabad which event furnished the Poona ministers and Nawab Niẓām Ali Khān with an excuse to charge the Bhonsla's government with bad faith. Dated 10 July. (*O R 18*).

Jul. 24. 1 **1951.** To Nawab Niẓām Ali Khān. Has received his letter saying that the Nawab does not approve of the appointment of Mr John Holland as Resident at his court on the part of the Government of Madras because the latter have time and again violated their pledged faith. Has already informed him that the gentleman has now been appointed Resident by the Government of Bengal and has acquainted him with the instructions issued to him by the Supreme Council. It is surprising therefore that the Nawab should still entertain doubts and suspicions with respect to the affair. Assures him again that the Government of Bengal will not deviate from the path of friendship nor in any be wanting in the observance of engagements. Refers the Nawab to Mr Holland for further particulars. Hopes to hear from the Nawab every now and then. (*C I 12, pp. 83-4, no 40; T I 22, pp. 50-2, no 18; A I 4, p. 108.*)

Jul. 26. **1952.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses for the Governor-General's perusal copies of the papers of news which he received from Mysore, Jalarpet, Chengam, Kurnool and Poona on 3 *Jumāda* II, 1194 A.H.=7 June, 1780 A.D. Has also sent the copies of the above to the Governor of Madras. Dated 29 *Jumāda* II (3 July).

(1) *Intelligence from Ḥaidar Ali Khān's Army.* Ḥaidar Ali, who is now at Mangalore, has sent for five pieces of cannon, a quantity of powder and other military stores. His *vakīl* has written to him that the English were desirous of drafting troops from Rajahmundry, Chicacole and Bengal with a view to taking up arms against him but that their recent successes at Mahe and Pondicherry so puffed them up that they dropped the plan. Ḥaidar has asked his *vakīl* to make enquiries and submit to him a report of the exact number of troops that the English wanted to bring against him. He has decided to send his son to Trichinopoly with a considerable army and Mīr Ṣāḥib [Mīr Ali Riẓā] to Venkatagiri and Vellore. He will himself set out for Madras *via* Vellore and Arcot. He has ordered Harī Dās Appā, an *'āmil* of twelve *maḥāls* to send his *gumāshtas* to Nandidroog and Rayakottai in order to clear the *ghāṭs* there for the passage of the army. The *'āmil* has consequently set out with his men for Madanapalle. Ḥaidar has fixed 9 *Rajab* (12 July), for his departure. He is completely absorbed in this matter and is busy providing large quantities of stores for his men. Dated 20 *Jumāda* II (24 June).

(2) *Intelligence from Jalarpet.* About 4,000 cavalry have arrived at Mangalore. They are accompanied by a large number of people carrying loads of gunpowder for their use. Within three days Ḥaidar will come and join them. He has written to Harī Dās, who is an *'āmil* of twelve *maḥāls*, to fortify and strengthen the stations of

[1] Aug. 6, according to the volume of Copies.

Kistnagiri and Rayakottai. Harī Dās is accordingly laying up all kinds of stores and has had a proclamation issued that if the people of the different villages do not send in their quota of provisions they would be severely punished. Having heard that the army of Ḥaidar Ālī at Mangalore has now marched towards Madras, the news-writer has sent *harkāras* to ascertain the authenticity of this report. Dated 2 *Jumāda* II (6 June).

(3) *Intelligence from Chengam.* It is reported that two horsemen, four *chobdārs* and two men armed with muskets who had been sent by Ḥaidar Ālī arrived, on 22 June, at the Carnatic Balaghat for the purpose of clearing the passes which lie one and a half *kos* to the west of Chengam. Another contingent of fifty horsemen and an equal number of *harkāras* has come to Devikottai with a similar object and they are busily employed in making the road and repairing the mud wall which had fallen down. All these preparations have caused a great panic among the merchants and the ryots of Chengam. Six days ago Ḥaidar Ālī sent to Kaveripatnam 600 horsemen who brought ten days' provisions, stores and fuel from there and stored them up at Devikottai and Kistnagiri. Dated 18 *Jumāda* II (22 June).

(4) *Intelligence from Chengam.* Ḥaidar Ālī has written to the Nawab of Arcot's *thānadār* not to allow any one to cross the Carnatic Balaghat. The traders of Chengam used to bring and sell their goods there but since this order had been passed, two of them while returning from there were stopped by Ḥaidar Ālī's men. They promised never to come that way if let off. But they were accused of espionage and with their hands tied behind their backs they were kept confined in the fort the whole day long. They were at last released on condition that they would not attempt that way any more. Dated 21 *Jumāda* II (25 June).

(5) *Intelligence from Kurnool.* Ḥaidar Ālī is very busy making preparations for the invasion of the Carnatic. Besides 50,000 horse and 1,00,000 infantry there are a number of *zamīndārs* under his direct control. He is making new levies every day and has sent his agents everywhere to enlist more and more horsemen for his cavalry regiments. He has written to the Poona ministers for assistance in the expedition and has received a favourable reply from them. He is waiting only for the Kistna and Tungabhadra to swell when he hopes safely to attack the Carnatic without any fear of rainforcements reaching the English. Although he is quite strong and fully resolved on hostilities yet he has been heard to remark that the English are a powerful enemy and that they may give him a stiff fight. May god grant them victory over Ḥaidar Ālī! Dated 29 *Jumāda* I (3 June).

(6) *Intelligence from Poona.* This report containing all the different particulars of the war between the English and the Mahrattas up to 22 *Jumāda* I (27 May) was received at Madras on 24 *Jumāda* II (28 June). Sindhia and Hulkar took their posts at a distance of five *kos* from the English and their Pindari cavalry laid waste the country round about so that they (the English) could get no provisions, straw or water. While three battalions were coming from Surat with bullocks loaded with provisions for the English army, Sindhia got news of this and

1780

went out against them and forcibly took away a number of the animals. The English lost many sepoys and 50 European soldiers. At last they placed the remaining 4,000 bullocks into the midst of them and came to Baroda. Here they were surrounded by Sindhia and Hulkar. When Col. Goddard heard of this he came to their aid and after a short engagement succeeded in dispersing the enemy. The bullocks were then brought into the Colonel's camp and the three battalions that escorted them returned to Surat. On their way they attacked Ganesh Pandit, a Mahratta officer who was giving much trouble to the English. A number of his people were killed, Ganesh himself was wounded and the rest dispersed. The English took away several small horses and camels as booty.

The English chiefs at Bombay have captured Bariya, Belapur and Manoli. Tako Pandit, Amukur Rājū Pandit and Kāshī Pandit had been sent by the Peshwa against them with 3,000 horse and foot but when they came face to face with the English at Manoli they took to flight. Bājī Pandit was then sent to their assistance from Poona with five pieces of cannon, powder, rockets and other military stores. He attacked the English near Belapur, broke their line and completely destroyed their whole army. Some 300 sepoys and 50 European soldiers were killed and wounded. On their side, the Maharattas lost 300 men. Bājī Pandit next besieged Kalyan which was occupied by a party of the English. The latter were about to surrender when they received a reinforcement from Bombay. This saved the situation and Bājī Pandit retired to his camp at a distance of one *kos* from Kalyan. The English followed him thither by another road and attacked him in the night at a *ghāt* about ten *kos* from Kalyan. Two days later a pitched battle was fought here in which 200 men were killed on either side. The English found the enemy too strong and slowly retreated to Kalyan.

Bhawānī Sheo has left Poona with a reinforcement for Sindhia. Haidar Ālī is in correspondence with the Peshwa and Sindhia and, it is reported, he will soon quit Seringapatam and attack the Carnatic. The Peshwa has received a letter from the court of Directors saying that as war had broken out between the English and the French in Europe they were unable to send reinforcements to the Bombay Presidency and had therefore ordered the other English settlements to afford that Presidency every assistance that they might require. Dated 3 *Jumāda* II (7 June). (*TR 16, pp. 480-511, no 60 ; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Jul. 27. **1953.** From Nawab Niẓām Ālī Khān. Has received his letter saying that as Mr John Holland is under the authority of the Governor and Council of Madras, it is beyond his power now to continue him in the court of the Nawab as a public minister. Recalls how the repeated departures of the Madras Government from the treaties and engagements had so disgusted the writer that he declined to employ Mr Holland in his court and how at this juncture he received a friendly letter from the Governor-General asking him to allow the gentleman to remain in his court on his behalf. It was on the strength of this letter that the writer permitted the gentleman to remain in his court. The Governor-General in his next letter acquainted him with the fact that he exercised supreme power over all the chiefs of the Company

1780

and sent his credentials to Mr Holland appointing him a public minister on his behalf. Mr Holland also convinced him of the faith and friendly disposition of the Company and thus set at rest all doubts and apprehensions that were then uppermost in the mind of the Nawab. Is surprised to learn from the present letter of the Governor-General that his subordinate officers are no longer obeying his commands and that the mutual confidence which is necessary for the proper administration of the affairs does not exist between them. The Governor-General further declares that he will no more be responsible for Mr Holland. Requests him therefore to acquaint him as to whom he shall communicate with in regard to the affairs of the gentleman. Will dismiss him as soon as a reply from the Governor-General is received and will afterwards adopt such measures as he may think proper. (*OR 19 ; TR 16, pp. 511-17, no 61 ; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Jul. 31. **1954.** Rāmbhadar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with that of the Governor-General recommending him to General Goddard. Says that he went to see the General who owing to indisposition referred him to Mr Watherston. The writer interviewed the gentleman and delivered to him the letter of the Governor-General. After a perusal of the letter he said that he would inform the writer with all the affairs of his quarter. Has already acquainted the addressee with the particulars of the situation at Ahmadabad and repeats them once again. On General Goddard's arrival at Ahmadabad intelligence was received that Sindhia and Hulkar had forded the Narbada and were proceeding to the neighbourhood of Baroda where they intended to halt. The General crossed the Mahi and reached Baroda. Here he met Sindhia's *vakīl* who gave assurances of his master's friendship for the English and asked the opinion of the General about the treaty executed by the gentleman of Bombay. The General replied that he did not approve of it at all. Sindhia and Hulkar were at this time stationed at Jalud nine *kos* away from Baroda. The General having arrived there gave them battle and marched to Kampur. The Pindaris here plundered about 1,200 of his cows and camels while they were left grazing in the field. On 13 April the General with a view to attacking his enemy at night marched with his forces and a body of cavalry known as Kandahar Horse and reached the Mahratta camp in the morning. The cavalry regiment then completely routed the Mahrattas and drove them far away. Twenty of the Kandahar Horse fell in the charge. The Mahrattas lost 500. When the day advanced both armies retired to their camps. General Goddard then sent a party of his men in search of provision and when they arrived at a distance of seven *kos* from the camp, a body of 10,000 Mahrattas surrounded them. Thus surprised, they immediately ran to a well which was a *kos* off and, having secured it for their water supply, began fighting. The fight continued for an hour or two. The Mahrattas were repulsed with 100 killed. The troops of Sindhia then retired and the General's men passed the night on the same spot and reached their camp the next morning with provision and forage. General Goddard being annoyed with the obstinacy of the Mahrattas left the place and came to Baroda. Here also the Pindaris carried away twenty of his camels and fifty cows. From this place he repaired to Patnadi on the

1780

bank of Dhadhar. Leaving three battalions here the General personally marched to Karwan. These battalions were besieged by the enemy's forces and for want of the supply of water they experienced great difficulties. When the General was apprized of this event he immediately returned to their aid and having rescued them came to Ghat Babu Piara and from here despatched one battalion of infantry and the Kandahar Horse to subdue Ganesh Panth who was staying with 7,000 cavalry at the village of Badoti. The forces of the General made a night attack and Ganesh Panth receiving three bullets took to heels. It was then learnt that Paraj Panth, a *sardār*, had made his appearance at a distance of seven *kos* from Saneó. General Goddard detailed two battalions to crush his forces. The enemy being afraid took flight. On 8 June, the General entered Surat. Colonel Torin also arrived with a contingent of 500 men from Madras and encamped close to General Goddard. The General has so far captured Sanewar and twenty-eight other *parganas* of Surat, besides Broach and Jambusar which he held from before. It is rumoured that he intends to give away Ahmadabad to Fath Singh in lieu of the *chauth* for Surat. It is reported that Sindhia intends to encamp on the borders of Burhanpur and that Raghūnāth Rāo is staying at Surat. Has learnt that the allowance of Rs 50,000 which Raghūnāth Rāo used to receive from the General has lately fallen in arrears and that he is therefore labouring under great pecuniary embarrassment. Dated 13 June. (*OR 20.*)

Jul. 31. 1955. Bijairām Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter from Calcutta. Says that a letter has been received from Poona in reply to the one sent there by the addressee. *Dīwān* Devākar Pandit is of opinion that the power of the Peshwa is on the wane and that after defeating General Goddard Sindhia will raise the standard of superiority. The writer thinks it a remote possibility. Tako Pandit writes from Poona that one night General Goddard made a surprise attack on the forces of Sindhia and routed them. In this action Sindhia lost 2,000 men. The General thereafter proceeded to Surat *via* Baroda. Rāne Khān, who at the head of 12,000 cavalry was five *kos* behind the General, marched back toward Chapanir and Pavagarh. The Mahratta forces at this time are labouring under great hardship. They have had no food or drink for the last two days and many of their horses died for want of water and fodder. Ganesh Pandit, a *sardār*, at the head of 10,000 forces, went towards Bombay and forcibly recovered Partili and Belapur—both of which had been occupied by the English. But later two battalions arrived from Bombay, made a night attack on Ganesh Pandit at Kalyan and crushed him. The *sardār* took to his heels and his forces dispersed. Some were killed while others escaped with their lives. The fort named Haidargarh situated on the seashore has been captured by the English. Bhawānī Sheo Rām, who formerly served under Sindhia but is now in the employ of the Peshwa, offered his help with 15,000 horse but Sindhia refused to accept it. Sadāsheo Pandit has received a letter from Nānā Farnavīs intimating that Benīrām Pandit has caused a letter to be written by the Governor-General to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla requesting the Maharaja to send Devākar Pandit to Benares with a view to seeing the Governor-General there and discussing the affairs of the Mahrattas.

1780 The *Dīwān* is of opinion that the Poona ministers are not reliable and he therefore will not volunteer his advice to them until they beg for it. Nānā Farnavīs and Harī Pant are just now too proud of their authority. When the combined forces of Sindhia and Hulkar could not cope with one English General [General Goddard] their hopes of defeating him single-handed must remain an idle fancy. The writer is serving under Senājī [Chimnājī] and will not be lacking in his duties to preserve the *Rāj* of the Bhonsla, even if the government of the Peshwa itself breaks up. Should occasion arise, he will easily muster a force of 1,50,000 cavalry and defend his master against the least aggression. Dated 25 June. (*OR 21.*)

Jul. 31. 1956. *Dīwān* Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his three letters together with the *kharīṭas* of the Governor-General. Says that while he was at Poona he wrote four letters successively to General Goddard and three to the Governor-General but is sorry that in spite of all his endeavours he could not effect any reconciliation between the Peshwa and the English. At last being disappointed he obtained permission of Nānā Farnavīs to return to Nagpur. Before his departure, he was apprized by Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān of a plan formed by him according to which the Nawab's forces were to march towards Rajbandar and Chitakul. Simultaneously, Ḥaidar Alī was to direct his whole force against Madras, Sindhia and Hulkar were to continue operating on the side of Bombay and the forces of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla were to make irruptions into Bengal. The whole scheme aimed at nothing less than the total expulsion of the British from India. The Nawab sent the plan to the Maharaja as well and requested him to order his forces to march towards Bengal. The writer strained every nerve in supplying provisions and other necessaries to General Goddard and Mr Watherston when the former was encamped with his forces at Hoshangabad and the latter came to Nagpur. It was this particular act of his that created suspicion in the minds of the other ruling chiefs and he was consequently compelled to start for Poona to remove all misunderstandings. Sindhia arrived at Poona with a view to carrying into effect the scheme of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. From there he sent a message to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla intimating that he was on his way to Bombay and Surat in order to fight General Goddard and calling upon him to despatch his forces immediately towards Bengal. The Maharaja reluctantly pretended to acquiesce in the scheme of the general confederacy against the English and in order to support appearances with the confederates sent forward an army of 30,000 horse towards Cuttack in the month of October 1779 under his second son Chimnājī. But in order to convince the English that his real design was not hostile to them the forces were secretly instructed to proceed very languidly and so they were seven months in reaching their destination. The Maharaja who wanted to delay matters further urged upon his son to encamp at Cuttack till the end of the rainy reason. If there had not subsisted a friendly relation between the Maharaja and the English the forces of the former would have by this time entered Bengal through Azimabad and would have destroyed the whole of that province. The Nawab himself deviated from his own plan and did not send his troops towards Chitakul and Rajbandar but

1780

repeatedly insisted upon the Maharaja to ravage Bengal and he thereby intended to cause a breach in his friendship with the English. When the Maharaja got his forces ready the Nawab sent through one of his confidants elephants, horses, *jīghā* and a sword to Chimnājī with an instruction to reduce Bengal as soon as possible. A sum of Rs 35,00,000 was spent when the troops departed and another sum of Rs 75,00,000 was needed for their upkeep. All these anxieties and troubles were particularly due to the warm reception given to General Goddard on his arrival at Hoshangabad. Besides, the English unnecessarily endeavoured to assist Raghūnāth Rāo and complicated the situation still more. Their motive appears to have been a retaliation of their discomfiture at Bombay. Sindhia and Hulkar besides their own army of one *lākh* commanded the services of 20,000 Pindaris and 10,000 Gosains under them. Without taking them into account General Goddard marched from Surat and captured Ahmadabad with the result that a struggle ensued between the English and the Mahrattas and continued for three months. At last the General ran short of provision and being unable to procure it marched back to Surat. Sindhia is still firm in his determination of giving battle to the English and is not expected to deviate an inch from the position that he has taken up. The writer has received letters from Poona saying that the English at first concluded a treaty with Bājī Rāo, then they formed another at the time of Bālājī Pandit which was confirmed by Colonel Upton at the time of Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan. The last one is still existing. It is incomprehensible therefore why General Goddard is proceeding to Poona to make a fresh settlement. They have accordingly asked the *Diwān* to satisfy himself well regarding the real intentions of the Governor-General before starting for Benares or Balasore with a view to seeing him personally. The Maharaja is in great anxiety owing to lack of funds for the maintenance of the troops raised for the ostensible purpose of joining the confederacy formed by Nawab Niẓam Alī Khān. The writer is still trying his best to effect a reconciliation between the English and the Peshwa and will consider it his good luck if he succeeds in his attempt. Dated 25 June. (*OR 22.*)

Jul. 31. **1957.** Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla, to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his three letters accompanying three *kharīṭas* from the Governor-General. Says that he is much embarrassed on account of his pretended compliance with the scheme of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the question of the maintenance of the big army that he raised is causing him not a little anxiety. Had he openly refused to join the confederacy, he cannot say, what disastrous consequences would have followed. Will consider it an auspicious omen if a reconciliation could be effected between the Governor-General and the Peshwa through his mediation. *Dīwān* Devākar Pandit has written a detailed account of the affairs here to the addressee. Asks him therefore carefully to study the whole situation and to act according to the instructions given in the letter and to send an immediate reply. Dated 25 June. (*OR 23.*)

Aug. 10. **1958.** Bāpū Ṣāḥib Senā [Chimnājī Bhonsla] to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his *'arẓī* containing the report of the progress of General Goddard's army. Is pleased to learn of the Governor-General's instruc-

tions to his subordinates for the supply of provisions to the writer's detachment. Refers him to the letter of Bhawānī Pandit for further particulars. Dated 28 July. (*OR 24.*)

Aug. 10. **1959.** Bhawānī Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Says that he was so busy procuring money for the payment of the troops and seeking suitable station for their accommodation that he could not earlier write to him everything in detail. He can well visualise the present difficulties for he knows how meagre the revenue of Orissa is. However, the forces have now been stationed in convenient places and provided with provisions and equipments to last for four months. The writer accompanied Bāpū Ṣāḥib Senā on his pilgrimage to Jagannath and here he received the addressee's letter through Harihar Mahādeo. Has learnt all about the correspondence that passed between the Maharaja and the Governor-General. The friendly relation between the Maharaja and the Company has subsisted for a long time and, it is hoped, will gain in strength with the advance of time. Says that Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla was compelled by force of circumstances to send a detachment under the command of Chimnājī Bhonsla towards Cuttack and the advisability of the measure must have become clear to him from the letters of Nagpur. Believes that the addressee has acquainted the Governor-General with it. Has also come to know the instructions of the Governor-General to his subordinates for the supply of provision to Bāpū Ṣāḥib Senā [Chimnājī]. Is sorry to say that excessive rains have made the roads in 'this' quarter impassable and the oxen are no longer able to carry loads. As desired by the Governor-General, Col. Baillie will be safely escorted across the Maharaja's dominion on his way to Madras. The writer stayed at Sambalpur for one month and thence marching slowly and languidly in accordance with the direction of his master (Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla) reached Cuttack after a long time. Nārū Pandit, the Peshwa's *vakīl* who was all along with him, frequently complained of their slow progress and several times at the height of excitement openly declared that he suspected the Maharaja's officers to be the secret allies of the English. The writer, however, always appeased his anger by means suited to the occasion. Is afraid that the arrival of Col. Baillie in 'this' quarter will confirm the apprehension of the *vakīl* and this would be greatly detrimental to their interest. In order to avoid this contingency suggests that the Colonel should pass through Cuttack keeping himself at a distance of twenty *kos* from 'this' camp. But if the Colonel should not agree to the proposal the addressee is requested to inform the writer of the actual date of his departure so that he may despatch his men to Balasore to receive him. Since his arrival at Cuttack he has not written any letters to the Governor-General for want of opportunity but hopes now to write to him shortly. Hopes to hear from him all about the affairs of that quarter and promises to write to him every now and then. Dated 28 July. (*OR 25.*)

Aug. 14. **1960.** To Maharaja Pratāp Singh. Complimentary. (*C I 10, p. 263, no 442.*)

Aug. 14. **1961.** To Maharaja Bakht Singh. Has received his letter complaining that Jairām Pandit, *vakīl* of Ahalyā Bāī, intends to dispossess

1780

the Maharaja of his houses at Benares. Has recommended his case to the Resident of the place. Assures him that the gentleman will set the matter right. (*CI 10, pp. 263-4, no 443.*)

Aug. 14. **1962.** To Raja Anrodh Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 264, no 444.*)

Aug. 14. **1963.** To ——————.[1] Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, pp. 264-5, no 445.*)

Aug. 14. **1964.** To Nawab Faiẓu'llah Khān. Is greatly pleased to learn from him that in compliance with the request of Col. Muir the Nawab despatched his forces to him. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. Refers him to Rāy Bakhtāwar Singh, his *vakīl* at Calcutta, for further particulars. (*CI 10, p. 265, no 446.*)

Aug. 14. **1965.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Col. Muir has been appointed to the command of the troops stationed at Fatehgarh for the defence of the Rohilla territories. Says that the Colonel is personally known to the Governor-General as an efficient and skilful officer. Requests him therefore to place his utmost confidence in him. (*CI 10, p. 265, no 447 ; TI 21, p. 19, no 32 ; AI 4, p. 128.*)

Aug. 14. **1966.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that he has despatched the reply of his letter to Mr John Holland. The gentleman will hand over the same to the Nawab. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p. 266, no 448.*)

Aug. 22.[2] **1967.** To the Rana of Gohad. Congratulates him on the capture of Gwalior. (*CI 12, p. 86, no 42 ; TI 22, p. 53, no 19 ; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Aug. 22. **1968.** To the King. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 22, p. 53, no 20 ; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Aug. 22. **1969.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 53, no 21 ; AI 4, p. 109.*)

Aug. 22. **1970.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 53, no 22 ; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Aug. 22. **1971.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 54, no 23 ; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Aug. 22. **1972.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 54, no 24 ; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Aug. 22. **1973.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 54, no 25 ; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Aug. 22. **1974.** To Raghūnāth Rāo. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 54, no 26 ; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Aug. 29. **1975.** To Khān Jahān Khān. In compliance with his request he has informed Mr Campbell and Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān of his reinstatement to the office of the *Faujdār*. Directs him now to apply himself diligently to the duties he has been entrusted with. (*CI 10, p. 266, no 449.*)

[1] Worm-eaten.
[2] Aug. 23, according to the volume of Copies.

1780

Aug. 29. **1976.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Khān Jahān Khān has been reinstated to the office of the *Faujdār*. Requests the Nawab to attend to the representations which the Khān may make to him through his *vakīl*. *(CI 10, p. 267, no 450.)*

Aug. —. **1977.** Harihar Mahādeo to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter of 30 July. Says that he has made over his letters addressed to Bāpū Ṣāḥib [Chimnājī Bhonsla] and Appā Ṣāḥib [Bhawānī Pandit]. The *Munshī* having prepared the draft of a complimentary letter for the Governor-General presented it to Appā Ṣāḥib for approval and transmission. Col. Baillie arrived at Cuttack on 11 August safe and sound. Appā Ṣāḥib saw him on 13 August. The gentleman had a long friendly discourse with Bāpū Ṣāḥib also in the course of which he said that they had imported from London 100 new machine guns which could easily be transported from place to place as they could be taken to pieces and refitted with perfect facility in a very short time. The Colonel then seeing the miserable condition of the horses of Bāpū Ṣāḥib's army asked the reason of it to which it was replied that they were emaciated for want of fodder for several days together on their way through jungles and mountains but that now they were more comfortable and were improving gradually. The Colonel then said that on the arrival of his baggage he would proceed forward. According to the custom of the place *pān* and attar were offered to him on his departure. The writer also saw the Colonel who asked him why all the troops had come to Cuttack. He replied that they had been drafted for the purpose of collecting revenue. Has delivered the addressee's letter of 3 August to Appā Ṣāḥib who owing to indisposition has not yet perused it. He will send a reply as soon as he is better. Intimates that a gang of robbers carried away some money belonging to the merchants of Bhadrakh. On enquiry it transpired that the dacoits lived near Jaleswar in the *zamīndārī* of Jasodhanand. Letters regarding the event heve been despatched to the authorities concerned through Rājarām Pandit. The writer spoke about the salary of the addressee to Rājarām Pandit who referred him to Appā Ṣāḥib. The latter promised to hand over the money to Col. Baillie (for transmission). A tiger and a bear having crossed the river Katjuri reached the garden of one Manjū Chaudhrī. Bāpū Ṣāḥib hearing of it rode off to the spot and slew both the animals with his sword. Appā Ṣāḥib when he heard of it was displeased and said that Bāpū Ṣāḥib should not have hazarded himself in such a way. He has ordered that none but the properly authorised person shall use palanquins and that any one found acting in defiance of this order shall be dragged down. A pedlar came across an elephant and in the course of his coversation with the elephant-driver flew into a rage, flung his sword at him and wounded him in the leg. When the case was brought before Appā Ṣāḥib he ordered that both the hands of the pedlar should be cut off and that he should be exiled to Katjuri. The pedlar being ashamed drowned himself in the river. Asks the addressee immediately to despatch a few pair of spectacles to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and one to Appā Ṣāḥib. Nārū Pandit the Peshwa's *vakīl* seeing the reception accorded to the Colonel was greatly displeased and went away to his station and did not appear at the court

1780

for four days. The *vakīl* then said to Appā Ṣāḥib that as they had friendly relations with the English, it was not proper for him to stay there any longer and that therefore he would at once depart for Poona. Appā Ṣāḥib replied that it was hardly generous for him to have opened up such a question just at a time when he was so dejected and cast down at the broken condition of the army. Dated 15 August. (*O R 26.*)

Aug.—. **1978.** Bhawānī Pandit Appā to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter. Says that as desired by the addressee he had deputed Raushan Khān, a nephew of Sulṭān Khān, to go out and receive Col. Baillie. The writer himself saw the gentleman on the third day of his arrival and had a long friendly conversation with him. The draft of a letter to the Governor-General was ready but it could not be despatched owing to his illness. Is transmitting it now. Is greatly pleased to learn that the addressee has obtained a *parwāna* from the Governor-General for the elephants. These may be despatched now with all expedition. Requests that Sobhārām Pānde who has been commissioned to purchase elephants may be supplied with extra money in case he should require it. Since their arrival at Cuttack all the games that came in view have been hunted down. In compliance with the wish of the Governor-General, will send him a lion if caught alive. The writer had understood from the letter of the addressee that the Colonel was going to Madras and that he would drop in and see Chimnājī as he passed through 'this' country. But the Colonel says that he intends to stay 'here' still his baggage arrives from behind. He asked him what necessitated the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] to raise such a big army the cost of which, in his opinion, the revenue of the whole of Orissa could hardly meet. The writer in reply said that the advisability of the measure was well-known to the Governor-General. He also told him that the troops were not paid month by month but by occasional instalments as money accumulated in the government treasury. All the rank and file were faithful and loyal to their master and could be fully trusted to do their duty. The Colonel then said that he was asked by the Governor-General to ascertain the causes that led to the raising of these troops and to acquaint him with the same. Requests him therefore to enquire and find out whether the gentleman was really authorised by the Governor-General to make the enquiry. The Poona ministers have been apprized of the particulars of the correspondence that lately passed between the Governor-General and the Maharaja. When their reply is received such steps will be taken as would appear most advisable in the light of the sentiments expressed therein. Dated 17 August. (*O R 27.*)

Aug.—. **1979.** *Diwan* Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter of 29 *Jumāda* II (1 July) intimating that on his making a request to the Governor-General for the supply of provisions to Chimnāji's army, the latter said that he had not the least hesitation in complying with his wishes but that the presence of such a big army at Cuttack was creating misapprehension in his mind and that in the case of any untoward happening he would hold the addressee

1780

responsible for it. Says that the Governor-General being a wise and far-sighted man must have understood that the forces were raised on the day of the *Dasahra* and that if they had any sinister motive in view they would have by this time displayed it by marching to Azimabad *viâ* Mandla and Chota Nagpur and making irruptions into Bengal. But they deliberately avoided any such step out of respect for the friendship subsisting between them. Similarly it was in consideration of this relationship that a warm welcome was afforded to Mr Anderson at Nagpur and to General Goddard at Hoshangabad. Although it is a fatuity to repeat the same old tale over again yet since the discussion is started he cannot help recounting the facts of the case. The Governor-General ought to consider that it was this regard for friendship that created the present difficulties. The *vakīls* of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the Peshwa residing at Nagpur wrote to their respective constituents all about the mission on which Mr Anderson and Mr Wathorston had come to the Maharaja and about the provisions and stores supplied to Col. Goddard at Hoshangabad. This gave them an opportunity to accuse the Maharaja's government of faithlessness to their former allies. So the writer had to feign acquiescence in the scheme when Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān formed the league against the English. The Nawab's plan was that he himself should attack Chitakul and Rajbandar. Sindhia and Hulkar would march on Surat while Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla was to attack Bengal. In pursuance of this scheme Nānā Farnavīs, Sindhia and Harī Pant left their respective stations and assembled at Poona. But the Maharaja is quite firm in his engagements to the English. In fact, loyalty to the pledged word is one of the chief characteristics of the family of the Bhonsla.

The writer from a long time past has been cherishing the desire of seeing the Governor-General and of effecting a reconciliation between the Company and the Peshwa but three things hinder him from the fulfilment of this desire. Firstly, that Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān will be greatly displeased when he learns of it: secondly, that Sindhia, being a member of the Peshwa's government will have to be informed of his intention and he may not quite relish it; and thirdly, that he is much embarrassed now on account of the expenses of the forces (sent towards Cuttack under Chimnājī's command). The war between General Goddard and Sindhia continued for three months but it was suspended at the approach of the monsoon. The General then retired to Surat and Sindhia and Hulkar went to Ujjain and Indore, respectively. But the Governor of Bombay started fresh disturbances in the Konkan at which the Peshwa also sent his troops to that quarter. Thus an irregular fighting is going on with varying success to either party. The writer intends to go to Poona to mediate between the English and the Peshwa, but, unless the Governor of Bombay and General Goddard are directed to stop the war for the present, there is little chance of success attending his mission. Asks the addressee therefore to do all that he can to bring about a cession of hostilities on the part of the English. The writer has sent Sadāsheo Pandit, the Peshwa's *vakīl*, to Poona in order to obtain him the permission of the ministers for

1780

visiting the place. As soon as it is received he will inform the Governor-General and set out on his journey. Dated 27 August. (*O R 28.*)

Aug.—. **1980.** From Kashmīrī Mal. Has received his letter directing him to pay Rs 5,00,000 to Mr Fowke. Says that the pecuniary stringency that he is labouring under is not unknown to the Governor-General and that he, for want of money, has not yet been able to satisfy the claims of his creditors. [The latter portion is badly worm-eaten and nothing can be made out of it.] (*O R 29.*)

Aug.—. **1981.** From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Approves of the Governor-General's proposal regarding the appointment of Dr Balfour as the Nawab's physician in the place of Dr Walsh, should the latter proceed to England. (*O R 30.*)

Sep. 4. **1982.** From Chimnājī Bhonsla. Is greatly pleased to see that friendship and good understanding which are the chief requisites for the security of peace and tranquillity of the countries do exist between the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla] and the Company. The Governor-General, he thinks, must have been apprized by the Maharaja of the advisability of his march towards Cuttack. Is sorry not to have received any letters from the Governor-General since his departure from Nagpur. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. Fully appreciates the friendly disposition that he has shown by ordering the *ta'lluqdārs* of Midnapore to furnish the writer with provisions, etc. (*O R 31; T R 16, pp. 517-21, no 62; A R 4, p. 98.*)

Sep. 4. **1983.** From Bhawānī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*O R 32; T R 16, pp. 521-4, no 63; A R 4, p. 97.*)

Sep 4. **1984.** Notification. The East India Company are in need of some money. Those who shall advance them the loan will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. (*C I 8, p. 58, no 33.*)

Sep. 5. **1985.** From the Rana of Gohad. Reports the capture of fort Gwalior on 2 *Sha'bān* (4 August). Says that it had long been his ardent desire somehow to recover his ancestral possessions and thereby rise in the estimation of his equals. Thanks God that through the Governor-General's kindness this wish has at last been realised. 'Your kindness is alchemy and I am the crude copper. Whatever copper the alchemy touches turns into gold'. He had no confidence in his troops on account of their inexperience and considering that secrecy and caution were so necessary for the success of the plan he delayed sending them on active service. But with the receipt of the Governor-General's assurance that this place will not be retained by the English after it had been taken, he realised that his star was in the ascendent. He then offered Capt. Popham the services of men who were fully acquainted with the fort of Gwalior in order that they might procure him an easy entrance into it. The Captain sent his spies with two *harkāras* of the writer's to reconnoitre the fort. On their return they told him that they could take the fort by escalading the walls and slaying any of the *chaukīdārs* who might be awake and on duty within. The Captain approving this plan the writer furnished him with ropes and ladders and the fort was taken. The enemy lost five men while two were wounded on the writer's side. All the Rajas of Hindustan

1789

are now convinced of the Governor-General's favour to the writer. Intends to leave his forces at Gwalior and prosecute the war till not a single man is left to dispute his authority on 'this' side of the Narbada. (*O R 33; T R 16, pp. 524-32, no 64; A R 4, p. 99.*)

Sep. 7. 1986. To Raja Chait Singh. Says that one Maulavī Fakhru'd-Dīn has gone to Benares. The *Maulavī* is a sincere adherent of the Governor-General. Directs him therefore to afford him every facility during his stay at Benares. (*C I 10, p. 267, no 451.*)

Sep. 7. 1987. To Raja Chait Singh.[1] (*C I 10, pp. 267-8, no 452.*)

Sep. 7. 1988. To Muḥammad Bāqar Khān. Has received his letter thanking him for the restoration of his monthly allowance and the restitution of his *pargana*. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*C I 10, p. 268, no 453.*)

Sep. 7. 1989. To the Rana of Gohad. Is glad to learn from his letter that Capt. Popham has taken Gwalior with the assistance of the Rana's troops. This news would have reached his ears long ago had not the necessary operations been delayed by the Rana on account of the doubts and fears which he entertained respecting the future of Gwalior. It was with a view to removing all misgivings from the Rana's mind that at the very outset he had sent him an assurance through Raḥmatu'llah and his (the Rana's) own *vakīl* that the Government of Bengal had no intention of keeping the place to themselves. He now finds that the conduct of Capt. Popham after the conquest of the aforesaid place makes him doubt the sincerity of that promise. The Rana is well acquainted with the importance and strategic value of the fort both during the present campaign as also in any future warfare. Requests therefore that the Rana should suffer the fort to remain in the hands of the English till the conclusion of the war with the Maharattas when the same shall be restored to him. Gwalior belongs to the Rana by right and the Government of Bengal have no intention to alienate it from his possession. Meanwhile the Rana may retain the Governor-General's letter with him as voucher for future reference if necessary. (*T I 22, pp. 55-9, no 27; A I 4, p. 106.*)

Sep. 8. 1990. To Chimnājī Bhonsla. Has received his letter for the first time since the addressee's arrival at Cuttack. Had so long delayed writing to him in the hope of hearing from him first. But though the Governor-General did not observe the formality of a letter he has not been negligent in performing the more essential duties of friendship—particulars of which fact shall have already been communicated to him by Benīrām Pandit. Thanks him for the favour which he showed to Col. Baillie who was sent to him with letters and *dastaks*. Hopes that Chamnājī will keep up correspondence now started between them. (*T I 22, pp. 59-61, no 28; A I 4, p. 105*)

Sep. 8. 1991. To Bhawānī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*T I 22, p. 61, no 29; A I 4, p. 105.*)

Sep. 11. 1992. To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Is anxiously awaiting the Nawab's reply to his letter of 12 June. Mr Holland has just informed him that his appointment at Hyderabad has been approved by

[1] This letter is badly worm-eaten and nothing can be made out of it.

1780

the Nawab and that the latter, having been assured that Murtazanagar will be restored to Basālat Jang, is convinced of the Governor-General's friendship. Has directed that gentleman to assure him that all arrears of the *peshkash* in respect of the Circars will be paid to him in full and that there will be no irregularity in the payment in future. Requests however that the Nawab may not *insist* on the immediate discharge of the *peshkash* as the present war with the Mahrattas involves very heavy expenditure. As soon as this is over his claims will at once be attended to. Refers the Nawab to Mr Holland for further particulars on this point. (*T I 22, pp. 61-6, no 30; A I 4, p. 108.*)

Sep. 13. **1993.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received his letter intimating that the Governor-General desires to make peace with the Peshwa's government, that he entrusts the Maharaja with the negotiation of the same and that he will agree to whatever treaty the latter may conclude even if it be disadvantageous to the English. Says that the friendship between the two states is so intimate that the loss of the one is the loss of the other and the advantage is similarly common. Peace with the Poona ministers is highly advisable and he therefore welcomes the proposal of the Governor-General. Has accordingly sent Bijairām Pandit to Calcutta with a memorandum showing the articles of the Treaty of Purandhar that are alleged by the Poona authorities to have been broken by the English; as also a paper containing the former's complaints with respect to the affairs of Gujrat, the assignments of Fath Singh Gaikwar and the collections said to have been made by General Goddard in the Mahratta territory. In the accompanying letter which Devākar Pandit has written under the orders of the Maharaja, the Governor-General will find all the details of these affairs set forth in a most unreserved manner. As the Maharaja has been desired to become a guarantor for the new treaty he shall have to be frank and plain to both the contracting parties. Has therefore also despatched a *vakīl*, Sadāsheo, to Poona with messages of peace and matters for adjustment. Requests therefore that the Governor-General will give full consideration to the representations of Bijairām and Benīrām, who will also present some papers to him and write explicit answers to each of them for the information of the Maharaja. When in this way the sentiments of both sides are known Devākar Pandit will be sent to Calcutta for a final adjustment of all the outstanding matters with the Governor-General.

In the meantime strict orders should be given to General Goddard and the Governor of Bombay to desist from further hostilities. (*T R 16, pp 599-616, no 68; A R 4, p. 100.*)

Sep. 13. **1994.** From Devākar Pandit. Has received his letter signifying his assent to make peace with the Peshwa's government under the guarantee of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and desiring the Pandit to procure from the Peshwa's ministers credentials authorising him (the Pandit) to negotiate a treaty with the Governor-General. Had previously received three letters from the latter saying that he would agree to any treaty that might be concluded through the mediation of the Maharaja. The subject of these letters he had intimated to the Poona authorities but they replied that it was too vague to form the basis of

1780

a treaty and that he should first send to the Governor-General copies of the former treaties which have been broken and obtain his views thereon. Has therefore despatched to Calcutta Bijairām Pandit, an inhabitant of Benares and a relation of Benīrām Pandit, with letters and *kharīṭas* and memoranda of the articles of the former treaties which have been violated. Has besides charged the said Pandit with verbal messages for the Governor-General and hopes that he will give due consideration to them and transmit an explicit answer to each point. Has noted that while by his former letters the Governor-General gave full powers to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla to negotiate a treaty, in his present letter he circumscribes those powers by the reservation that the Maharaja must not agree to any terms that may not become him (the Governor-General) to accept of. This however does not matter much as whatever the Maharaja and the Pandit will do it will be based on prudence and foresight.

During his last visit to Poona the Pandit impressed on Nānā Farnavīs that he must not consider the advantage which he had gained over the Bombay chiefs as a victory nor imagine their loss to be a defeat of the English; that the English possessed strong places like Madras, Pondicherry, Chicacole and were rich in resources. Nānā replied that the Chief of Bombay was alone responsible for what had happened, that he was guilty of violating the existing treaty when he took up arms in the cause of Raghūnāth and that he (Nānā) had only done his duty when he repulsed the Bombay army at Borghat. After this discussion peace negotiations were opened on the part of Nānā with General Goddard and *vakīls* were deputed to him for the purpose. But the negotiations fell through. So the Pandit wrote to Calcutta saying that General Goddard should be directed not to prosecute the war further and that he (the Pandit) should be entrusted with the task of bringing about a reconciliation with the Peshwa's government. He also represented to the Governor-General that the Mahrattas had extended their sway up to the very borders of Afghanistan; that in spite of their domestic dissensions they were capable of bringing 2 *lākhs* of horse on the battlefield; that they invariably resorted to the methods of guerilla warfare in case of hostilities; that they possessed about 300 strong forts; that they were in alliance with Ḥaidar 'Alī and Niẓām Khān; and that a war between them and the English would bring untold miseries to the people and utter ruin and devastation to their respective territories.

Although General Goddard's response to the peace proposition was not much encouraging, yet the letters received from the Governor-General bore sentiments of the closest friendship and a desire for reconciliation. Will exert, as long as he is alive, to bring about the happy desideratum.

Immediately on receipt of the Governor-General's letter the Pandit despatched Sadāsheo, the Peshwa's *vakīl* with Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla, to Poona with the terms on which an accommodation may be settled. The *vakīl* was also asked to request the Poona ministers to appoint him (the Pandit) their agent in the negotiation. Sadāsheo will

1780

explain to them every particular and will write to the Pandit whatever is decided on.

As the Governor-General has written that nothing should be concluded which might impair the honour and credit of the English, he may assure him that when the Maharaja has consented to become a guarantor he will certainly see that such terms are included in the treaty as will be honourable to both parties. Whatever loss the Bombay chiefs may have suffered in prestige has been amply retrieved by the successes of General Goddard. It is not clear therefore what the Governor-General means when he refers to the safeguarding of English honour since it has been so emphatically reasserted. Would therefore like to know in what particular points the Governor-General considers the honour of the English concerned.

Before this, the Governor-General had written to the Poona ministers that he was willing to abide by the Treaty of Purandhar. Has therefore entrusted to Bijairām a memorandum showing what particular articles of that treaty have been violated. If as the Poona ministers aver, they have really been broken by the English it is only fair that they should be compensated for it. In a separate memorandum the affairs of Gujrat, the assignments of Fath Singh and the large sums of money collected by General Goddard have been set forth. The Governor-General should determine, what shall be done with respect to them.

Hostilities should cease at once and the Governor of Bombay and General Goddard should be prohibited from continuing the war. As soon as the Governor-General's sentiments are known they shall be transmitted to Poona. The Pandit will then come to Calcutta and have a personal interview with him. (*T R 16, pp. 551-99, no 67; A R 4 p. 98.*)

Sep. 13. **1995.** *Dīwān* Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter containing an account of his conferences with the Governor-General. Has also received the latter's *kharīṭas* and letters for Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and for himself. Says that Bijairām Pandit has now been commissioned to go to Calcutta. He shall proceed by the way of Benares and will inform the Pandit of the business he has been entrusted with. The Governor-General in his letter writes that he is desirous of making peace with the Poona ministers, and that the *Dīwān* should procure from the Peshwa powers to conduct the negotiations and that when the terms have been settled the Maharaja should become guarantee for the due observance of the treaty by both the parties. Says that the relationship between the Maharaja and the Governor-General is so intimate that the *Dīwān* will cheerfully undertake any mission that may further strengthen it. No one would be more glad than him to see that this friendship is based on such ground as will ensure its continuance from generation to generation. But the Governor-General's letter is very vague and obscure. The *Dīwān* is afraid that if he goes to Calcutta at this stage and meets with evasion or is confronted with disputes he would be undertaking a fruitless mission which may ruin his established reputation and even lower him in the estimation of his master. It is necessary that the preliminaries should first

be settled and then it will be time for the *Dīwān* to visit Calcutta and have a personal interview with the Governor-General.

The preliminaries.—1. The Treaty of Purandhar should be reaffirmed by both the parties. The recent acquisitions of General Goddard in Ahmadabad, Baroda and Gujrat as also those of the Bombay chiefs in the Konkan should be restored to the Peshwa on the same status in which he possessed them before. The *jāgīrs* of his ministers in these tracts should be given up and the remaining places should be divided equally between the English and the Peshwa—both of whom should in turn bestow their shares upon Fatḥ Singh and Gobind Rāo Gaikwa respectively.

2. As regards Raghūnāth the Peshwa shall conform to the stipulations of the Treaty of Purandhar (*viz.*, that the Rāo shall retire to Kopargaon on a pension of three *lākhs* of rupees a year from the Peshwa).

3. No reparation shall be claimed by either party.

4. General Goddard and the Governor of Bombay should be asked to suspened hostilities at once.

5. When the treaty has been agreed to, a gentleman on the part of the English shall accompany the *Dīwān* to Poona and it shall be signed and sealed by the ministers in his presence.

6. The acquisitions made by the Bombay chiefs in the Konkan must be given up. Salsette may also be surrendered just to demonstrate the good-will of the English.

When these preliminaries have been agreed upon, the *Dīwān* shall start for Calcutta to see the Governor-General. When he has arrived there the Maharaja's army at Cuttack shall be recalled.

The Poona ministers have at the instigation of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī written to the Maharaja demanding why he has not carried out their plan by invading the English territory. When peace is established between the English and the Mahrattas the forces now at Cuttack will be withdrawn and there will be no more occasion for such embarrassing questions. Sadāsheo has been sent to Poona and Bijairām to Calcutta in order to know the minds of the parties with respect to the terms of the peace. The Governor-General should be impressed that in whatever the *Dīwān* has written he is actuated by the best of friendly motives. Dated 14 *Sha'bān* = 16 August. (*T R 16, pp. 618-46, no 69; A R 4, p. 98.*)

Sep. 13. **1996.** Rāmbhadar to Benīrām Pandit. The English forces [under General Goddard] have taken possession of Arjungarh and Partāla and the Bombay army has conquered Tibri and Kalyan. It is reported that Raghūnāth Rāo had started a correspondence with Nānā Farnavīs and that General Goddard having discovered the fact was greatly displeased and so he stopped the pension that he had granted to the Rāo. The latter has now sent all his people to Songarh. His family and his son Amrit Rāo are with his troops. Harī Pandit, Raghūnāth's *vakīl*, has taken refuge in the writer's house. Mr Cockrell is gone to Ahmadabad and Mr Fullarton by the way of Surat to Bombay from where he shall embark for Calcutta. The writer attends the Peshwa's

1780

darbār daily and is frequently questioned at the news received from Nagpur. No *qāṣid* has however arrived from that quarter during the last few days. Dated 30 July. (*TR 16, pp. 646-53, no 70; AR 4, p. 100.*)

Sep. 13. 1997. News from Nagpur. Harī Pandit, who had been sent to oppose the Bombay army, has returned and is now stationed with 15,000 men at Poona. Nānā Farnavīs has taken the Peshwa with him to Purandhar. There is a great consternation in Poona and the inhabitants are fleeing from there.

The English army is reported to have arrived at Borghat, twenty *kos* from Poona. The Poona people (ministers) are panic-striken as they have no means of defending themselves. They have accordingly sent for Nawab Niẓām ʿAli Khān and have offered to pay him all the expenses of his army from the day he shall set out. They have likewise written to Dhonsā to call in his assistance. Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla was also called upon for aid. But he replied that he had already expended sixty *lākhs* of rupees over the army that had been sent towards Bengal and that still he was willing to help them if they would confirm to him the grant of the *garḥ* [Mandla] which had been usurped from him by Visājī Pandit. It is learnt that even if the ministers agree to this the Maharaja will put off his march till after the *Dasahra*. The ministers have also summoned Sindhia from Ujjain and Hulkar from Indore. The latter is not likely to come as he is friendly with Raghūnāth. Devākar Pandit is keeping up the appearance of a friendship with all the Chiefs but secretly he is inclined to Nānā Farnavīs and is at all times ready to obey his orders.

Bijairām Dūbe, who has set out for Calcutta, carries letters from Mudhojī Bhonsla to the effect that the Governor-General should conceive no apprehension on account of the army which had gone to Cuttack as the forces will be employed in settlement work in the country; that they have been sent solely with a view to keeping upon terms with the Peshwa and that it is advisable for the English to make peace with the Poona ministers. The chiefs of Nagpur are friendly with the English in name only. Seeing the successes of the Bombay army they have despatched Bijairām to Calcutta. If still more advantages are gained, Devākar Pandit himself will no doubt hurry to the Governor-General with messages of peace.

It is reported that five or six battalions are proceeding from Bombay by the road of Nasik [towards Poona]. But this report is yet unconfirmed. In fact hardly any intelligence is received here from Poona except that supplied by Mudhojī Bhonsla's *vakīl* who is at the Peshwa's court. There used to be a regular *ḍak* between Nagpur and Poona at the time when Devākar Pandit was deputed to the latter place but it has been suspended now. Consequently it takes fifteen days for the *qāṣids* to bring or carry messages or letters. The treasurer of Cuttack, who was going to Poona, has been obliged to stop at Raipur on account of the robberies committed on the road by the people of Sambalpur. Dated 14 *Shaʿbān*=16 August. (*TR 16, pp. 653-69, no 71; AR 4, p. 100.*)

1780

Sep. 13. **1998.** To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that the *vakīls* of Rāo Bālā Rāo, Gangādhar Gobind and Raghūnāth Rāo Harī, the Mahratta *sardārs* of Jhansi and Kalpi, are coming with presents of horses and other articles to Calcutta. Directs the Raja that when they arrive at Benares they may be given every facility in order to ensure them a safe journey to their destination. (*CI 10, p. 268, no 454.*)

Sep. 14. **1999.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Has been informed that in the month of *Jeṭh* a robbery was committed in the house of Gokul Chand, an inhabitant of the *pargana* of Havilishahr and that some of the offenders are in the Khān's custody. Desires him therefore to institute a strict enquiry into the matter and to recover the stolen effects of Gokul Chand. (*CI 10, p. 268, no 455; TI 21, p. 20, no 33; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Sep. 14. **2000.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses an *'arẓī* from Ghulām Muḥammad, the *vakīl* of Qāẓī Ghulām Ashraf's wife. Desires him to investigate the matter and to satisfy the disputants by giving to each party its lawful share. (*CI 10, p. 269, no 456.*)

Sep. 15.[1] **2001.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Desires him to confer the title of Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur on Sheo Chand, the son of Maharaja Kishan Chand, *Zamīndār* of Nadia. (*CI 10, p. 271, no 460; TI 21, p. 20, no 34; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Sep. 20. **2002.** To Gangādhar Gobind, *Sardār* of Kalpi and Raghūnāth Rāo Harī, *Sardār* of Jhansi. Has received their letters on the subject of establishing an alliance between themselves and the Company. Major Camac has been instructed to do all that may tend to the establishment of such a friendship. (*CI 10, pp. 269-70, no 457.*)

Sep. 20. **2003.** To Nawab Laṭāfat Alī Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 270, no 458.*)

Sep. 20. **2004.** To.....[2] Complimentary. (*CI 10, p. 271, no 459.*)

Sep. 21. **2005.** From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received the Governor-General's letter saying that, on the representation of Benīrām Pandit, he has issued orders for supplying the Maharaja's army at Cuttack with provisions and whatever else it may stand in need of. This act of the Governor-General testifies to the greatness of his friendship and the sincerity of his heart. Has sent Sadāsheo Pandit, a person in the confidence of the Peshwa, to Poona with proposals of peace with the English. Is awaiting a communication from the Pandit regarding the manner in which his mission has been received. As soon as it reaches him he shall inform the Governor-General of its contents. As in the past the English maintained friendship with the Peshwas of Poona, it is necessary for the Governor-General to keep it up with the present Peshwa, Mādhū Rāo Nārāyan, who is an orphan and as such entitled to his protection and assistance. As a token of his friendship with the Governor-General the Maharaja has now styled himself *'Imādu'd-Daulah* (which is the title of the Governor-General). Requests therefore to be informed of all points which he considers

[1] Sep. 22 is the date given in the volume of Copies.
[2] The name of the addressee is worn out.

1780

advantageous to the Company as also those of a contrary nature in the proposed treaty with the Peshwa. Has already transmitted through Devākar Pandit several preliminaries for his consideration. As soon as these are settled the Pandit will be sent to Calcutta finally to discuss them with a view to embodying them in the new treaty. (*TR 16, pp. 669-79, no 72; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Sep. 21, **2006.** From Devākar Pandit. Is very glad to learn from the Governor-General's letter that he has ordered Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla's army at Cuttack to be supplied with provisions and other necessaries from Bengal. Indeed this was to be expected from the close relationship of the two states and the many good offices each has performed towards the other. Recalls how every facility was given to Mr Watherston by the Maharaja at Nagpur in procuring bullocks and obtaining money for his bills of exchange when General Goddard had sent him there after his arrival at Hoshangabad. When the late Mr Elliot's mission was entrusted to the General and the latter acquainted the Maharaja with its nature, *kharīṭas* were immediately sent to Calcutta on the subject and the General was requested to postpone his march forward till the receipt of fresh despatches from the Governor-General. But the General thought otherwise and started for Surat. The Governor-General's reply was then received intimating that he had decided to abandon his design for the present. Thus the Maharaja was doubly a loser. For, while he had alienated both Niẓām Ālī and the Peshwa by his open manifestation of attachment with the English he had at the same time failed to establish with the Governor-General that close alliance which was his aim. Meanwhile intelligence arrived of the defeat of the Bombay army and the writer, out of his friendship, for the English, hurried to Poona to see what he could do for them. Here he received letters from the Governor-General saying that he was desirous of making peace with the Poona ministers on the terms of the Treaty of Purandhar. General Goddard expressed the same view at first but later changed his mind and prepared for hostilities. Then the Poona ministers and Ḥaidar Ālī on their part made ready for war at the instigation of Niẓām 'Alī. The confederates directed the Maharaja also to join them in their design and make an attack upon Bengal. Now, it was very difficult to break with them as their respective territories being situated on the borders of Berar they would have given no end of trouble to the Maharaja. A show of compliance had to be put up. An army of 30,000 was accordingly raised, but its march was so cleverly timed that it arrived at Cuttack only at the commencement of the rains. All this was done purely out of regard for the English.

Has sent Bijairām Pandit to Calcutta with papers containing some preliminary conditions on which the desired peace with the Poona ministers may be concluded. Hopes due attention may be paid to them. Hopes also that when peace is established the expenses of the army which the Maharaja has been obliged to raise and maintain may be defrayed jointly by Niẓām Ālī, the Peshwa and the English.

As the Governor-General writes that he is willing to enter into a treaty with the Peshwa provided the Maharaja gives his guarantee, Sadāsheo Pandit has been sent from Nagpur to Poona with a view to

1780

ascertaining the views of the ministers there. When an agreement has been reached and the writer has obtained power from them to negotiate with the Governor-General, he shall set out for Calcutta and finally conclude the treaty. Hopes the Governor-General shall frankly and unreservedly communicate all his sentiments to him even as the writer himself keeps no secrets from him. (*TR 16, pp. 679-713, no 73 ; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Sep. 21. 2007. Devākar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Asks him to represent to the Governor-General that it is advisable to end the present dispute between the English and the Poona ministers. With this object in view the writer has sent Sadāsheo to Nānā Farnavīs and to Harī Pant Phadke and is sure to receive a favourable reply. Has similarly despatched to the addressee a copy of the Treaty of Purandhar showing the articles that have been violated and a memorandum containing a statement of the claims of the Peshwa on Gujrat, Konkan and Surat. Asks him to lay these papers before the Governor-General and obtain his views thereon. It is desirable that peace should be brought about through the writer's agency as this will not only give him a claim on the gratitude of the Poona ministers but at the same time will cement the friendship between the English and Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. The ministers had promised to grant the fort and the country of Mandla to the Maharaja but they have not yet made them over. If through the writer's effort peace is established it will materially help to procure the possession of the aforesaid place. Besides the Maharaja is in duty bound to show every mark of fidelity to the Mahratta administration as he had on many occasions during the past obtained valuable aid and support from it.

Asks the addressee to inform the Governor-General that Nawab Ẓafaru'd-Daulah Dhonsā is now at Nirmal. He has a following of 1,200 *gardis*, 2,000 *kafiris*, 6,000 horse and 40 guns and is devoted to the interests of the Maharaja. The Governor-General may be requested to keep up a correspondence with the Nawab. A letter should also be written to Sindhia recommending the writer to be appointed *vakīl* in behalf of the Poona ministers. It will then be possible for him to come to Calcutta in that character.

The troops now at Cuttack are in great distress. In last *Dasahra* when they started from Nagpur, Chimnājī, their Commander, was furnished with 35 *lākhs* of ready money, 3 *lākhs* worth of cloth and fourteen elephants. During their journey they suffered much hardship through lack of provision ; nor are they any better now that they have arrived at Cuttack. The Governor-General has certainly done a great service by ordering the merchants to carry grain there but the army has no money with it. At the lowest calculation it will require at least 4 *lākhs* a month to defray its expenses. It shall be withdrawn some time in *Pūs* or *Māgh*. Thus 16 *lākhs* is clearly what they stand in need of. Hopes the Governor-General will find this amount for its assistance; 12 *lākhs* out of the total sum should be paid secretly to Bhawānī Pandit so that he may be able to keep the army under control. This measure is absolutely necessary as otherwise the army may get out of hand. (*TR 16, pp. 714-30, no 74 ; AR 4, p. 98.*)

1780

Sep. 27. **2008.** To the King. Has received the Royal *shuqqa* saying that His Majesty has learnt that the Governor-General is contemplating the removal of Laṭāfat Alī Khān from his Presence. His Majesty further adds that Mr Purling and the Vazir should be directed not to recall the Khān from his Court as he has been rendering conspicuous services there for the last five or six years. Says that the information received by the King is wholly erroneous and that nothing was farther from the mind of the writer than the design attributed to him. Assures His Majesty that he will always carry out his wishes. (*CI 10, pp. 271-2, no 461; TI 21, pp. 20-1, no 35; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Sep. 27. **2009.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 273, no 462; TI 21, p. 21, no 36; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Sep. 28. **2010** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Commands Mirzā Abdul[1] an efficient and active man to his favour. He will properly manage any work he may be entrusted with. (*CI 10, p. 274, no 463.*)

Sep. 28. **2011.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received an *'arẓī* from Mirzā Muḥammad Alī, son of Ḥājī Karīm Bakhsh saying that a lawsuit between the Mirzā on the one side and Khān Jahān Khān, Qāẓī Lāl Muḥammad and Khwāja Jān on the other is pending in the court of the Nawab. The Mirzā apprehends that the opposite party might influence the Nawab and procure the decision in its favour. Directs him therefore to see that the strictest justice is administered to both the parties. (*CI 10, p. 274, no 464.*)

Sep. 28. **2012.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is glad to learn that agreeably to the wishes of the Governor-General the Nawab has restored the monthly allowance of Maulavī Ḥafīẓu'd-Dīn. Requests him to pay the arrears of the Maulavī's allowance with effect from the month of *Chait* at the rate of Rs 150 per month. (*CI 10, p. 275, no 465.*)

Sep. 30. **2013.** To Raja Tej Chand. Has already intimated to him that a robbery was committed at Amboa on a boat belonging to Mr Dawson. Regrets that the Raja has not yet been able to trace the culprits. Requests him again to use the most expeditious and effectual measures for the apprehension of the robbers and the recovery of the property stolen. (*CI 10, p. 275, no 466; TI 21, pp. 21-2, no 37; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Sep. 30. **2014.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that some time ago Rām Chand and Gopal Chand delivered a bond for the money they owed to the Company. The document has now been sent to Mr Fowke for collection. Directs him to assist the gentleman in the recovery of the money. (*CI 10, p. 276, no 467; TI 21, p. 22, no 38; AI 4, p. 126.*)

Oct. 3. **2015.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt that one Dayārām Tewārī, an inhabitant of Benares, has brought a suit before him against Gopāl Sigh complaining that the latter in *Māgh*, 1183 *Bengalī* [January 1777] forcibly removed from his house his cash and property to the value of Rs 15,000 and that he has since misappropriated them. Encloses an *'arẓī*[2] for his information and directs him to investigate the

[1] This portion is worm-eaten.
[2] Not forthcoming.

1780

matter very carefully and to redress the grievances of the complainant. (*CI 10, p. 276, no 468.*)

Oct. 4. **2016.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says that it is the Supreme Council's wish that the Vazir should appoint Capt. Richard Plowden to the command of his body-guard in place of Capt. John Mordaunt and that the latter may be employed in some other suitable capacity. They also desire that Dr Balfour may be appointed to the office of the Vazir's physician on the same pay as his predecessor, Dr Walters, resigned. (*TI 21, pp. 22-3 no 39; AI 4, p. 128.*)

Oct. 7. **2017.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that the Council have been pleased to appoint Raja Sheo Chand in the place of his deceased father, Maharaja Kishan Chand, and that they have bestowed on him the title of Maharaja. Has accordingly prepared the *parwāna* and seals for the title and sends them to the Governor-General in a sealed bag. (*TR 15, p. 166, no 83; AR 4, p. 117.*)

Oct. 7. **2018.** Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Maharaja Sheo Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 15, pp. 166-7, no 84.*)

Oct. 9. **2019.** Notification. The East India Company will raise a loan of Rs 45,00,000 on an interest of 5 per cent. Those wishing to subscribe to it may do so either in one instalment or in four equal instalments on the following dates:—15 October, 31 October, 15 November and 30 November. Subscriptions close on 30 November. People depositing the money in the Company's treasury will receive a bond duly signed by the Governor-General and Council and bearing the seal of the Company. The interest will be paid every six months. The principal may be withdrawn after one year or continued in the account according to the wish of the subscriber. The bond must be surrendered when the principal is withdrawn. (*CI 8, pp. 58-9, no 34.*)

Oct. 9. **2020.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that he has already recommended the case of Mirzā Muḥib Ālī Beg, son of the late Ḥasan Ālī Khān to Sir John D'Oyly. A salary of Rs 100 per month has now been granted to Mirzā Muḥib Ālī and he has also been permitted to draw any sum that may be standing with the *Niẓāmat* to the credit of his deceased father. (*CI 10, p. 276, no 469.*)

Oct. 9. **2021.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing, (*CI 10, p. 277, no 470.*)

Oct. 12. **2022.** To Māhādajī Sindhia. Says that from a concurrence of circumstances not in his power and infinitely against his wishes the English have been driven into a war with the Mahratta Government. Has from the first been aiming at a peace but as all attempts at negotiation have failed he has decided to put an end to the contest at least on his part. With this end in view he has sent a treaty to the Peshwa ready drawn up and only wanting his ratification. The terms of it are that the English willingly restore all their conquests in the present war against the Mahrattas excepting those that according to an agreement have been ceded to Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar and to the Rana of Gohad. The Governor-General now seeks Sindhia's assistance to impress upon the Peshwa's mind that the terms set forth in the treaty are too

1780

reasonable to be rejected. Sindhia has shown great courage and ability in commanding the Mahratta forces against the English. Hopes that he will now display still greater tact and wisdom in getting the treaty ratified. (*TI 22, pp. 66-70, no 31; AI 4, p. 109.*)

Oct. 12. **2023**. To the Peshwa. For the last two years the Mahrattas and the English have been at war with each other. Solemnly declares that he was drawn into it against his inclination by circumstances that were beyond his control. Has from the beginning wished that it may come to an end soon. But the sole difficulty was to manage a negotiation because their respective territories lay so wide apart. Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla has now come forward with the offer of his mediation and guarantee to any treaty that may be resolved upon with mutual consent and has proposed to send his minister Devākar Pandit to Poona for the final adjustment of the points in dispute. To avoid the delay that shall necessarily arise from the suggested procedure the Governor-General has drawn up a solemn treaty executed under the seal of the Company and the signature of the Supreme Council and has transmitted the same to the Maharaja for his signature in the capacity of a guarantor. When the latter has affixed his seal and sign he shall forward the document to Poona for the Peshwa's ratification. This treaty provides for the restitution by the English of *all the territories that* have been taken from the Mahrattas during the war: those that have been made over to Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar and to the Rana of Gohad should, of course, be left undisturbed. Having given up everything in his power the Governor-General hopes that the terms will meet with the Peshwa's approval and that he will ratify it. (*TI 22, pp. 70-3, no 32; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Oct. 12. **2024**. To Bālājī Pandit. Proposes that peace should be established between the English and the Peshwa under the guarantee of Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla and that the parties should form an offensive and defensive alliance against Ḥaidar Ālī and the French who in concert with each other are committing depredations in the Carnatic. Has drawn up these proposals in the form of a duly executed treaty which he has sent to the Maharaja, along with two copies of it, in order that it may be previously subscribed to by him as guarantor and then transmitted to the Peshwa for his ratification. The Pandit will notice that the provisions of the treaty are fair and equitable. Hopes it will meet with a cheerful and ready confirmation. (*TI 22, pp. 74-9, no 33; AI 4, p. 105.*)

Oct. 12. **2025**. To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Is glad to learn that the Maharaja has assumed the Governor-General's name, 'Imādu'd-Daulah, for his own. Says that nothing can be more gratifying to his wishes than this piece of news which will serve as a means of effecting an everlasting union between them. Has, at the Maharaja's repeated requests, accepted his mediation for the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the Peshwa and has so long waited for the arrival of his *Dīwān*, Devākar Pandit with authority from the Peshwa to conduct the negotiations. The needs of the time however demand that the English and the Peshwa should immediately unite to check the growing power of Ḥaidar Ālī and the French in the Carnatic. To expedite the matter

1780

therefore two letters in the name of the Peshwa and Nānā Farnavīs are being sent to the Maharaja together with two copies of a treaty ready executed under the Company's seal. It is requested that the Maharaja, after signing them in the capacity of a guarantor may forward them to Poona for the Peshwa's ratification. By the terms of this treaty the Mahratta Government get back all their possessions which they had lost to the English during the war: provided that they shall lay no claims on the territories that have been made over to the Rana of Gohad and Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar. Should the Maharaja send his *Dīwān* to Calcutta the plan of action which the Governor-General proposes against Ḥaidar may be easily discussed and adjusted to their mutual satisfaction.

PS.—Says that Benīrām Pandit will write to the Maharaja all the particulars regarding the expenses of his army at Cuttack. Requests the Maharaja to instruct Chimnājī Bhonsla to act in conjunction with their (the Governor-General's and the Maharaja's) troops and do just as he is told. If this cannot be done he must be ordered to withdraw his troops to Nagpur. For, the presence of an army so close to their common border might produce a bad effect on the people who neither know the reason why the forces have been assembled nor are acquainted with the intimate nature of the relations subsisting between the two states. Will later on acquaint the Maharaja with the plan of his future operations and will invite his co-operation in its furtherance. (*TI 22, pp. 79-88, no 34; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Oct. 12. **2026.** To Devākar Pandit. Has received his friendly letter and perused it. Benīrām has also communicated to the Governor-General the substance of two letters which he had received from the Pandit. Has fully considered the contents of all of them and discussed the different points with Benīrām especially the question of the means of carrying their mutual intentions into effect. Has also explained all these matters to the Supreme Council. The English all against their will had been driven into war with the Mahratta Government. The Supreme Council desire peace and alliance with the Mahratta Government, for their united action alone can keep the French and Ḥaidar Ālī from further devastating the Carnatic. It is well known to all that Ḥaidar is a staunch friend of the French, who have for years been inveterate enemies of the English and that he has also proved himself an enemy of the Mahratta Government by his constant strifes against them. In fact, within the last seven years he has possessed himself of all their dominions up to the bank of the Kistna, the fort of Miraj being the only place that resisted his onslaught with any degree of success. Should Ḥaidar direct his arms towards the Deccan neither the Peshwa, nor Nawab Niẓām Ālī nor Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla can possibly expel him single-handed. It is therefore their imperative duty to combine against Ḥaidar and the English will gladly join them in the confederacy. Has drawn up a treaty of peace and alliance with the Peshwa. Is now sending it to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla for hi ratification as guarantor. Two other copies of the same with a lette addressed to the Peshwa are also being sent to him. Hopes the Maharaja will forward them for the Peshwa's ratification when they shall have been endorsed by him. It is stipulated in the treaty, that all the

1780

possessions which have been taken from the Mahrattas in the war, will be restored to them excepting those that have been given to the Rana of Gohad and Fath Singh Gaikwar. After the settlement of this important matter the Governor-General will be glad to receive the Pandit who has so often promised to pay him a visit. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Benīrām.

PS.—The same as to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla in the foregoing letter. (*TI 22, pp. 89-103, no 35*; *AI 4, p. 106.*)

Oct. 13. **2027.** To Devākar Pandit. Says that Mr Elliot died at Sarangarh. Bishan Nāth, the *Zamīndār* of the place, is supervising the construction of the tomb of the deceased. Requests him to assist the people employed in the work. (*CI 10, p. 278, no 471.*)

Oct. 13. **2028.** To Raja Bishan Nāth. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, pp. 278-9, no 472.*)

Oct. 13. **2029.** To Bhawānī Pandit. To the same effect as no 2027 above. (*CI 10, p. 279, no 473.*)

Oct. 13. **2030.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 279, no 474*; *TI 21, p. 23, no 40*; *AI 4, p. 127.*)

Oct. 13. **2031.** To [Khannūjī?] Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 280, no 475.*)

Oct. 13. **2032.** To Chimnājī Bhonsla. Says that he has despatched Bishambhar Pandit, the brother of Benīrām Pandit, with provisions for his (Chimnājī's) army. Bishambhar Pandit to whom the affairs of the Governor-General and his attachment to the Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla are very well known will acquaint him with all the necessary particulars. (*TI 22, p. 103-4, no 36*; *AI 4, p. 105.*)

Oct. 13. **2033.** To Bhawānī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 22, p. 105, no 37*; *AI 4, p. 105.*)

Oct. 15. **2034.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Says that on 12 October a treaty drawn up on the part of the Bengal Government with the Peshwa, conformably to the Maharaja's desire, has been despatched for his signature as guarantee. Two copies of the same to be forwarded to Poona for the Peshwa's ratification with certain other papers were also sent to him. To ensure the safe delivery of all these papers, a duplicate packet which is now in course of preparation will shortly be sent to him. Has given Benīrām a copy of the above-mentioned treaty and has asked him to despatch it to the Maharaja without delay. Hopes that the first packet has already reached the Maharaja. The Maharaja will learn the complete state of affairs of 'this' government from the Governor-General's letter as also from the letter of Benīrām Pandit who daily waits on him and from whom no secrecy is observed in any matter. Says that General Sir Eyre Coote with a big detachment of European infantry and artillery has embarked for Madras with a view to taking the field against Ḥaidar Alī. The Governor-General thinks that the General's name and reputation are not unknown to the Maharaja. It was owing to his bravery and skill that the French were driven out of the Carnatic and the Company's authority was firmly established there. Hopes that by the General's valour at Madras all the Company's lost possessions will be

1780

regained. He is a Member of the Supreme Council and the Commander-in-Chief of all the English forces in India. Besides, he is a friend of the Governor-General and consequently that of the Maharaja. Enclosed is a letter from him in the Maharaja's name. Requests that the latter will unreservedly communicate to him all his sentiments respecting their common policy. (*TI 22, p. 105-8, no 38; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Oct. 15. **2035.** To Devākar Pandit To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. General Sir Eyre Coote in his hurry to set sail for Madras forgot to enclose the Pandit's letter with that of his master, Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. The Pandit therefore will not receive a separate letter for himself from the General. (*TI 22, p. 109, no 39; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Oct. 17. **2036.** To the Peshwa. Says that on 13 *Shawwāl*, 1194 A. H. (12 October, 1780 A. D.), three copies of a treaty fully drawn up on the part of the Bengal Government were sent to him for his ratification through Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Hopes that the Peshwa has received them. To make sure of their safe delivery duplicate copies of the same are being sent to him now through the Maharaja. Informs him that the General Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander-in-Chief of all the English forces in India and a Councillor of 'this' Government, embarked for Madras on Friday last (15 October) with a large army of European soldiers and artillery with a view to fighting Ḥaidar Ālī and the French in the Carnatic. Is confident that they will soon be driven out of that place. Hopes that the Peshwa will not hesitate to form an alliance with the Company against Ḥaidar Ālī and the French with a view to defeating all their designs in the Carnatic. Requests that after ratifying the treaty the Peshwa will intimate the fact to the General. (*TI 22, pp. 109-12, no 40; AI 4, p. 108.*)

Oct. 17.[1] **2037.** To Bāālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 22, pp. 112-17, no 41; AI 4, p. 105.*)

Oct. 17. **2038.** To Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. To the same effect. (*TI 22, pp. 117-18, no 42; AI 4, p. 107.*)

Oct. 17. **2039.** To Devākar Pandit. To the same effect. (*TI 22, p. 118, no 43; AI 4, p. 106.*)

Oct. 18. **2040.** From Nawab Niẓām Ālī Khān. Has received the Governor-General's letter saying that he had previously cancelled Mr Holland's appointment as the Company's Resident at Hyderabad because he was in the employ of the Madras Government; that now that the gentleman is no longer in the service of his former masters he has been appointed to the same office at the Nawab's court on the part of the Supreme Council; that new credentials of appointment have been sent to him; and that he has been instructed to assure the Nawab of the Governor-General's firm intention to abide by all the treaties subsisting between him and the Madras Government. The Governor-General has further written that he has given positive orders to the Madras Council to restore the whole of the Guntur *sarkār* to Basālat Jang and to withdraw all their collectors, servants and agents, etc., and allow them to be replaced by the

[1] 19 October is given in the volume of Abstracts.

1780

Nawab's men. Says in reply that the appointment of the Resident has given him satisfaction and has proved the Governor-General's supreme power. But, strange to say, while the Nawab receives from Calcutta numerous letters containing professions of fidelity to treaties on the part of the Company he sees no proof of it in practice. For, if the English were true to their engagements and treaties they would have certainly made no delay in the payment of the *peshkash* in respect of the Circars, or, at least they would have discharged the arrears simultaneously with the restitution of Guntur. It now rests with the Goveruor-General to decide whether the money which the Company owe to the Nawab by virtue of treaties should be paid or not. Requests the Governor-General to write to him whatever he thinks advisable in order that the Nawab may act accordingly. (*TR 16, pp. 731-8, no 75; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Oct. 18. **2041.** From Nawab Niẓām Ālī Khān. Has received his letter saying that the Company shall never deviate a hair-breadth from their engagements and that Mr Holland had instructions to remove all the Nawab's doubts on this head. Asks the Governor-General to consider whether he has not good cause to be suspicious when in spite of his (the Governor-General's) orders the Madras Council have not restored Guntur nor have the paid the *peshkash* in respect of the Circars. It is owing solely to the Nawab's observance of treaties that he has delayed exerting the means of punishing the Madras Government and has contented himself by simply referring the matter to the authorities at Calcutta. Hopes no time will be lost in making good the promises that have been made to him for the restoration of Guntur and the payment of the tribute. (*TR 16, pp. 738-42, no 76; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Oct. 19. **2042.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt from a Royal *shuqqa* that Birj Chand Dās and Bishan Dās, the shroffs of Benares, owe a sum of Rs 28,000 to His Majesty. The shroffs, it is now learnt, having declared themselves insolvent have disappeared from Benares. They possess houses and property there. Requests the Raja therefore to help Bhawānī Parshād, the bearer, in preparing a list of the houses and effects belonging to the absconders. (*CI 10, pp. 280-1, no 476.*)

Oct. 19. **2043.** To Maharaja Bijai Singh, Maharaja Pratāp Singh, Raja Ranjīt Deo and Raja Bishan Singh. It is with great pleasure that he announces the capture of the fortress of Gwalior, which was so long considered impregnable, by Capt. Popham on 3 August 1780. Says that the Captain was detailed to assist the Rana of Gohad in suppressing the disturbances that had arisen in his territories. When this had been accomplished the Rana and the Captain turned their attention to the Gwalior fortress and with the assistance of the Rana's spies the Captain one night escaladed the fortress and surpised the sleeping garrison. The inmates, overpowered with fear, made but a feeble resistance and the fortress was taken without the loss of a man. (*CI 10, pp. 281-2, no 477.*)

Oct. 25. **2044.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says that the services of Capt. Richard Plowden have been placed at his disposal and the Vazir is accordingly requested to appoint him to the command of

1780

his own body-guard. (*CI 10, pp. 282-3, no 478; TI 21, p. 23, no 41; AI 4, p. 128.*)

Oct. 25. **2045.** To Almās Ālī Khān. Has received his letter complaining that the English troops encamped at Farrukhabad and Cawnpore are committing depredations in his territories by plundering the peaceful citizens of those places. Says that agreeably to his wishes he has directed the Commander of the forces to put a stop to all such nuisance. (*CI 10, pp. 283-4, no 479.*)

Oct. 27. **2046.** To Zulfaqāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khān. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 286, no 485.*)

Oct. 27. **2047.** To the mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary reply. (*CI 10, p. 287, no 486.*)

Oct. 27. **2048.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Says that Capt. Richard Plowden has been appointed to the command of the Vazir's body-guards in the place of Capt. Mordaunt. He is an efficient and active officer. Requests them therefore to assist the gentleman in all possible ways in order that he might not feel any difficulty in the discharge of his duties. (*CI 10, p. 287, no 487.*)

Oct. 31. **2049.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Says that Shah Maḥmūd Qādrī is going to Delhi. Requests him to accord a fitting reception to the Shah. If the Shah desires to pay his respects to His Majesty, the Nawab, it is hoped, will make the necessary arrangements for the audience. (*CI 10, p. 284, no 480.*)

Oct. 31. **2050.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that Shah Maḥmūd Qādrī is going to Lucknow with a view to paying his respects to the Vazir. Requests him to accord a fitting reception to the Shah and to make all arrangements for his safe journey when he sees the Nawab on his way. (*CI 10, pp. 284-5, no 481.*)

Oct. 31. **2051.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p. 285, no 482.*)

Oct. 31. **2052.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Shah Maḥmūd Qādrī is proceeding towards Shahjahanabad. Requests that every facility may be given him to enable him to accomplish his journey in safety. (*CI 10, p. 285, no 483.*)

Oct. 31.[1] **2053.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that the Council have resolved that from 1 June 1781 no foreign salt shall be allowed to be imported into Bengal. Desires him therefore to notify this order to all his subordinate officers. (*CI 10, p. 287, no 488; TI 21, p. 23, no 42; AI 4, p. 127.*)

Nov. 1. **2054.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Shah Maḥmūd Qādrī is going to Lucknow in order to see the Nawab. Hopes that the Nawab will treat him kindly. The Shah will thence proceed to Delhi with a view to paying his respects to His Majesty. Requests him therefore to afford him every facility in order to enable him to reach his destination safely. (*CI 10, p. 286, no 484.*)

[1] October 27 according to the volume of Copies.

1780

Nov. 25. **2055.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has learnt from a letter of Lala Khush Ḥāl Chand that Daulat Dās Khetri, an inhabitant of Benares, owes a certain sum of money to Gopāl Dās Sāhū, one of the Company's bankers. The debtor always evades payment and in consequence he is now confined in jail. Directs him therefore to see that the creditor gets back his money. The Raja should reject any intercession that may be made in behalf of the debtor. Asks the Raja to send him a *rāẓīnāma* from the Sāhū on the termination of the case. (*CI 10, p. 290, no 492.*)

Nov. 5. **2056.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Anūp Dās and Birj Nuban Dās, inhabitants of Benares, owe a certain sum of money to Lala Khush Ḥāl Chand. Directs him to see that the debtors pay the money to the Lala. (*CI 10, pp. 291-2, no 493.*)

Nov.—.[1] **2057.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is pained to learn from a report of the Council of Murshidabād that the *Dārogha* of Ramna has unlawfully usurped a plot of land belonging to Rani Bhawānī, the *Zamīndār* of Rajshahi. With a view to setting the matter right, requests the Nawab to despatch one of his trustworthy *amīns* on the spot and says that he himself will send one in order that both the *amīns* after the inspection of the disputed land may fix the line of demarcation. Requests the Nawab further to communicate the decision of the *amīns* to all his subordinate officers with the instruction that in furture they should keep within their own jurisdiction as fixed by the new boundary line. (*CI 10, p. 288, no 489.*)

Nov.—.[1] **2058.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the Company is under the impelling necessity of the services of 5,000 horse. By virtue of the terms of the treaty concluded between the Nawab and Faiẓu'llah Khān, the latter is under an obligation to assist the former with the required number of troops. Requests him therefore to direct the Khān to despatch the forces to Fatehgarh instructing them to join the troops stationed there under the command of Col. Muir. (*CI 10, p. 289, no 490.*)

Nov.—.[1] **2059.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that the Company stand in urgent need of some troops. The Raja ought to assist them in such a critical time. Wishes to know what number of troops he can lend for the assistance of the Company. (*CI 10, pp. 289-90, no 491.*)

Dec. 1. **2060.** From Nawab Niẓām Alī Khān. Encloses a copy of Governor Whitehill's letter to himself concerning Murtazanagar and the *peshkash* in respect of the Circars, also a copy of his own reply to it.

Has already told Mr Holland of the mutual advantages to be derived from the relinquishment of Murtazanagar to the Nawab. But as he has since heard nothing about the proposal he deems it necessary to write to the Governor-General about the matter. At the time when after conquering Cuddapah and Chitaldroog, Ḥaidar was meditating an attack upon the Circars held by the English, he opened a negotiation with Basālat Jang for the possession of Murtazanagar as he wanted to make it a base for his operations. The latter being in a straitened circum-

[1] Worm-eaten.

1780

stance agreed to cede the *sarkār* to him and wrote to the Nawab for his sanction. But he [the Nawab] strictly forbade him to take such a step. At this Basālat Jang explained to him the distress of his situation and begged for assistance. The Nawab helped him with ready money and sent an army for the defence of his possessions. But as soon as he had exhausted his fund, he placed the *sarkār* in the hands of the English without the knowledge of the Nawab.

Basālat is now once again in great distress for want of money. If at this stage Ḥaidar should renew his application for Murtazanagar he may be tempted to accede to his request. Should this happen it will involve both the Nawab and the Company in great loss. Besides, the Company taking advantage of an article in the treaty[1] might suspend the payment of his *peshkash*.

Suggests therefore that the Company should restore Murtazanagar to the Nawab who shall station an army there and be responsible for its defence. At the same time the Council of Madras should be directed not to suspend their *peshkash* even though hostilities might arise in the Circars. Requests to be speedily infomed of any decision that the Governor-General might arrive at with respect to the proposal.

(1) *Governor Whitehill to Nawab Niẓām Ālī.* Has received his letter desiring that Murtazanagar should be restored to Basālat Jang. As the Governor wishes at all times to give him satisfaction he has ordered his *'āmils* to deliver up the place to the *nāibs* of Basālat Jang. The payment of the stipulated *peshkash* was so long suspended on account of the disturbances in Rajahmundry, etc. Is now exerting his utmost to procure funds to discharge the same. There would be no difficulty at all in finding the necessary amount, were it not for Ḥaidar's attack on the Carnatic and the need for providing warlike stores and other necessaries in order successfully to oppose him. Assures the Nawab of the firm friendship of the English.

(2) *Nawab Niẓām Ālī to Governor Whitehill.* Has received through Mr Holland the Governor's letter saying that orders have been given to the *ta'alluqdārs* of Murtazanagar to deliver up the place to the *nāibs* of Shujā'ul-Mulk (Basālat Jang) that owing to the disturbances in the Circars the stipulated *peshkash* could not be paid to the Nawab in due time; and that every effort is being made now to discharge the arrears but that in this he (the Governor) is greatly handicapped by reason of the large expenses that are being incurred in conducting the defence of the Carnatic against the aggression of Ḥaidar Ālī. Says that the treaties and engagements of the Nawab are as strong and firm as the 'Walls of Alexander' while the Madras Council have committed numberless breaches during the last three or four years. First of all they delayed the payment of the *peshkash*, then they entered without his knowledge into a negotiation with Basālat Jang for the purpose of

[1] It was stipulated in the 5th article of the treaty of 1768 between Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and the Company that 'in case the *ṣūbah* (Niẓām 'Alī), or the Mahrattas by his instigation, should invade the Circars or Carnatic or they or any other power should conquer the Circars from the English Company, the payment of the said sums (5 *lākhs*) shall be suspended till peace and the Circars are restored to the Company.' *Vide* Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. ix, p 30-1.

1780

stationing an English garrison in Murtazanagar, after that they took possession of the place and finally pressed the Nawab for the remission of the *peshkash*. It was only his faith in the treaties and his hope that the Council will see the error of its ways and mend them that he refrained from punishing these violations of solemn engagements.

Murtazanagar is by its situation exposed to the attacks of Ḥaidar and as Baṣālat Jang may not be able to fight him there is every danger of the *sarkār* falling into the hands of that inveterate enemy of the English. Suggests therefore that the place may be made over to the Nawab who shall undertake to defend it in case of aggression. If this is done Ḥaidar will not have the heart to attack it or turn it into a base for his operations against the Circars. If however the Government of Madras should not approve of the proposal a formal engagement must be delivered by them to the Nawab agreeing never to plead the invasion of Ḥaidar or the ruined state of the *maḥāls* as an excuse for withholding the payment of his *peshkash*.

It is surprising that the Governor says nothing in his letter with respect to the money collected by his agents in Murtazanagar. The total amount of this must be paid to the Nawab without further delay.

The present war between the English and Ḥaidar was long ago foreseen by the Nawab. When first Mr Holland came to his court he proposed to him that the English should join forces with him and by concerted action should subdue Ḥaidar. But Mr Holland replied that they would not break their faith until the opposite party had done so. The opportunity was thus allowed to slip. The inevitable has now happened. Prays that success may attend the English arms. (*TR 16, pp. 742-85, no 77; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Dec. 1. **2061.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Agreeably to his wishes he has written to Raja Chait Singh and Mr Fowke requesting them to exert themselves for the recovery of the money which Birj Chand Dās and Sheo Dās, shroffs of Benares, owe to Lāl Mal Sāhū. (*CI 10, p. 291, no 494.*)

Dec. 1. **2062.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Requests him to put off his visit to Calcutta for the present. (*CI 10, p. 291, no 495.*)

Dec. 1. **2063.** To the King. To the same effect as no 2061 above. (*CI 10, p. 292, no 496.*)

Dec. 15.[1] **2064.** To Raja Chait Singh. It has been reported to him that on 14 November a gang of robbers insulted three English officers near the village of Barpur in the jurisdiction of the Raja. The robbers further at the instigation of a *jam'adār* picked up a quarrel with the servants of the gentlemen and having killed three of them plundered a boat laden with goods. Not content with this the *jam'adār* made a desperate attack on one of the English officers with the result that he had to be removed to a hospital at Patna in a precarious condition. Says that this and several other instances of a similar nature show the weakness of the Raja's government. The conduct of Mīr Ṣafdar Alī, the *Faujdār*

[1] Dec. 19 according to the volume of Copies.

1870 of Ballia, is another proof of the insolence of his subjects. Is surprised to learn that in spite of General Eyre Coote's strong representation the Raja did nothing beyond sending a *parwāna* of censure to the *Faujdār*.

Similarly the insolence of the *Zamīndār* of Narainpur towards Capt. Eaton in refusing to send some *dūkāndārs* with grain, etc., for the provision of an English detachment is another instance of the same foolhardiness. Directs him therefore to use his authority in seizing Mīr Ṣafdar Alī, the *Faujdār* of Ballia and the *Zamīndār* of Narainpur and to institute a strict enquiry into their conduct in the presence of Mr Fowke who has been instructed to employ a *Munshī* for the purpose of taking down the proceedings of the enquiry and transmitting them to the Governor-General. Declares that in case the offenders are not brought to justice, the Raja will be held responsible for their conduct. (*CI 10, pp. 292-4, no 497 ; TI 21, pp. 24-6, no 43 ; AI 4, p. 126*)

Dec. 20. **2065**. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has received the triplicate copy of the Governor-General's letter intimating his desire to form a treaty with the Poona ministers under the writer's guarantee and stating that he had ordered Chimnājī's army at Cuttack to be supplied with provisions, etc. Says that he has already sent him a reply through Bijairām Pandit and has transmitted a copy of the same through *harkāras*. Has also fully communicated his sentiments to Benīrām Pandit who shall acquaint the Governor-General with them. Assures him that whatever the Maharaja has written has been dictated by his sincere friendship for the Governor-General. (*TR 16, pp. 786-90, no 78 ; AR 4, p. 101.*)

Dec 20. **2066**. From Devākar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 16, p. 791, no 79 ; AR 4, p. 98.*)

Dec. 23. **2067**. To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says that as several battalions of sepoys are now to be raised for the Company's service they may quite safely be taken from the Vazir's own body-guards. Hopes therefore that he will be pleased to order Capt. Plowden to select for the purpose as many as can be spared. (*TI 22, p. 119, no 44 ; AI 4, p. 109.*)

Dec. 27. **2068**. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the Company is under the impelling necessity of some trained troops. Requests him to intimate the number of troops with which he can assist them. (*CI 10, p. 294, no 498.*)

Dec. 29. **2069**. Rājarām Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Has received his letter together with a *kharīṭa* for transmission to Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Has represented to the Raja (Chimnājī) and Bhawānī Pandit all that was desired by the addressee. Bishambhar Pandit is witness to this. Is anxiously awaiting instructions from Nagpur. Meanwhile his distresses are multiplying. Crores of rupees are due to the sepoys on account of their pay. They have been now six months in Cuttack during which time he has, out of his meagre resources, done all that he could do to supply them with provisions, though despite his strenuous efforts the troops could be given nothing but plain bread and salt. The army requires for its maintenance four *lākhs* of rupees a month. At this rate the expenses for six months amount to 25 (sic) *lākhs*

1780

whereas the collections of Cuttack for a whole year do not exceed twenty *lākhs* of rupees. All their present embarrassments are directly due to their friendship for the Governor-General and the writer is glad that notwithstanding serious hardships to themselves they have not done the least injury to the English territories.

Chimnājī has moved to the bank of the Brahmani and has encamped there with his 30,000 horse. The officers are all clamouring for pay and urging for employment in field service. It is reported that an English contingent is going to Ganjam by the way of Cuttack. Although there is the closest friendship between the two states yet, as the addressee has said, it is only proper that the formal sanction of the Maharaja should be obtained before the troops commence their march. The following account of the expenses of a *Jam'adār's* party will give the addressee some idea of the cost of the upkeep of the army. It may be remarked that a *Jam'adār* is an officer of middle rank, neither very high nor much inferior.

Annual establishment charge of 1,000 horse.

To pay of	1	*Jam'adār*	of	1,000	horse Rs	25,000
To pay of	100	*Akshamdārs*	@ Rs	1,500	„ „	1,50,000
To pay of	5	*Imtiāzīs*	@ Rs	5,000	„ „	25,000
To pay of	500	*Qarāwals*	@ Rs	500	„ „	2,50,000
To pay of	400	*Bahlī* drivers	@ Rs	400	„ „	1,60,000
To pay of	5	*Kārkuns*	@ Rs	1,000	„ „	5,000
					Total Rs	6,15,000

(*TR 16, pp. 791-806, no 80; AR 4, p. 102.*)

Dec. 29. **2070.** Bishambhar Pandit to Benīrām Pandit. Acknowledges his letters. The *kharīṭas* from the Governor-General to Chimnājī Bhonsla and his *Bakhshī*, Bhawānī Pandit Appā, were also received. In the early hours of the morning the writer set out with Rājarām Pandit for Chimnājī's camp in the village of Taki near Lokanpur. When they arrived the army was beginning to march. They had an audience with Chimnājī and delivered to him the Governor-General's letter. Next they saw the *Bakhshī* who, when he had read the Governor-General's letter, was much pleased and desired the writer to draw up a reply and also asked him to remain with the army. He [the writer] accordingly returned to Cuttack in order to make his arrangements for the march. Is now ready to start and hopes in a day or two to overtake the army which is proceeding towards the Brahmani. Everyone wishes that peace were established between the Mahrattas and the English and there are indications that the desire will soon be fulfilled. Hirdai Rām is going to Nagpur. The writer's palanquin-bearers having misbehaved he dismissed them and bought a mare for Rs 300.

The army will remain encamped on the bank of the Brahmani for some days. Orders have been issued to every one who has remained behind to come up and join the forces. From the time of leaving Nagpur 7,500 horses belonging to the army have died. On reaching the Brahmani some of the men will be sent towards the Dika Nulla in

1780

order to make settlements in the neighbouring places. Dated 20 December. (*TR 16, pp. 807-20, no 81; AR 4, p. 97.*)

Dec.——. 2071. Bāpū Ṣāḥib Senā [Chīmnājī Bhonsla] to Benīrām Pandit. Is greatly pleased to learn from Rājarām Mukand all about the friendship and attachment which the Governer-General has for the Maharaja [Mudhojī Bhonsla]. Says that although the expenditure occasioned by his march to Cuttack has been very heavy yet he considers it quite negligible in view of the fact that it has helped to cement the cordial relationship between the Governor-General and the Maharaja. Appreciates the services so long rendered by the addressee and hopes that he would continue steadfast in his loyalty. Transmits a letter that has just been received from Nagpur and hopes that he will comply with the instructions given therein. Asks him to provide Ḥasan Beg, *Jam'adār,* with a *parwāna* and to send through him the articles that the writer had ordered. Dated 5 May. (*OR 34.*)

Dec.——. 2072. From Maharaja Mudhojī Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter dated 16 *Shawwāl,* 1194 (15 October) enclosing three copies of a draft treaty and requesting that the Bhonsla through his mediation should get the Peshwa's government to accept it: that when the three copies have been duly sealed and signed by Devākar Pandit as a token that the Maharaja's government stand guarantee for its observance they should be despatched to Poona; and that after the ministers have affixed their seals and signs, one should be made over to them, the second should be retained by the Maharaja and the third should be despatched to Colonel Goddard in order that war may cease and peace be restored in the country. The Governor-General further requests the Maharaja to join hands with the English against Ḥaidar Alī, an ally of the French who are the bitterest enemies of the English, and promises him an equal share in the conquest and spoils. The writer has also received *kharīṭas* addressed to Pandit Pardhan (the Peshwa), Nānā Farnavīs, Māhādajī Sindhia and Nawab Mubārizu'l-Mulk for transmission. Says in reply that the intentions of the Governor-General are by all means laudable and if properly executed will prove greatly advantageous for the maintenance of peace and the good of the people. The fact that the Governor-General has on his own initiative sent the draft treaty to the writer conclusively proves that the late disturbances (in the Konkan) took place against his will and that the Government of Bombay alone were responsible for them. Having earlier come to know the sentiments of the Governor-General the writer had resolved that immediately on the receipt of the draft treaty he would despatch Devākar Pandit to Poona in order that the latter might personally explain the particulars to the Peshwa's government and persuade them to subscribe to it. But on the perusal of the draft the writer discovered certain deviations from the old treaty concluded between the English and the Peshwa through Colonel Upton. Is afraid therefore that the Poona ministers may not accept the proposed treaty in its present form. Has not therefore affixed his seal to it. Certainly this will cause a little delay but it cannot be helped. Time and space intervene otherwise the matter would have been settled by immediate and direct reference to the Governor-General. In his opinion the treaty should provide

1780

for the mutual restitution of all conquests made on either side since the Treaty of Purandhar. Quite appreciates the Governor-General's argument that since Raghūnāth Rāo, Fatḥ Singh and the Rana of Gohad have been taken in the Company's protection it is not consistent with the wise principles of state-craft now to give them up. But since the writer has been approached to mediate it is equally incumbent on him to offer his considered and impartial opinion freely. Suggests therefore that Raghūnāth Rāo should be surrendered to the ministers. Doubtless they shall treat him with respect and dignity due to his rank. Fatḥ Singh and the Rana of Gohad may also be trusted in the hands of the ministers. And to make sure of their receiving a just treatment, a clause may be inserted in the treaty that every consideration should be shown to them and that Fatḥ Singh should be reconciled to his brother. Sends a copy of the Governor-General's draft with the amendments proposed by the writer and requests that the treaty may be sent back to the writer with the necessary alterations. If then the ministers should still refuse to accept it the Governor-General will not be to blame and they will have to suffer the consequences. Will shortly send back the Governor-General's original draft. For further particulars refers him to Benīrām Pandit. (*OR 35.*)

Dec.——. **2073.** [Māhādajī Sindhia's] *Bakhshī* to Colonel James Morgan. Has received his letter. Says in reply that in compliance with the order of Sindhia he will immediately go to see him. Has deputed Megh Shyām Pandit to wait upon the Colonel and to represent everything to him. (*OR 36.*)

——[1] **2074.** To Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā. Returns thanks for his congratulation on the occasion of the Christmas. (*CI 10, pp. 294-5, no 499.*)

——[1] **2075.** To Faẓīlatu'n-Nisā Begam. Complimentary reply. (*C I 10, p. 295, no 500.*)

[1]The date is not given in the volume of Copies.

MGIPC—S1—111-12-6—20-9-29—200.

INDEX

A.=Arabic; A.-P.=Arabic Persian; B.=Bengali; H.=Hindi; Mal.=Malabari; Mar.=Marathi; P.=Persian; S.=Sanskrit; Tam.=Tamil; Tib.=Tibetan.

References to the Introduction (vii-xx) are by page and to the Correspondence by letters (*not* pages).

'Abbās Qulī Khān, 239, 257, 418, 441
Abdālī Shah, 1502, 1836
'Abdul Aḥad Khān, Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah, Minister of Emperor Shah 'Alam, 52, 85-6, 88, 144, 161, 197, 228, 279-80, 283, 287, 364, 375, 399, 489, 685, 688, 1176, 1183, 1211, 1219, 1330, 1343, 1373, 1381, 1449, 1458, 1509, 1568, 1633, 1643, 1870; acknowledges presents for King, 166; requests remittance of Bengal tribute, 2, 99; gives presents to Mahratta *vakīls*, 1039; requests supply of articles and birds for King, 1212; removed from office, 1708; confined, 1843
'Abdul Ḥalīm Khān, Chief of Cuddapah, 1417, 1442; taken prisoner by Ḥaidar, 1484, 1607
'Abdul Karīm, Ḥājī, 1529, 1544
'Abdullah, Ḥājī, 128, 152
'Abdullah Beg, 771
'Abdullah Khān, 577; *Zamīndārī* granted to, 310
'Abdullah Qādirī, Saiyid, his *altamghā* grant, 1256
'Abdul Laṭīf, Shaikh, 1943
'Abdul Majīd Khān, 280
'Abdul Qādir, Shaikh, 1256
'Abdul Qāsim Khān, son of Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah, 1812
'Abdul 'Ulā, Maulavī, 1712
'Abdul Wadūd, Shaikh, clerk at Cuttack factory, 1197
'Abdur Raḥīm, Munshī, 967
'Abdur Raḥīm, Shaikh, 295
'Abdur Raḥmān, Shaikh, *vakīl* of Raja Hindu Pat, 9
'Abdur Raḥmān Khān, *Jam'adār*, 1201
Abul Qāsim, Mīr, 1532
Abul Qāsim Khān, 87, 279; slain in battle, 280
Abū Muḥammad Khān, son of Muḥammad Eraj Khān, dies, 1125
Abū Sa'īd, Saiyid, 950
Achal Singh, 1932, 1943
'Adālat (A. court of law), 23
Adams, Major T., 258
Adoni, xviii, 1484, 1607, 1611, 1751, 1758, 1930; fort of, 954; overrun by Ḥaidar, 1756
Afghanistan, 1994
Afghans, the, 240, 954, 1423
Afẓal Khān, 708
Āghā Mirzā, 331
Agori, 1336
Agra, x, 197, 267, 271, 286, 405, 408, 640, 642, 656, 667, 1040, 1266-70, 1272, 1373, 1775
Agupur, 1563
Ahalya Bā'i, 1876, 1961
Ahmadabad, 1766, 1858, 1906, 1954, 1956, 1995-6; captured by Col. Goddard, xiii
Aḥmad 'Alī Beg Khān, 492
Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Nawab Saiyid, 800
Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, son of Khudā Nawāz Khān, 1743
Aḥmadī, Shaikh, 757
Aḥmad Khān, Ghālib Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad, 31, 73, 885, 1806
Aḥmadnagar, fort of, 1444, 1655, 1706
Aḥmad Shah, Emperor of Delhi (1748-54), xix, 339; deposed, xx
Aḥmadul Ḥaq, Shah, 1332
Aḥshāmdār (P. attendant; captain of irregular militia)
Aimmadār (P. holder of land, granted for religious or charitable uses or to religious and learned Muhammadans)

Ajaibpur, French residency at, 174
Ajairām Dikshit, 1773
Ajit Singh, Raja, 474, 1363, 1531, 1636; complains against Mr Osborne, 1516; expedition against, 1872
Ajmer, 1419, 1946
Akbarabad, *see* Agra
Akbar 'Alī Khān, 797, 844-5, 1057, 1059, 1199, 1313, 1473, 1520, 1534, 1630, 1790-1, 1798, 1884-5, 1897, 1900; his *altamghā* grant, 1198
Akbarnagar, 165, 219, 243, 322, 357, 419, 491, 690, 865, 877
Akbarpur, near Kora, 1451, 1806
Akram 'Alī, son of Aḥmad 'Alī, 1263
Akram 'Alī Beg Khān, 281, 374, 398-9, 1182
'Ālamgīr II, Emperor of Delhi (1754-9), xix; murdered, xx
Alamgirpur, 1201, 1244
Alexander (ship), 781, 1251
Alexander the Great, walls of, 2060
'Ālia Begam, *see* Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam
'Alī Asghar Khān, 128
'Alī Akbar, Mirzā, 266

'Alī Dost Khān, *Ṣūbadār*, 875
Alif Khān, 403, 1743
'Alīmullah, Maulvī, 26, 29
'Alī Naqī, Shaikh, *vakīl* of Raja Chait Singh, 1067, 1128, 1143, 1145-6, 1193-4, 1196, 1230, 1336, 1338, 1356, 1362, 1546, 1603, 1617, 1632
'Alī Naqī Khān, of Birbhum, 672, 1279
Alipore Gardens, near Calcutta, 1682
'Alī Qulī Khān, 441
'Alī Riẓā, Mīr, 1418, 1857, 1952
'Alī Vardī Khān, Nawab of Bengal (1740-56), 190, 332, 664, 879, 1374
Allahabad, 55, *passim*
——— *Nāib Ṣūba* of, *see* Gopal Rāo
——— *Ṣūbadār* of, *see* Zu'lfaqār 'Alī Khān
Almās 'Alī Khān, 394, 1798, 1884, 1898, 1927, 2045; requests military aid, 748, 773
Altamghā (P. royal grant in perpetuity)
Altamghādār (P. holder of royal grant in perpetuity)
'Amala (P. ministerial officers, workers), 422
Amānullah, Qāẓī, 655
Amarkantak, 1088
Amar Singh, Chief of Patiala, 376
Amar Singh, *vakīl* of Rāy Mohan Lal, 1469
Amasu Pandit, Mahratta Chief, 1381
Ambaji, Mahratta Chief, 1449, 1806
Ambarabad, 1717
Amboa, in Hooghly, 945, 2013
Amburgarh, 1420
Amirabad, *pargana*, 310
Amīr Beg Khān, 1138
'Āmil (A. agent, revenue-collector), 393
Amīn (A. trustee; revenue officer, appointed in charge of estate or for particular purposes of local investigation or arrangement), 1711
Amīru'd-Daulah (A. chief of the Empire), *see* Amīrul-Umarā
Amīrul-Umarā (A. chief of the chiefs), Nawab of Arcot's son, 950, 1414, 1663-4; helps Sir Cock, 900
Amjad Khān, his character, 241, 249
Amod, 696
Amrit Rāo, adopted son of Raghunath, 1449, 1639, 1766, 1996
Amrit Singh, *Jam'adār*, 1763
Amukur Raju Pandit, 1952
Ananda Bā'i, wife of Raghunath, 920
Anandi Rām Bose, 1468, 1519
Anandpur, 1381
Anand Rāo, 1891
Anand Saran, 139, 189, 252, 314; complains against John Campbell, 125
Anant Rām, Rāo, 1247, 1563
Anderson, D., 1932
Anderson, Lieut. James, 758, 783, 950-1, 974, 976, 1041-2, 1052-3, 1088, 1100, 1102, 1135, 1167, 1249, 1281, 1295-8, 1302, 1350, 1390, 1397, 1979
Anderson ——, 389
Andrews, Thomas, 137, 172
Andulberia, French residency at, 174
Angarkhā H. long tunic worn both by Hindus and Muhammadans)
Anrodh Singh, Raja, son of Raja Hindu Pat, 921, 1032, 1150, 1314, 1316-17, 1476, 1536, 1613, 1668, 1671, 1705, 1945 1962; asked to help Col. Leslie, 855, 1037; repudiates charge of unfriendliness, 1027; Mr Motte introduced to, 1034; his treaty with Col. Leslie, 1162-3
Anup Das, 2056
Anup Narayan, 1830
Anupshahr, 403
Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān, Nawab of Arcot (1744-9), 875
Appa Balwant Rāo, 953, 1376, 1908
Appaji Sabaji Pandit, 1486, 1513-14
Appa Mahadeo, agent of Raghunath, 954
Appa Ṣāḥib, *see* Bhawani Pandit; Khande Rāo
Āqā Naqī, 1532
Arakan, Raja of, 469, 550, 563; ascends *masnad*, 585; commercial intercourse with, 720, 824
Aratrām Tewari *gumāshta* of Arjunji Nathji, 650, 1079, 1705
Arcot, 694, *passim*
——— Nawab of, *see* Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān (1744-9); Muḥammad 'Alī Khān (1749-95)
Arjungarh, captured by English, 1995
Arjunji Nathji, banker, 462, 650, 682, 765, 1079; advances money to Col. Goddard, 1521
——— *gumāshta* of, *see* Aratrām Tewari
Arnock, Col. ——, 274
Arwal, 811, 1118, 1280
——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bikramajit
Aryalur, 407
Arẓī (P. petition), 99
Asadpur, 403
Asadullah, Shah, 1932
Asaduz-Zamān Khān, his *zamīndārī* claimed by his widow, 980-1, 1085, 1279
Āṣaf Jāh (P. equal in dignity to Āṣaf, King Solomon's *vazīr*), title of Niẓāmul-Mulk q. v.
Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab Vazir of Oudh, 11, 24-5, 31-3, 38, 42, 46, 55-9, 61-2, 73, 90, 94, 112, 122, 127, 134, 143, 157-9, 177, 179, 185, 187, 191, 200, 203-4, 206, 208, 211-12, 218, 224-5, 227, 236-37, 239-40, 244, 255, 257, 260, 267, 271-2, 280, 286, 292-4, 296-7, 303, 306, 318, 352, 362, 365-6, 377, 380, 386, 393, 396-7, 400-3, 405-6, 410-11, 418, 424, 427, 430-1, 435, 450, 468, 473, 476, 480, 484, 506 509, 511, 530, 542, 544, 561, 564, 566, 568-9, 574, 576, 583, 588, 595, 599, 606, 608-10, 613, 616-17, 628-9, 636, 640-2, 651-2, 656-7, 660-1, 673, 675, 689, 717, 723, 730, 732, 736, 745, 771-2, 776,797, 814, 827-8, 837, 844, 858, 861, 891, 906-7, 933, 935, 942, 948.

950, 956, 960, 994, 1028, 1054, 1091, 1104, 1117-18, 1172, 1175, 1198, 1205, 1216, 1240, 1253, 1269, 1276, 1292-3, 1312, 1315, 1345, 1435, 1447, 1451-2, 1466, 1470, 1478, 1490, 1504-5, 1508-9, 1517-18, 1523, 1525, 1527-8, 1531, 1534, 1563, 1579-80, 1588, 1598-9, 1619, 1630, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1643, 1645-6, 1660, 1708, 1735, 1776, 1794, 1806, 1818, 1821, 1823, 1832, 1839, 1846-7, 1849, 1853, 1897, 1901, 1965, 1969, 1981, 2008, 2047-8, 2050, 2054, 2062; his treaty with the Company, ix; conspiracy against, x; his subsidy and finances, xi, 1654, 1679, 1690-1, 1739-40, 1764, 1879; requests supply of wine, 70, matchlocks 86-9, 410-1, pistols, 130, muskets, 250, 1116; receives *khil'at* from King, 136; complains against Capt. Showers' conduct, 151; his overtures to Sikhs, 279; his agreement with Peshwa, 287-8, Faizullah Khān, 938, 1372, Major Hannay, 1641; reorganization of his troops, 291, 555, 558; defence of the Doab, 881, 887, 964; asked to settle a *jāgīr* upon Sa'adat 'Alī, 567; appoints Ḥasan Riẓā Khān his minister, 666-7; asked to grant Gopamau to Wālājāh, 721; supplied with fowling-pieces, 766; coinage in his mint, 1127; *qaulnāma* in favour of Bahū Begam, 1129, 1199; goes to Bahraich, 1252; offers military aid against Mahrattas, 1370; requests Company's support for King, 1373; owes money to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, 1634; and Dr Murchison, 388, Mr Osborne 790, Gen. Stibbert, 1108, Mr Stuart, 1409, Major Hannay, 1491-2, 1644, 1682, 1904, Capt. Palmer, 1674; to pay Gen. Coote's allowance, 1752; grants Gopamau to Wālājāh, 1807-8; expedition against Ajit Singh, 1872; to appoint Plowden and Balfour, 2016, 2044; military aid sought from, 2058, 2067-8

Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab Vazir of Oudh, grandmother of, *see* Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam

——— mother of, *see* Bahū Begam

Asrām Chaudhri, 252

Asārh (H. third solar month among Hindus)

Aṣghar 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Chitpur, 1600, 1605

Aṣghar 'Alī son of Aḥmad 'Alī, 1263

Aṣrafu'd-Daulah, 640

Āsin (H. sixth solar month among Hindus)

Asirgarh, 953, 1757

——— *Qil'adār* of, 1639

Asrārullah Shah, his salary, 104, 324, 341

Assam, 1911, 1915

——— Raja of, 518, 1911-12

Assay Master, 557, 580

'Atāullah Khān, 1925

Athar 'Alī Khān, Saiyid, 1236

Atma Rām, 655, 1763

Attock, 1836, 1843

Aurang (P. place where goods are manufactured), 312

Aurangabad, 704, 1033, 1330, 1503, 1542, 1548, 1655; bankers of, 1705

——— *Nāib* of, *see* 'Iwaz Khān, Nawab

Aurangzeb ('Ālamgīr I), Mughal Emperor (1658-1707), and Muharram processions, 1744

Aurora (ship), 701

Ausan Singh, Babu, 465, 825, 831, 854, 1067, 1336

Azamgarh, farm of, 834

Aẓhar 'Alī Khān, 419

'Aẓīm Khān, 1843

'Aẓīmu'd-Dīn, *Faqīr*, 381, 1291

Azimabad, old name of Patna q. v.

Babaji Naik, 1099, 1502

Babar 'Alī Beg, Mirzā, 1336

Babbū Begam, Mother of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, 67, 354, 368, 871, 902, 1188; her stipend, viii, 29, 1736, 1754

Baber, E., Chief of Murshidabad Council, 528, 551, 646, 937, 1687-8, 1709, 1731, 1935

Babgaon, 1510, 1568, 1751

Babuji Hulkar, adherent of Raghunath Rāo, 921, 1639

Babullah, *vakīl* of the Dutch East India Company, 1319

Babu Rām Baid, *see* Babu Rāo

Babu Rāo, Peshwa's *vakīl* at Nagpur, 1245, 1249, 1294, 1298

Babu Rāo Farnavis, 694, 890

Backergunge, French residency at, 174

Badar Beg, *Risāldār*, 1568

Badoti, 1954

Badnur, 1415, 1419

Badru'd-Dīn, *vakīl* of Mirzā Janglī, 1942

Baduria Barua, 1916

Baghbazar Bridge, 1704

Bahadurgarh, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, 954, 1563

Bahādur Singh, *Dīwān* of Burdwan, 372, 501, 514

Bahādur Zamān Khān, *Zamīndār* of Birbhum, 540, 980, 983, 1279, 1839, 1867; requests *khil'at* and *sanad*, 1085

Bahari Rath Sindhia, 1639

Bahlī (H. a small two-wheeled vehicle without springs drawn by two oxen)

Bahraich, District in United Provinces, 1252, 1640-1, 1644

Bahrām Jang, son of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, receives *khil'at*, 1772

Bahū Begam, Mother of the Vazir, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, 28, 191, 225, 264, 335, 352, 387, 394, 396, 424 426, 434, 507, 654, 797, 844-5, 1057, 1059, 1148, 1198, 1334, 1345, 1453, 1473, 1534, 1629-30, 1897, 2047; Vazir extorts money from, ix, her allowance withheld, 858; *qaulnāma* between Vazir and, 1129, 1199; her *jāgīr*, 1764; her grievances, 1791; complains against Haidar Beg and Ḥasan Riẓā, 1856

Baid Taluq, 1868

Baijnath, banker of Hirpur, 1705
Baijnath, Raja, 289, 460, 513, 537, 710, 803; his salary, 15; asked to arrest dacoits, 795
Baillie, Col. W., goes to Madras, 1959, 19 7-8, 1990
Baillie, H., 1911
Baillie, Mons. ——, 1012
Baji Nair, *Zamīndār*, and Ḥaidar, 1419
Baji Pandit Appa, 953, 1376; defeats English army, 1952
Baji Rāo, son of Raghunath Rāo, 971, 984, 1449
Baji Rāo I, Peshwa (1720-40), 1956
Baji Rāo Barve, 1342
Baji Rāo Moraba Farnavis, xii, 890, 971, 984, 989, 995, 998, 1011, 1020, 1033, 1444; leaves Poona, 920; imprisoned, 1176
Bajrā (H. a kind of boat commonly used for travelling or pleasure), 1155
Bakerganj, *see* Backergunge
Bakhsh 'Alī, Mīr, *Faujdār* of Barisal, 1692
Bakhshbandar (P. a harbour or custom master), 182
Bakhshī (P. paymaster of the forces)
Bakhshiul-Mamālik, Majdu'd-Daulah Bahadur Bahrām Jang (A.-P. paymaster of the Empire, glory of the State, Mars in war), *see* 'Abdul Aḥad Khān
Bakhtāwar Singh, Rāy, *vakīl* of Nawab Faizullah Khān, 278, 318, 333, 336, 1105, 1107, 1372, 1393, 1489, 1557, 1700, 1787, 1943, 1964
Bakhtiyār Beg Khān, 1306
Bakht Singh, Rāy, Raja of Bhadaura, 1876, 1961; in alliance with Rana of Gohad, 1778, 1806
Balaghat, 1857
Balaji, Commander of Takoji Hulkar's army, 1924
Balaji Gobind, Pandit, Peshwa's *ta'lluqdār*, 921, 939, 946, 1323; warned against double-dealings, 1037; opposes Bengal detachment, 1150, 1295-7
Balaji Jenardin (Pandit), *see* Nana Farnavis
Balaji Mana, 1502
Balaji Pandit, *Qil'adār* of Kalpi, 939
Bala Rāo, Rāo, Mahratta *Sardār*, 572, 683-4, 890, 1998
Balaji Baji Rāo, Peshwa (1740-61), 1376, 1387
Balasore, 252, *passim*
——— *Faujdār* of, *see* Purushottam Mukund
Balbhadra, *Zamīndār* of Taloi, rebels against Vazir, 393, 435, 445
Bal Chand, 1495
Balfour, Dr F., 103, 517, 782, 1497, 1981, 2016
Balfour, Major A., 640, 642, 656, 667
Baliya, *pargana* in Patna, 1799
Bal Kishan, *vakīl* of the Maharaja of Jaipur, 417, 826, 1109, 1560, 1574-7, 1722-3, 1712; attacked by dacoits, 385, 1369
Bal Kishan Hazari, 1067, 1336
Bal Kishan Pande, official of the Chief of Ganjam, 1221
Ballabh Sundar Das, banker, 1611
Ballam Das, 1648
Ballam fort, 274
Ballia, in United Provinces, 2064
——— *Faujdār* of, *see* Ṣafdar 'Alī, Mīr
Balrām, *vakīl* of the Raja of Tippera 1830
Balwant Rāo Gobind, Rāo, 1099
Balwant Singh, Raja of Benares (1739-64, 1765-70), 1194, 1407
Balwant Singh, 1568
Bambhaji Bhonsla, 1177, 1302, 1369-10
Bandar, in Central Provinces, 1947
Bandi 'Alī Khān, Mirzā, 1900
Band-o-bast (P. *bastan*, to bind, to tie; agreement, settlement, arrangement; settlement of revenue to be paid by *Zamīndār*, renter or farmer to the government, or by the tenant to the *Zamīndār*), 722, 1751
Bangalore, District in Mysore, 1415, 1857
Bankim Chandar Ghose, 1571
Bankot, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, 1589
Bansidhar Bose, 99, 529
Bapu Hulkar, 1449
Bapu Ṣāḥib Sena, *see* Chimnaji Bhonsla
Bāqar 'Alī Khān, 1028
Bāqar Ṣāḥib, *Qil'adār* of Salem, 1442
Barā Barua, *Dīwān* of the Raja of Assam, 1912
Barabati, *Qil'adār* of, *see* Haibat Rāo Jachak
Baramahal, historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras, 1418
Baramati, 953
Bara Phukan, 1914
Bareilly, District in United Provinces, 240, 1212
Barisal, sub-division in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, 1692
Bariya, in Bombay, captured by English, 1952
Barkapur, 694
Barker, Col. R., 292
Baro, 623
Baroda, town in Central India, 1766-7, 1924, 1952, 1954-5, 1995
Barpur, 2064
Barqandāz, (P. a matchlock man, a messenger of the court, a guard), 1806
Barrackpore, subdivision in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, 168, 182
Barton, Capt. ——, 272
Barton, James, 23, 53, 110, 165, 243, 565, 690, 865, 1495
Barton, William, 256, 266, 1737

Barwell, Daniel, 825, 834, 854, 906-7, 935, 948, 1105, 1179
Barwell, Richard, Member of the Supreme Council, viii, 862, 877, 1000, 1067, 1338, 1356
Basālat Jang, 954, 1379, 1442, 1484, 1607, 1609-12, 1681, 1751, 1756, 1801, 1815, 1857, 1910, 1929-30, 1992, 2060, cedes Guntur to English, xvi, xviii, 1716, 1727; receives back Guntur, 2040
Basant 'Ali Khān, beheaded, 143
Basant Singh, 1507
Basawan, jeweller, 1932
Basdeopur, 422
Bassein, 1423, 1706; captured by English, 1724
Bathurst, R., 1466
Batta, (H. a measure of weight; difference or rate of exchange. In revenue matters it applies to the amount added to or deducted from any payment according to the currency in which it is paid as compared with a fixed standard coin. A cess or charge imposed to make up for any probable deficiency in the value of the coin)
Bayana, town in Bharatpur State, x
Begam Bazar, 1129
Begamganj, 1129
Begler Beg, 713
Bekal, village in South Kanara District, Madras 1484
Belapur, village in Ahmadnagar District, 1406, 1908, captured by English, 1952, 1955
Belgram, 211
Bellecombe, Mons.——, 496, 955, 1266-71, 1274, 1276; reaches Pondicherry, 694
Benares, District in United Provinces, 21, 97, *passim*; ceded to Company by vazir, ix; origin of *zamīndārs* of, 1407, shroffs of 1705, pandits of, 1896
——— Raja of, *see* Chait Singh; Balwant
Bencoolen, 743
Benfield, P., 274
Bengal, viii, 27, passim; reinforcement sent to Bombay from, xii—xiv; tribute of, 52, 144-6, 183, 299, 677-8, 1456; *chauth* of, 156; Mudhoji urged to invade, 1714; importation of salt into, 1753, 2053
——— Government of, viii, 437, *passim*; control one brigade of Vazir's, xi; resolve to end Mahratta war, xiv; try to reconcile Haidar, xviii
Beni Das Huzuri, 1476, 1537, 1541, 1613 1671
Beni Parshad, banker of Hirpur, 1705
Benirām Pandit, *vakīl* of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, xiv, xv, 54, 98, 234, 309, 325, 428, 455, 519, 570, 604, 611, 658, 668, 681, 704, 706, 721, 728, 767-70, 785-6, 813, 818, 823, 896 9, 905, 909, 913, 924-5, 930, 969, 991-2, 1003, 1005, 1032, 1044, 1062, 1064, 1102, 1113, 1137, 1141, 1158, 1161, 1174, 1192, 1210, 1224, 1245, 1249, 1283-4, 1288, 1294-6, 1325, 1327-8, 1350, 1353, 1382-3, 1386-91, 1397-8, 1434, 1488, 1597, 1601-2, 1624, 1852-3, 1656-7, 1714, 1749-50, 1760-1, 1802, 1875, 1902, 3, 1906, 19 2, 1949-50, 1954-9, 1977-9, 1990, 1993, 1995-6, 2005, 2007, 2025-6, 2032, 2034, 2065, 2069-72; robbed at Arwal, 811; asked to see Col. Leslie, 857, 860; reaches Benares, 859; sees Col. Leslie, 1017; goes to Nagpur, 1087, 1099; arrives at Calcutta, 1623
Beopārī (H. merchant, travelling traders), 716
Berar, in Central Provinces, xii, 815, *passim*
——— Raja of, *see* Mulhoji Bhonsla
Bhadaura, Raja of, *see* Bakht Singh
Bhadrak, subdivision in Balasore, 1917
Bhagalpur, 23, 34, 256, 934, 1495, 1507
Bhagatji 1336
Bhagirath Sindhia, 1294
Bhai Rām, *vakīl* of Raja Chait Singh, 825, 1067, 1336
Bhakartai, Commander of Mahadaji Sindhia's army, 1924
Bhao Sāhib, *see* Sadasheo Chimnaji Pardhan
Bharma, *Zamīndār* of Chirakkal and Chitaldroog, 1418-20, 1484
Bhaturia, 1935-6
Bhawani, 1367
Bhawani, Rani, 1532, 1935-6, 2057; requests contract for bridge construction, 937; sends presents, 1262
Bhawaniganj, sub-division in Rangpur, 1498
Bhawani Pandit Appa, *Bakhshī* of Chimnaji Bhonsla, 1950, 1958-9, 1978, 1983, 1991, 2007, 2033, 2069-70; indisposed, 1977; asked to give assistance in construction of Elliot's tomb, 2029
Bhawani Parshad, Rāy, 966, 1076-7, 2042
Bhawani Rām Pandit, 132
Bhawani Sheo Rām, 1952, 1955
Bhawani Singh, 280, 282, 292, 299, 300, 362-3, 365, 578
Bhawani Singh, Raja, 1242
Bhikari Das, *vakīl* of Rani Bhawani, 1262
Bhils, an aboriginal tribe in Rajputana, Central India and Bombay, 1249, 1296
Bhilsa, xiii, 1249
Bhim Pati, Rani, 1440
Bhim Rāo, 1608-9
Bhim Rāo Phanse, 1376, 1477, 1487
Bhingar, 1706
Bhir, 1487
Bhiti, French residency at, 174
Bhojpur, 1088
Bhopal, xiii, 17, 18, 1249, 1296, 1323-4, 1412, 1875
——— Nawab of, *see* Muhammad Hayat Khān
Bhow Sadasheo Rāo, 1502
Bhushna, 552, 1935-6
Bhutan, Raja of, 575
Bhutias, the, 253, 1119

Bidar, 1757
Bihar, 204, *passim*; French factory at, 81; importation of salt into, 1753
——— *Nāib Nāẓim* of, *see* Kalyan Singh, Raja
Bijaigarh, 1336
Bijairām Dube, Pandit, 1906, 1908, 1924, 1955, 1993-5, 1997, 2006, 2065
Bijapur, 1484
Bijay Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1572, 1626, 1825, 1833-4, 1861, 1863, 1944, 2043
Bikarām, 1477
Bikramajit, *Zamīndār* of Arwal, 811
Bilgram, 675, 730
Bindraban, 552
Birbar, Raja, 1421
Birbhum, 170, 1279, 1839, 1867; succession case of, 981, 983
Birbhum, Raja of, *see* Bahādur Zamān Khān
Biresal, *Zamīndār* of Benares, 1407
Birj Chand Das, shroff of Benares, 2042, 2061
Birj Kishor Rāy, *Dīwān* of Burdwan, 835, 944, 1781
Bir Narayan, 369
Birj Nuban Das, 2056
Birj Ratan Das, 1648
Bishambhar Pandit, 986, 1017, 1032, 1044, 1062, 1064 1087, 1099, 1137, 1141, 1210, 1224-5, 1245, 1284 1296, 1350, 1386, 1552, 1597, 1602, 2032, 2069-70
Bishan Das, shroff of Benares, 2042, 2061
Bishan Das Seth, 1781
Bishan Nath Singh, *Zamīndār* of Sarangarh, 1286, 1723, 1728, 1730, 1785; supervises construction of Elliot's tomb, 2027-8
Bishan Singh, Munshi of Raja Gobind Rām, 723, 1172, 1646
Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi, 1123, 1825, 2043; sends presents, 1259
Bishnupur, 131. 174
——— *Dīwān* of, *see* Rām Mohan Rāy
Bishunath, *vakīl* of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, 97, 178
Board, the, *see* Supreme Council
Board of Revenue, 944, 1231, 1368
Board of Trade, 312
Bod, 1924
Boddam, R. H., Chief of Surat, 650, 682, 949, 1079, 1598
Bogle, G., 253
Bokaji Pandit, *vakīl* of Mudhoji Bhonsla, 1875
Bolts, W., 586, 591-2, 1543, 1559, 1567, 1570
Bombay, xiii, 79, *passim*; reinforcement from Bengal sent to, xii
——— Government of, vii, 79, *passim*; support Raghunath Rāo, xvi; conduct of, 447, 471-2, 548; send troops to Borghat, 1412; their treaty with Peshwa, 1448
——— Governor of, *see* Hornby, W.
Borghat, xiii, 1326-7, 1329-30, 1342, 1376-8, 1382, 1391, 1412, 1461, 1515, 1994; English troops sent to, xiii, 1317; defeated at, 1381, 1416, 1997
Boscawen, Admiral, E., 873, 875
Bourchier, C., 274
Brahmaji Bhonsla, 975-6
Brahmani, river in Orissa, Bengal, 2069-70
Brahmottara (S. land granted rent free to Brahmans for their support and that of their descendants), 1427
Bretel, Michel De, French *Zamīndār*, 1535
Bright, ———, 840
Bristow, John, Resident at the Court of Oudh (1775-6), vii, ix, 24-5, 28, 32, 46, 50, 56, 87-8, 204, 211, 240, 263-4, 286, 300, 318, 363, 387, 394, 396-7, 403, 405, 408, 430, 530, 567, 858, 942, 1199, 1451-52, 1701, 1843
Brix, C. F., 1932
Broach, 148, 156, 665, 1376, 1461, 1548, 1589, 1721, 1954
Brodrah, *see* Baroda
Brown, Capt. J., 4, 29, 170, 694, 1928
Bruce, Capt.——, Chief of Dutch factory at Kalkapur, 1170
Bū 'Alī Khān, physician of Raja Guma Singh, 883, 1316
Buchaba Purandhari, 953, 971, 989
Budhay Rām, 1932
Bulharji, 1924
Bundelkhand, 9, 286, 405, 818, 946, 1027, 1083, 1099, 1037, 1162, 1168-9, 1201, 1249, 1294, 1296 1316, 1412, 1461, 1538, 1877, 1948; Col. Leslie's treaty with Rajas of, xiii
Bundi, in Rajputana, 1123, 1259, 2043
——— Raja of, *see* Bishan Singh
Burdwan, 174. 258, 944, 1781, 1873, 1938; Council of Revenue at, 174, 945, 983, 1085, 1279, 1651, 1867; Criminal Court at, 980
——— *Dīwān* of, *see* Birj Kishor Rāy
——— Raja of, *see* Toj Chand
——— Rani of, 502, 514; and her *Dīwān*, 944; claims Sinpahari *mahāl*, 945; revenues demanded from, 1651
Burhanpur, town in Central Provinces, 1294, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1397-8, 1449, 1469, 1509, 1623, 1757, 1954
Buxar, town in Shahabad District, 393, 1117
Cairo, 413
Calcutta, xii, 9, *passim*; regulation for construction of houses in, 1859
——— Collector of, 1435
——— Committee of Revenue, 809, 1933-4
——— Mint, 519, 718
——— Treasury, 718, 1871
Call, J., 1446
Camac, Major J., 1231, 1284, 1302, 1397-8, 1434, 1618, 1623, 1652-3, 1886, 1943, 1947, 2002
Cambay, Chief of, dead, 1514
Campbell, Ensign John, 125, 139, 189, 252

Campbell, M., 503
Campbell, Capt. W., 1167, 1297, 1302, 1350; to join Col. Leslie, 974, 976, 1041-2, 1052-3, 1088, 1100, 1102; at Nagpur 1295
Campbell, ——, 1975
Canning, Capt. ——, 1789
Caranja, 665
Carnac, Gen. J., expedition to Borghat, 1311, 1376, 1403-4, 1461, 1486, 1493, 1513, 1590
Carnatic, the, xiv, 274, *passim*; attacked by Haidar, 1748, 2024-6, 2034, 2036
—— —— Balaghat, 1929, 1952; granted to Nawab of Arcot, 1815
—— —— —— *Diwānī* of, granted to English, 1756
—— Payanghat, 1415, 1420, 1758; granted to Nawab of Arcot, 1815
Casetine, Mirzā, *Faujdār* of Shikohabad, 1269
Cawnpore, 1108, 1316, 1538, 1579, 1947-8, 2045
Chainpur, *pargana*, 834, 1161, 1256
Chait (H. first Hindu solar month)
Chaitan Charan, complains against Sheo Chand, 1427
Chaitan Singh, Raja, 372, 500
Chait Singh, Raja of Benares (1773-81), vii, 14, 21, 39, 45, 104, 118, 205, 295, 351, 353, 361, 435-6, 439, 445, 465, 527, 533, 649, 662, 705, 718, 751, 761, 765, 784, 813, 825, 834, 854, 863, 893, 1078, 1109, 1117, 1180-1, 1193, 1196, 1202, 1205, 1336, 1338, 1356, 1362, 1405, 1408, 1438, 1464-5, 1485, 1497, 1506, 1524, 1527-8, 1546, 1553, 1601, 1631-2, 1632, 1647-8, 1650, 1673, 1710, 1720, 1749-50, 1773, 1828 1831, 1895-6, 1943, 1986-8, 2014-15, 2042, 2052, 2055-6, 2061; *fārighkhāṭī* granted to, 179, 1156, 1178, 1662, 1864; receives *khil'at*, 379, 1230; his war contribution, 1008, 1026, 1061, 1067, 1106, 1128, 1143, 1145-6, 1194-5, 1547, 1569, 1573, 1603-4, 1617-18, 1920; his mother 1603; desires to depute *vakīl* in Calcutta, 1771; military aid sought from, 2059; to enquire into his official's conduct, 2064
—— —— —— *vākīl* of, 214, 474; *see* also Maharaj Misar; 'Alī Naqī
Chakla (H. Subdivision of territory under Muhammadan rule)
Chakra (S. ancient small gold coin in Mysore, usually ten *fanams* or 13 annas more or less), 274
Chambal, the, x
Chambers, R., 1932
Chambers, W., 498
Champaner, lake of, 1906, 1955
Champion, General A., C-in-C, Bengal Army, 278, 336, 403, 906-7
Chanak, old name of Barrackpore q. v.
Chandar Bankim Ghose, *see* Bankim Chandar Ghose
Chandardip, *Zamīndār* of, 1692
Chanda Ṣāḥib, 875, 1857
Chandernagore, 174, *passim*
—— —— French factory at, 81
Chandlai, *pargana* in Malda, 1890
Chandler, H. J., 906, 948
Chandpur, 1540
Chandragiri, 1484
Changia Lama, 253
Channak Devi, *see* Chinchvad
Charters, S., 1363, 1365
Chattar Sal, 691
Chaukī (H. watching or guarding; station of police or customs; guard, watch, post where they are placed), 422
Chaul, port of, xii, 815, 896, 1294, 1397
Chauth (S. assessment equal to one-fourth of the actual government collections demanded by the Mahrattas from the princes of India as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries)
Chela (H. slave brought up in the house; favourite slave)
Chevalier, J. B., French Governor of Chandernagore, 107, 133, 155; 215, 631, 697, 1052, 1055, 1111-12, 1190, 1266-7, 1269-73, 1275-6; flees to Orissa, 1014-15, 1042-3
Chengam, pass, 1420 1, 1952
Chennappapattanam (name given to original English settlement near Madras, now applied to the whole city), *see* Madras
Chhatarpur, 1027, 1032, *passim*; reduced, 1176
Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad, xiv, 83, 159, 468, 921, 1269-70, 1277, 1539, 1649, 1762-3, 1768, 1777, 1779-80, 1804, 1875, 1886, 1908, 1947-8, 1967, 1985, 1989, 2022-3, 2025-6, 2043, 2072; to help Col. Leslie, 856; refused military help, 1091; seeks military aid, 1292; his treaty with English, 1614-15, 1689; his troops, 1778, 1806; his regulations for English troops, 1907
—— —— *Bakhshī* of, *see* Madho Rām
—— —— —— *vakīls* of, *see* Mazhar 'Alī, Mīr; Tafazzul Ḥusain Khān; Waliullah, Shaikh
Chhattisgarh, 954, 1089, 1113, 1336
Chhatu Rām, *vakīl* of Raghunath Rao, 1494
Chicacole, 1929, 1952, 1994
Chikhli, *ta'lluq* in Surat, 548, 696, 1222, 1376, 1461
Chilka, the, 1224
Chimnaji Bapu, *see* Chimnaji Bhonsla
Chimnaji Bhonsla, second son of Mudhoji Bhonsla, 1724, 1908, 1949-50, 1955-8, 1958-9, 1977-9, 1982, 1990; marches towards Bengal, xvii, 1919, 1924, 2007, 2025, 2032, 2065, 2069-71
China, *Teshū Lama's* visit to, 1555
Chinchvad, 1503
Chinese, the, 1472

Chinsura, 716, 1075, 1138, 1173, 1229, 1543-4, 1559
Chintuba, *see* Chintu Vithal
Chintu Vithal, 953, 989, 1376, 1875
Chirakkal, in Malabar District, 1418, 1442; taken by Ḥaidar, 1419
——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bharma
Chitaldroog, in Mysore, 1417, 1420, 1484, 1607, 1609; besieged by Ḥaidar, xviii, 1378; taken, 2060
——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bharma
Chitakul, 1875, 1924, 1956, 1979
Chitalia, 422
Chitpur, in Calcutta, 1439, 1600; *Faujdārī 'adā at* at, 1437
——— *Faujdar* of, Asghar 'Alī Khān; Kamālud-Dīn Ḥusain
Chittagong, 258, 469, 1588, 1854
Chobdār (P. mace-bearer), 1814
Chokah, 1724
Chota Nagpur, 1088, 1281, 1284, 1397, 1979
Chowringhee, in Calcutta, 1704
Christus, ——, 710
Chunakhali, 422
Chunar, 376, 1650, 1831, 1891
Chutia, 1088
Cleveland, A., Collector of Bhagalpur, 446, 1507
Clinton, ——, his debt, 722, 724
Clive, Lord, Governor of Bengal, 231, 258, 1200
Cock, Sir J., 900
Cockerell, Capt. J., 1044, 1316, 1996
Coins issue centralised at Calcutta, xix
Collings, L; 480
Colon Dip, 314
Committee of Circuit, 868
Connelan, Lieut. Peter, 94
Conway, ——, 11,38
Cooch Behar, 201, 475, 622
Cooper Ganj, 665
Coote, General Sir Eyre, Commander-in-Chief in India, 854, 875, 1067, 1336, 1338, 1351, 1362, 1414-15, 1441, 1607, 1638, 1643, 1651, 1659, 1668, 1679, 1682, 1689, 1735, 1740, 1762, 1769, 1776, 1778, 1807, 1818, 1843, 2064; his allowances, 1752; at Lucknow, 1781; sails for Madras to fight Ḥaidar, xviii, 2034-6
Cossimbazar, 81, 328, 1877
Cottrell, H., 1788, 1797
Court of Directors, vii-ix, xii, 6, 306, 385, 586, 607, 663, 694, 873, 982, 1677, 1857, 1952; reinstate Muḥd Riẓā Khān, 1683-4, 1736
Croftes, C., 326
Cuddapah, 1414-15, 1417, 1607, 1609, 1758, 1857; attacked by Ḥaidar, 1484; taken, 1548, 2060
——— Chief of, *see* 'Abdul Ḥalīm Khān
Cumbandevi, 1376
Cumming, Col. Sir J., 50, 84-5, 299; quells mutiny in Vazir's troops, 56
Curruckdeah, 4
Cuttack; 125, *passim*
——— *Ṣūbadārs* of, *see* Madhoji Hari; Rajarām Pandit
Dabīr (P. writer; secretary), 407
Dacca, 331, *passim*; French factory at, 81; fort of, its repair, 1637
——— Chief of, *see* Shakespeare, John
Dada Ṣāḥib, familiar name of Raghunath Rāo q. v
Daen Cubbujer, Sultan, 464
Dāim Khān, 694
Dakansukh, *pargana* of, 1424
Dakik Chatra, 1363, 1365
Dakkhin Nigam, *Dīwān*, 1241
Dakovi fort, captured by Col. Goddard, 1767
Dāl (H. pulse), 716
Dāl Chand, Raja, 176
Dali, *parganā*, 1706
Dallāl (H. broker), 634, 643
Dalwa, 1129
Dām (H. old copper coin equivalent to the 40th part of a rupee.)
Damaji Gaikwar, 359, 1514
Daman, fort, 385 6
Damdaha, 422
Damodar Singh, Raja, 372
Damri Das, 1495
Damu, slave of Mons. Madec., 1269
Danish East India Company, 716, 743, 873, 14 6, 1918, 1933-4
——— Director of, *see* Obie
Dānish, Khwāja, 1138
Darak Bijai Singh, 1336
Daranagar, 1276, 1371
Darbār (P. Indian ruler's court), 41
Darbhanga, 655
Dārogha (P. superintendent, manager; overseer), 23
Dasahra (H. Hindu festival in honour of Devi or the goddess-consort of Siva. It is celebrated for nine days towards the end of September.)
Dasarām, 1407
Dastak (P. passport), 9
Dastūr (P. fee, perquisite, commission on the collection allowed to *Zamīndārs*)
Datia, 1804, 1806
Dā'ūd Mirzā, Sulṭan, *see* Sulṭan Dā'ūd Mirzā
Daulat, dacoit, 422
Daulatabad, 1341
Daulat Afzūn Khān, *Khwājasarā* of Munīru'd-Daulah I, 418, 441, 444, 1526; allegation against, 884; absconds from Patna, 1621-2
Daulat Das Khetri, 2055
Dawson, M., robbed, 2013
Dayanath Pandit, 704

Dayārām Pandit, Raja, 51, 145, 183, 188, 241, 441, 485, 685-6, 1202, 1373, 1405, 1407, 1456-7, 1464-5, 1582
Dayārām Tewari, robbed, 1943, 2015
D'Cruz, —, 764, 788
Deara, in Hooghly, 1934
Deb Chand, Lala, 514
Debi Charan, 1097
Debi Mandal, 320, 350, 378, 381, 383
Debi Rāy, *ta'lluqdār*, 1925
Debi Singh, 865
Debi Singh, Raja, *Nāib Diwān* of the Resident of Murshidabad, 1495, 1709, 1731
Debi Singhi, 298
Deb Raja, 253
Deb Singh, 1950
Deccan, the, 54, *passim*
Dedawar, 950
Delhi, xx, 279, *passim*
Denmark, 733
Denosirpuri, 253
Deohatta, 773
Deosahai, Babu, 498
Devākar Pandit, *Diwān* of Mudhoji Bhonsla, xvi, 428, 457, 668, 706, 728, 762, 767—70, 785-6, 816, 819, 853, 857, 905, 911-12, 924, 927, 929, 932, 968, 970, 991-2, 1004, 1016, 1023, 1025, 1032, 1036, 1042-3, 1056, 1065, 1090, 1099, 1101, 1112, 1136, 1140, 1142, 1158, 1174, 1191-2, 1209, 1215, 1234, 1245, 1282-3, 1287-8, 1295-6, 1298-9, 1327, 1330, 1350, 1354, 1383, 1386, 1388-9, 1397-8, 1514, 1548, 1551, 1596-7, 1624-5, 1639, 1652-3, 1656-7, 1665, 1706, 1714, 1761, 1802-3, 1875, 1902-3, 1906, 1919 1922-4, 1949-50, 1955, 1957, 1973, 1993—5, 1997, 2005-7, 2023, 2025-6, 2035, 2039, 2066, 2072; passage to English troops through Berar, 897, 899, 910, 914, 918; Col. Goddard introduced to, 1160; efforts to reconcile English and Mahrattas, 1623, 1715, 1956, 1979; his wife dies, 1724; to assist in construction of Elliot's tomb, 2027
Devikottai, ix, 873, 875, 1952
Devipatam, 669, 875
Dewaji Pandit, *see* Devākar Pandit
Dhadhar, the, 1954
Dhanavart, 456
Dhaneswarpur, 1365
Dharwar, 954
Dhasan, the, 1121, 1316
Dhirendhar Chaudhri, his widow, 747, 774
Dhundi Khande Rāo, 25, 66, 439, 538, 860
Dig, fort of, 142, 195, 204, 211, 306, 366, 370, 376, 1568; reduced, 203
Dighan, in Hooghly, 1934
Dika Nulla, 2070
Dilāwar Jang, son of Mhd Rizā Khān, 1772
Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad, 903, 1189, 1410, 1451-2
Diljit Singh, 1336
Dinajpur, 201, 794, 1693
Dinapore, 1569
Dindigul, 1857
Diwān (P. minister, chief officer of state)
Diwāni (P. office of a *diwān*; the right to collect and receive the revenues of a country), 41
Diwān Khāna (P. tribunal, office, hall of audience)
Doab, the, x, 55, *passim*
Dobhasia (S. one who speaks two languages, interpreter; Hindu confidential agent of Europeans in Madras), 274
Dow, Lieut.-Col. A., 474, 1067
D'oyly, Sir John H., Resident at the Court of Murshidabad, 1733, 1736, 1755, 1765, 1770, 1772, 1812, 1816, 1820, 1829, 1931, 2020
Duffield, V., 451
Dūkāndār (P. shop-keeper)
Dulhar Rāy, 279
Duncanson, —, 1894
Du Pré, J., Governor of Madras, (1770—3), 274, 875, 947, 1663
Durlabh Rāy, Raja, 1709
Dutch, the, ix, 694, 873, 1134, 1240, 1416, 1930
——— East India Company, 519, 664, 1170, 1173, 1319
——— ——— Director of, 1147, 1152, 1155, 1529, 1544, 1565, 1567, 1583
——— factory, 1138, 1319, 1583, 1694
East India Company, English, ix, 2, *passim*; Benares ceded to, ix; conclude Treaty of Purandhar, 665; treaty with Nizām 'Ali, 1766, 1768, 1929; ask military aid from Chait Singh, 2059, from Vazir, 2067-8; raise loan, 1984, 2019
Eaton, Capt. I., 2064
Edwards, Thomas, 143, 484
Egerton, Col. Charles, 1376; defeated by Mahrattas, 1403
Egypt, 713, 814, 1251, 1308; trade relations with, 413, 1251; King of, 711; Governor of, 781; Begler Beg of, 1307; Pasha of, 1308
Elephanta, 665
Elliot, Alexander, 1043, 1099, 1100, 1177, 1208, 1249, 1325, 1327-8, 1350, 1383, 1653, 1714; to negotiate treaty with Bhonsla, xv; goes to Nagpur, 1003-6, 1013, 1015, 1022, 1041-2, 1052-3, 1055, 1060, 1062, 1089, 1111-13; dies, 1137, 1141, 1157, 1165, 1167, 1180, 1192, 1245, 1281, 1284, 1294-9, 1353, 1397, 1593, 1623-4, 2006; his tomb, 1209, 1386, 1728, 2027
Ellore, 1929
England, xviii, 630, 694, 767, 778, 814, 873-4, 894, 1014, 1020, 1026, 1042, 1067, 1139, 1338, 1361, 1378, 1566, 1598, 1701, 1736, 1981
——— King of, *see* George III
Erskine, Capt. J., 280, 403
Etawah, District in United Provinces, x, 291, 640, 642, 773, 1490, 1779, 1806; assigned to English, 748

Fairfax, J., 1840
Faizullah Peg, 1067, 1336
Faizullah Khān, Nawab, Rohilla Chief, 13, 43, 50, 115, 194, 275, 278, 318-19, 333, 347, 402, 425, 429, 443, 449-50, 486, 499, 599, 693, 734, 787, 807, 936, 948, 1107, 1201, 1212, 1257, 1303-4, 1489, 1557, 1710, 1964; treaty with Vazir violated by, 287; and Ẓābiṭah Khān, 336; suppression of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat's sons, 544; agreement with Vazir, 906-7, 938, 960, 1104-5, 1372; repudiates charge of raising recruits, 1179; offers military aid to English, 1247, 1393; sends military aid to Col. Muir, 1371; military aid sought from, 2058; receives presents from Gov.-Gen. 1396; sends presents, 1627; his troops, 1787
Fakhru'd-Dīn, Maulavī, 1986
Fānūs, Khwāja, 1138
Faqīr (A. a poor man, mendicant or wandering beggar)
Faqira, robber, 1894
Faqīr Chand, 1495
Faqīr Chand Tewari, 1605
Farahbagh, 111, 490
Fārigh-khaṭī (A. written receipt or acquittance; a deed of release from all demands), 179
Farkhunda Bakht, Prince Mirzā, 1568, 1643
Farmān (A. an imperial decree, a royal grant or charter), 1756
Farmer, Capt. G., 488
Farmer, W. G., 1376, 1461
Farquhar, R., 1190
Farrukhabad, District in United Provinces, 771, 885, 1276, 1805, 1840, 2045
———— Nawab of, *see* Aḥmad Khān
Farzand Khān, 150, 195, 304, 441, 590
Fatehgarh, town in United Provinces, 1108, 1599, 1948, 1965, 2058
Fatehsingh, *pargana*, 381
———— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Nil Kanta
Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, 47, 49, 106, 111, 192, 222, 419, 1397; his marriage, 323; his stipend, 647-8, 752, 775, 867
Fath-i-Sultan (ship), 1384
Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar, Chief of Baroda (1778-89), xiv, 638, 696, 1080, 1222, 1311, 1477, 1493, 1514, 1655, 1766, 1838, 1858, 1954 1993-5, 2022-3, 2025-6, 2072; treaty with Col. Goddard, xiii, 1721, 1767
Faujdār (P. officer under Mussulman rule who was invested with the charge of the Police and jurisdiction in all criminal matters), 74
Faujdārī (P. office of a *Faujdār*)
Faujdārī 'adālat (P. criminal court), 29
Faẓal 'Alī, Saiyid, 993
Faẓilatu'n-Nisā Begam, Mīr Saidū's mother, 47, 192, 323, 419, 494, 620, 1339, 1346, 1430, 1890, 2075
Fenwick, Capt. C., 1607
Firingigarh, 284
Firoz Jang (P. victorious in war; a title awarded to Mubāraku'd-Daulah)
Fletcher, Sir R., 274
Floyer, Charles, Governor of Madras (1747—50), 873, 875
Fort St George, 261, 510, 1387
Fort William, 602, 1746
Fowke, Francis, Resident at Benares, 21, 180, 293, 370, 854, 1067, 1356, 1910, 1943, 1980, 2014, 2051, 2061
France, xviii, 814, *passim*; Ḥaidar sends presents to King of, 1603, receives presents from King of, 1609
French, the, ix, 694, *passim*; their intrigue against English, 815, 828, 896, 1355; defeated by English, 1213; build factory at Mahe, 1416; not to be employed by Niẓām, 1756; Gen. Coote goes to fight against, 2024, 2026
Francis, Philip, Member of the Supreme Council, vii, viii, 854, 861, 1001, 1335, 1338
Fredricknagar, 529
Fullarton, Capt. J., 411, 1996
Fyzabad, 137, 191, 197, 330, 396, 797, 1127, 1199, 1644, 1791; fort at, 394; Mint of, 1127, 1129

Gaddī (H. royal cushion, throne; seat of some eminent personage)
Gaikwar, *see* Fatḥ Singh Gaikwar
Gaikwar, *makāls* of, 1376
Gajadhar, *beopārī*, 1938
Gajpat Rāy, 921
Gajpat Singh, Chief of Patiala, 376, 1568
Gaj Singh, Raja, 1316; flies to Kunda, 1321; seeks protection of Anrodh Singh, 1314, 1317
Gandevī, town in Baroda, 1592
Ganesh Huzūrī *Qil'adār* of Rath fort, murders Capt. Munro, 1121, 1316-17.
Ganesh Pandit, 1952, 1954-5
Ganesh Panth, *see* Ganesh Pandit
Ganesh Rām, Pandit, 1524, 1527
Ganesh Rāo Bhat, 386
Ganga (goddess of the river Ganges), 1407
Gangadhar Gobind, *Faujdār* of Kalpi, 921, 939, 946, 1037, 1948, 1998, 2002
Ganga Narayan, 1819
Ganga Narayan Chaudhri, 1228
Gangapur, 1407
Ganga Rām, 280, 282, 292, 296, 299, 300, 303, 365
Ganga Rām Pandit, 925, 968, 1017, 1161
Ganga Rām Sahu, 1836
Ganges, river in Northern India, 87, 108, 197, 280, 675, 834, 1371, 1485
Ganjam, District in Madras Presidency, 570, 1224, 1227, 1701, 2069
Ganpat Rāo Gopal, Rāo, 1220, 1280
Gārdis (Indian soldiers disciplined after the European style to act as guards)
Gargaon, old capital of Assam, 518
Garh (H. a fort, citadel, castle)

Jauda, a Mahratta officer, 1376
Gaya, District in Bihar, 683, 1524, 1527
Gaya Chand, 1932
George III, King of England, 428, 456, 516, 596, 734, 743, 786, 873, 875, 905, 1018, 1041, 1057, 1131, 1222, 1325, 1381, 1598
Gesū Rāy, *Zamīndār* of Gorakhpur, 1641
Ghāṭ (H. landing place ; wharf where customs are collected ; steps on the bank of a river), 182
Ghatal, town in Midnapore District, 81, 174
Ghat Babu Piara, 1954
Ghausgarh, 403, 708
Ghazipur, town in United Provinces, 1523 1877
Ghāzīu'd-Din Khān, 1095, 1399, 1655 1659, 1751 ; his last days, xix, xx ; arrives at Surat, 1565 ; offers services to English, 1598, 1660
Ghiretti, town in Hooghly District, 1889, 1937-8
Ghulām Ashraf, 114
Ghulām Ashraf, *Q āzī*, wife of, 2000
Ghulām Ḥusain, 196, 423, 1067, 1336, 1792, 1796
Ghulām Jīlānī, Maulavī, 275, 278
Ghulām Muḥammad, 405
Ghulām Muḥammad, *vakīl* of Qāzī Ghulām Ashraf's wife, 2000
Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, Khwāja, 640, 667
Ghulām Murtaza Khān, 1641
Ghulām Nabī, *Faujdār* of Hijili, 169
Ghulām Qādir Khān, 708
Ghulām Kiẓi, Shaikh, 1718
Ghulām 'Uraiẓ Ja'farī, Mirzā, son of Nawab Mīr Qāsim, 1273-4
Ghulām Yaḥyā Khān, Maulavī, 706, 1036, 1041
Goa, Portuguese Settlement 1003
Goalpara, District in Assam, 1911
Gobindballabh, Rāy, 285
Gobind Deo, *Zamīndār* of Mahmudshahi, 1231
Gobind Rām, *gumāshta* of Khudā Nawāz Khān, 1743
Gobind Rām, Raja, *vakīl* of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, 33, 62, 137, 172, 191, 227, 257, 272, 287, 389, 418, 608, 723, 745, 956, 1045, 1166, 1168-9, 1247, 1344, 1355-6, 1361, 1373, 1376, 1491, 1552 4, 1572, 1576-7, 1603, 613, 1640, 1643-6, 1671, 1682, 1690, 1739-40, 1764, 1774, 1821, 1833-4, 1836, 1842, 1844, 1853, 1872, 1883 ; receives *khil'at* from Vazir, 673, 689 ; his allowance, 732 ; declines to accept Chait Singh's presents, 1037 ; his *aitamgha* grant, 1118 ; his pilgrimage to Nathdwara, 1560, 1563, 1823
Gobind Rāo, *Chiṭṭhīnavīs*, 1665
Gobind Rāo Gaikwar, 1995
Goddard, Col. T., xvi, xx, 59, 203, 211 237, 250, 272, 291, 296, 301, 362, 365, 427, 555, 609, 661, 748, 773, 1150-1, 1208, 1249 1281, 1283-4, 1288, 1295-7, 1299, 1314 1316-17, 1323-9, 1353, 1355, 1382-3, 1387-97, 1391-2, 1397-8, 1403-4, 1422, 1434, 1448, 1461, 1477, 1480, 1493, 1510, 1521, 1545, 1550-1, 1556, 1579, 1595, 1597, 1619, 1624, 1652-3, 1656-7, 1665, 1681, 1686, 1706, 1714-15, 1724, 1726-7, 1758-60, 1766, 1838, 1857-8, 1877, 1908, 1922, 1924, 1949 50, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1979, 1983-6, 2005, 2072 ; appointed to command Bengal detachment, xiii, 1157, 1159, 1174 ; to negotiate treaty with Bhonsla, xv, xvi ; his agreement with Khande Rāo, 1244 ; reaches Hoshangabad, 1294, 1298 1350, 1598 ; empowered to negotiate treaty with Mahrattas, 1352, 1431-2, 1589-90, 1592-3, 1596, 1606, 1620, 1623, 1639 ; his treaty with Fatḥ Singh, 1721, captures Dakovi, reaches Baroda, 1767 ; at war with Sindhia, 1875, 1902, 1906 ; defeats Sindhia at Surat, 1954-5
Gogra, river in Oudh, 1129, 1817
Gohad, town in Gwalior State, 177, 1021, 1269-70, 1273, 1763, 1768-9, 1777-80, 1800, 1805-6, 1875 1886, 1907, 1928, 1947-8, 2022-3, 2025-6, 2043, 2072
——— Rana of, *see* Chhattar Singh
Gohana, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, 376
Gohlanpur, *see* Palanpur
Gokhlanand, 285, 335
Gokul Chand, 649, 1199
Gokul Chandra Ghosal, 1819
Gol dār (H. wholesale grain-merchant)
Golaghat, 1129
Gonda, 1641
Gondwana, 1948
Gonpa (Tib. Tibetan monastery), 1485
Goodlad, R., 127, 1498
Gooty, town in Anantapur District, Madras, 1115, 1484
Gopal Chand, Babu, 1842, 2014
Gopal Chaudhri, 655
Gopal Das, banker, 1648, 2055
Gopal Das, *Darogha* of the *chauki* at Nasibpur, 1938
Gopal Hushi, 1875
Gopal Nāik, 953
Gopal Rāo, *Naib Ṣuba* of Allahabad, 811, 1490
Gopal Rāo Ganesh, *vakīl* of Raghunath Rāo, 24, 65, 438, 571, 712, 714-15, 741-2, 746, 999, 1126
Gopal Sambhaji, dies, 1703
Gopal Singh, 1943, 2015
Gopamau, *parganа* of, 112, 114, 539, 625, 721, 1818 ; granted by Vazir to Nawab of Arcot, 1807-8
Gopi, 792
Gorakhpur, 661, 1129, 1199, 1640, 1644, 1682, 1739, 1846-7
Gora Singh, Lala, 1782

Goring, C., 1185
Gosain, 1356
Gosain Hazari, 1029, 1316
Gourhari, Rāy, 289
Gour Seth, son of Bishan Das Seth, 1781
Graham, Thomas, Resident at Benares, vii, 649, 662, 705, 718, 834, 854, 859-60, 925, 1061, 1067, 1106, 1109, 1128, 1178, 1194, 1336, 1338, 1356, 1547, 1569, 1618, 1622, 1705, 1710, 1875, 1891, 1943
Grant, Capt. P., 130, 1559, 1570
Gray, George, ambassador to Ḥaidar's Court, xviii, 1857
Gregory, Dawson, 1543
Griffith, J., 1303
Gujarat, country in Western India, xiii, 924, *passim*
Gujars, Chief of, *see* Nahār Singh, Raja
Gujrat, *see* Gujarat
Gulāb Rāy, 1293
Gulāb Singh, *Dārogha* of the Murshidabad Mint, 1583
Gulab Singh, *vakīl* of Saiyid 'Alī Khān, 1932
Guldār Khān, son of Amīr Khān, 1706, 1724
Gulganj, 1163
Gulzār Khān, 1639
Guman Singh, Raja of Bundelkhand, 32, 615, 691, 921, 1538; to help Col. Leslie, 855; to deliver up Gosain, 1030; Mr Motte introduced to, 1034; his treaty with Col. Leslie, 1114-15, 1151, 1314, 1316
Gumāshta (P. agent, representative; officer appointed by *Zamīndārs* to collect their rents, by merchants to carry on their trade in different places), 384
Gunshekar, 1877
Guntur, District in Madras, xvii, 1379, 1484, 1607, 1611-12, 1681, 1716, 1727, 1756, 1801, 1857, 1910, 1929-30, 1992, 2041, 2060; ceded to English, xvi, xviii; restored to Basālat Jang, xvii, 2040
——— *Majmū'adār* of, *see* Manyar Prosunna Pandit
Gurgīn Khān, 258
Gurrumkonda, ancient fortress in Cuddapah District, Madras, 1418
Guru Das, Raja, 299, 830, 923, 1474, 1859; appointed *Nāib Dīwān*, vii, viii, 902
Gwalior, State in Central India, 1091, 1292, 1806, 1918, 1947; fort of, captured by English, xiv, 1967, 1985, 1989, 2043
Haibat Rāo Jachak, *Qil'adār* of Barabati, 120, 138
Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān, Ruler of Mysore, xii, 79, 284, 428, 442, 696, 890, 896, 905, 913, 920, 924, 953, 955, 971, 1012, 1166, 1176, 1294, 1330-1, 1414, 1416-17, 1421, 1441-2, 1477, 1510, 1514, 1606-12, 1639, 1655, 1706, 1714-15, 1751, 1757, 1815, 1857, 1929-30, 1941, 1956, 1994, 2006, 2025-6, 2060, 2072; and Nizām 'Alī's confederacy, xvi; causes of his hostility to English, xvii, xviii; treaty with French, 694, 1418; besieges Chitaldroog, 1378; to invade Tanjore, 952; captures Bahadurgarh fort, 954; receives military aid from Mauritius, 1415; imprisons Bharma, 1419-20; attacks Cuddapah, 1484, 1548, Miraj fort, 1487; peace negotiation with, 1748; invades Adoni, 1756; makes warlike preparations, 1758, 1952; invades Carnatic, vii, xiv, xvi, 1875, 2024; Gen. Coote goes to fight, 2034, 2036
——— *vakīls* of, *see* Hari Singh and Vinaji Pandit
Ḥaidar Nāik, *see* Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān
Ḥaidar Beg Khān, *Nāib* of Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, 391, 433, 512, 530-1, 850, 942-3, 1028, 1255, 1293, 1332, 1505, 1564, 1613, 1645, 1822, 1847, 1849, 1856, 1905, 1940; receives *khil'at* from Vazir, 380, 618; to help Capt. Plowden, 1048
Haidargarh fort, 1955
Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, Rohilla Chief, 280, 403, 1806; his sons, 499, 544
Ḥafīẓu'd-Din, *mutaṣaddī* of Surāt, 1598
Ḥafīzu'd-Din, Maulavi, 1817, 2012
Ḥafīẓullah Khān, 332
Ḥāji Muḥammad, 1851
Ḥajipur, *pargana* of, 1598
Ḥalīmu'n-Nisā Begam, widow of Munīru'd Daulah I, 884
Halsey, ——, 447
Hamilton, Dr T., 253
Hampton, Col. S., 1220, 1230
Hannay, Col. A., xi, 278, 340, 366, 370, 561, 629, 689, 712, 717, 763, 1610, 1612-4, 1682, 1846-7; at Chunargarh, 376; to see Najaf Khān, 1054; and Vazir, 1492, 1641, 1904; Gorakhpur restored to, 1739
Hansi, town in Hissar District, Punjab, 376, 1568
Harban Das, Minister of the Raja of Jammu, 1834
Har Das, killed, 1692
Hardeopuri, 1877
Hareshwar, 1311
Hari, *gumāshta* of the Danes, 1933-4
Harial, French factory at, 81, 174
Hari Babaji, 1548, 1550, 1589, 1595; killed by Raghunath, 1512
Hari Das, 956
Hari Das Appa, 1952
Harihar Mahadeo, 1950, 1959, 1977
Hari Narayan Ghosh, 1495
Hari Nath Dhavle [Dube], 1773, 1895-6
Hari Pant Ballal, 95, 119, 1518
Hari Pant [Pandit] Phadke, xii, 694, 704, 890, 896, 921, 953-4, 982, 984, 989, 1176, 1341-2, 1444, 1449, 1503, 1551, 1568, 1611, 1655, 1706, 1875, 1906, 1955, 1979, 1996-7, 2007; moves to oppose Ḥaidar, 905, 920; supports Madhu Rāo Narayan, 971;

promised French assistance against English, 1206-7; collects troops against English, 1330; defeats English troops, 1381
Hari Pant Rāo, 1420
Hari Rām Phadke, 1289
Hari Singh, *vakīl* of Ḥaidar 'Alī, 1706
Hari Singh, of Murshidabad, 1932
Harjai Mal, *gumāshta*, 1840
Harkāra (P. *har*, every; *kār*, business. messenger, courier, emissary, spy), 403
Harlal Sheo, Lala, 1646
Harland, Rear-Admiral Sir R., 875
Har Narayan, 1819
Harnath Chaudhri, 1228-9
Harpanahalli, *Zamindār* of, 1420
Harper, Col. G., 1607
Harwood, W., 15
Ḥasan 'Alī Khān, 1743; apprehends robbers 1893-4; dies, 2020
Ḥasan Beg, *Jam'adār*, 2071
Ḥasan Khān, Saiyid, 882, 961
Ḥasan Riẓā, Ḥājī, 1332
Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, 377, 390-1, 396, 432, 511, 530, 613, 653, 777, 850, 942, 1028, 1252, 1305, 1385, 1505, 1564, 1643, 1645, 1822, 1848, 1850, 1856, 1939; receives *khil'at* from Vazir, 617; appointed Vazir's minister, 666; sends presents to Gov.-Gen., 1254; to assist Capt. Plowden, 2048
Hastings, Warren, vii, xi, xii, xiv, xvii, xix, xx. (All the letters in this volume were either issued by or addressed to him, except where otherwise expressed.)
Hastings, Mrs. 1356, 1362
Hati, *pargana* of, 1256
Ḥavāladār (P. subordinate officer in the army or police force), 655
Ḥavelī (P. house, dwelling, habitation, mansion), 1241
Halishahr, *pargana* in Nadia District, Bengal, 791, 1999
Havil Rām, 1609
Hay, P., 1538
Ḥayāt Khān, 1411
Hazari Sheo Singh, 1299
Heath, Mr——, 1605
Henchman. T., 794, 1499
Hidāya (A. a book on Muhammadan theology), 796
Hidāyat Muḥiu'd-Dīn Khān, 875
Hiffernan, Capt. R., 1471
Hijili, in Midnapore District, Bengal, 389, 1455
—— *Faujdār* of, *see* Ghulām Nabī
Ḥikmat Ḥusain Khān, 1129
Himmat Bahadur, Raja, 1330, 1449
Himmat Khān, 1411
Hinde,——, 875
Hindu College, in Nadia, 726
Hindu Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand, 32, 295, 346, 361, 1176, 1613
Hingan Lal, 22
Hiralal, *Dīwān*, 1162
Hirdai Rām, *Dīwān*, 979, 1007, 1041, 1053, 1165, 1234, 1247, 1277-8, 1729, 2070
Hissar, District in the Punjab, 376, 1568
Hog, island in Bombay Harbour, 665
Holi (H. Hindu festival)
Holland, John, Resident at Hyderabad, xvi, 1607, 1658, 1681, 1685, 1716, 1727, 1732, 1746-7, 1756, 1801, 1852, 1880, 1910, 1930, 1951, 1953, 1966, 1992, 2040, 2060
Holmes,——, 1376
Honavar, 1609
Hooghly, 107, 168, 174, 505, 529, 532, 645, 808, 985, 1147, 1149, 1175, 1318, 1467, 1519, 1543, 1549, 1845, 1873; Criminal Court of, 1152; fort and *kotwāl'ī* of, 1138
——— *Faujdārs* of, *see* Khān Jahān Khān and Mahdī Niṣār Khān
——— *Qāzī* of, *see* Muḥammad Lala
Hornby, W., Governor of Bombay, 79, 638, 738, 1080, 1222, 1412, 1422, 1461, 1486, 1493, 1513, 1589-90, 1596, 1598, 1623-4, 1714-15, 1727, 1979, 1993-5; conduct of, 1226; supports Raghunath's cause, 949, 1681
Hosea, W., Chief of Murshidabad, 1890, 1925, 1935
Hoshangabad, District in Central Provinces, xiii, xv, 1161, 1294-6, 1298, 1325-8, 1350, 1378, 1382-3, 1397, 1404, 1461, 1596, 1598, 1623-4, 1653, 1706, 1875, 1950, 1956, 1979, 2006
Hukum Singh, Rāy, 1583
Hulasi Rām, 854
Hulkar, *see* Takoji Rāo Hulkar
Hundī (H. bills of exchange)
Ḥusain 'Alī, his daughter, 332
Ḥusain 'Alī Khān, 1930
Ḥusainī, Maulavī, 1066
Ḥusain Qulī Khān, Mirzā, 1932
Huzuri Mal, Raja, 840, 1781-2, 1837, 1840
Huzūrnawis (P. one who registers all royal grants or orders, a private secretary), 289
Hyderabad, 920, 986, 1311, 1377-8, 1380, 1397, 1443-4, 1655, 1747, 1815, 1850, 1992
——— Rulers of, *see* Niẓāmu'l-Mulk (1720-48,; Niẓām 'Alī Khān (1761-1803)
Ibrāhim 'Alī Beg Dhonsa, *Bakhshī* of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, 428, 694, 890, 920, 924, 1033, 1997, 2007, 2072; moves to oppose Ḥaidar, 905, 920; his forces, 1548
Ibrāhim Khān, Saiyid, 539, 625, 760
Iftā (A. post of a law-officer), 41
Iftikhāru'd-Daulah, *see* Mirzā 'Alī Khān, Nawab
Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah, Nawab, brother of Ja'far 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Bengal, 53, 165, 221, 243, 305, 322, 356, 491, 551, 565, 647, 865, 1310, 1374, 1775, 1874; his stipend, 110, 646, 877, 957; seeks assistance against hill people, 690; dies, 1812

Iḳtisāb (A. office of the superintendent of police), 41
Ikrām 'Alī Khān, son of Niyāz Beg Khān, 1709
Ikrāmu'd-Daulah, *see* Saiyid Muḥammad Khān
Ilāhdād Khān, 655
Iltimās 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Etawah, 1490
'Imādu'd-Daulah (A. pillar of the Empire), title of Warren Hastings and Mudhoji Bhonsla q. v.
Imām Bakhsh, an officer of the Vazir, his character, 553; dismissed, 613; his mischief, 942
Imām Bakhsh Khān, 1743
Imām Bakhsh, Mīr, 655
Imām Bakhsh, Mirzā, 254
Imāmbāra (H. a building in which services are held in commemoration of the death of 'Alī and his sons Ḥasan and Ḥusain)
Impey, Sir E., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, xix, 419, 788, 947, 1203, 1236
Imtiyāzī (P. Mahratta officer of rank)
'Ināyat 'Alī, 498
Indore, in Central India, 1639, 1979, 1997
Ingerlee, *see* Hijili
Intiz mul-Mulk Tuhawwur Jang (A.-P. the administration of the Empire, brave in war), a title awarded to Raja Kalyan Singh by King Shah 'Ālam
Iqbālu'd-Daulah, son of Mukhtāru'd-Daulah, 1580
Iqtidāru'd-Daulah, Nawab, 1330, 1341
Islamabad, old name of Chittagong, 331
Ismailganj, 1129
I'tibar 'Alī Khān, 112, 1772; allegations against, 967, 1133, 1185
Ftiqādu'd-Daulah (A. the trust of the Empire), *see* Laṭafat 'Alī Khān, Nawab
'Iwaz Khān, *Nāib* of Aurangabad, 1744
Jadu Rāy, Lala, 968, 1017, 1161, 1249, 1296, 1299, 1596, 1875
Ja'far 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Bengal (1757-60; 1763-4), 29, 258, 402, 775, 817, 891, 910, 1095, 1241, 1319, 1374, 1659, 1871
Jagannath, *Dīwān*, 659
Jagannath, *Peshkār*, 1932
Jagannath (S. *Jagat*, universe; *Nath*, lord; Lord of the universe), temple of, at Puri, 10, 604, 1247, 1386, 1950, 1959; *Faujdār* of, 680; Raja of, 1224
Jagannath Rāy, *Chaukīdār* of Kidderpore, 1495
Jagat Seth, *see* Khush-Ḥāl Chand
Jagdeo Singh, 1336
Jagdish Rām, Pandit, 925
Jāgīr (P. hereditary assignment of land and of its rent as annuity)
Jāgīrdār (P. holder of hereditary assignment of land and of its rent as annuity)
Jagjiwan Das, *vakīl* of Ibrāhīm 'Alī Beg Dhonsa, 1756
Jahangirnagar, *see* Dacca
Jaichand, Maharaja, 1894
Jainagar, *see* Jaipur
Jai Narayan, *Qānūngo*, 404
Jai Narayan Ghose, 1819
Jaipur, State in Rajputana, 197, 1109, 1373, 1449, 1578, 1836, 1840, 1843, 1883, 1895, 1944, 2043
——— Rajas of, *see* Prithi Singh; Pratap Singh
Jaipur, *pargana* in Manbhum 1894
Jairām, *vakīl* of Ahalya Bāi, 1876, 1961
Jais, town in Rae Bareli District, 1129
Jalangi, river in Nadia District, 1542
Jalarpet, village in Salem District, Madras, 1952
Jaleswar, village in Balasore District, Bengal, 1365, 1977
Jalud, 1954
Jam'a (A. collection; total of a territorial assessment), 1731
Jam'adār (P. chief or leader of any number of persons; a subaltern officer; an officer of police, customs or excise)
Jambusar, *t'alūq* in Broach District, Bombay, 696, 1376, 1461, 1493, 1751, 1804, 1954
——— *Qil' dār* of, reported dead, 1751
Jamgaon, 1510, 1514, 1568, 1751
Jammu, Province in Kashmir State, 1834, 1836, 1862-3, 2043
——— Raja of, *see* Ranjit Deo
Janco Rāy, 1507
Jangipur, town in Murshidabad, 1661, 1917, 1925
Janjira, State in the Konkan, Bombay, 1289
Jasārat Khān, *Nāib Nāzim* of Dacca, 126, 160, 331-2, 452, 482, 810, 988, 1078, 1096; his son to succeed him, 922; retires from office, 958
Jasārat Jang, *see* Khān Jahān Khān
Jasodanand, 1977
Jats, the, 197, 306, 366, 370, 376
Jaunpur, 834, 854
Jawād 'Alī, Mīr, 12
Jawād 'Alī Khān, 1932
Jawāhir 'Alī Khān, 3. 6, 1402, 1631
Jawāhir Singh, 339
Jawān Bakht, Mirzā, 1373
Jawānmard 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Dacca, 1797
Jedda, 805
Jeṭh (H. the 2nd Hindu month corresponding to May-June)
Jhansi, xiii, 1444, 1449, 1515, 1550, 1589, 1595, 1918, 2002
Jīgha (P. ornament of jewels worn in the turban)
Jivaji, *vakīl* of Kishan Rāo Mulhar, 1377-8
Jiwan Ghose, 1363, 1365
Jiwanpuri, 1875
Jodhpur, State in Rajputana, 1572, 1806, 1833-4, 1861, 1863, 1944, 2043
——— Maharaja of, *see* Bijai Singh
Johnson, ——, 986

Johnson, Capt. P., appointed Quarter-Master in Oudh, 484
Johnston, ——, 169
Joseph and Theresa (ship), 586, 1549
Judarām, Rāy, *peshkār*, 1745; his wife, 1799
Jugal Charan Das, 1363, 1365
Jugal Kishore, 1228
Jugdea, French factory at, 81, 155
Julūs (A. to sit; accession to the throne; beginning of a reign)
Jumna, river of Northern India, xiii, 287, 376, 708, 946, 991, 1080, 1121, 1249, 1314, 13 6-17, 141?, 1461, 1568, 1598, 1776, 1780
Jungleterry, 29, 1928
Kabul, 924, 1843
Kachahrī (H. court-house)
Kachuakhar, 1948
Kāfirī (P. an African Caffre; a negro)
Kalahasti, town in North Arcot District, Madras, 1484
——— Raja of, *see* Kumar Venkat Nair
Kaland Mudlay, 694
Kalb 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Azimabad, 246, 451
Kali Parshad, *Dīwān*, 1097
Kali Rāy, *Zamīndār* of Muhammad Aminpur, 1934
Kalkapur, Dutch factory at, 1170
Kallikota, State in Ganjam District, Madras, 1608-9; Raja of, 1442
Kalpi, in Jalaun District, U. P., xiii, 572, 815, 818, 828, 896, 897-9, 909, 919, 946, 1029, 1037, 1080-1, 1119, 1121, 1169, 1176, 1226, 1316, 1412, 1598, 1948, 2002
Kalyan, in Thana District, Bombay, 1052, 1955, 1996
Kalyan Singh, Raja, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Bihar, 524, 542, 892, 1241-2, 1882, 1921; his presents to Gov.-Gen., 229, 869; to control *Faujdārī* and *Kotwālī*, 878; his *jāgīr* 1240, 1638, 1735; asks for a loan, 1246; desires to see Gov.-Gen., 1300; complains against *Zamīndār* of Tirhut, 1871
Kalyan Singh, Raja of Rampur, 1778, 1806
Kamāl Muhammad, *Jam'adār*, 680
Kamālu'd-Dīn Ḥusain, Mīr, appointed *Faujdār* of 24-Parganas, 749; dismissed, 1439
Kaman Singh, Raja, 921; to help Col. Leslie, 855; to deliver up Gosain, 1029; Mr Motte introduced to, 1034; his treaty with Col. Leslie, 1114-15, 1317; asks for military aid, 1121
Kam Kiran, Thakur, 1763
Kampur, 1954
Kanai Das, 213
Kanaksabha Pala, 694
Kanaud, *taḥṣīl* in Patiala State, 1843
Kanauj, *taḥṣīl* in Farrukhabad District, 1706
Kanika, river in Orissa, 311, 456
Kanta Babu, *see* Kishan Kanta
Kanurām, *see* Rām Kanhu
Karam 'Alī, Shaikh, *Nāib* of *Qāẓī* Amānullah, 655
Karamnasa, river of Northern India, 709, 1752
Karangarh, hill in Bhagalpur District, 1363
Karbala, a place in Iraq, where Ḥusain, the younger son of 'Alī, was killed and buried, 797, 844, 1129, 1199, 1453, 1473
Karlela, a village, 1515
Karikal, French settlement on Coromandel Coast, 669, 694
Karīm Bakhsh, Ḥājī, 2011
Karīm Qulī Khān, 241
Karjihat, 238
Karkamb, town in Sholapur District, Bombay, 694
Kārkun (P. a clerk; a writer; an agent or manager in financial and revenue collections)
Karwan, village in Baroda, 1954
Kashi, *see* Benares
Kashi Pandit, 1952
Kashi Rāo, 1140, 1247, 1277-8, 1288, 1366
Kashmir, 924
Kashmiri Mal, Lala, 373, 649, 1464, 1511, 1980
Kasijora, in Midnapore, 1533
——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Sundar Narayan, Raja
Kasipur, 1427
Katjuri, river in Cuttack, 1977
Kaṭṭha (S. a measure of land, the twentieth part of a *bīgha* of 1600 sq. yds.), 1227
Katwa, town in Burdwan District, Bengal, 202
Kaveripatnam, village in Salem District, Madras, 1420, 1952
Keating, Thomas, 119
Keating, Col. ——, 1461
Keir, Archibald, 393, 406
Ken, river of Bundelkhand, 1162
Kewal Rām, *vakīl* of Ikrāmu'd-Daulah, 1093, 1096, 1264-5
Khaibar, historic pass leading from Peshawar into Afghanistan, 924
Khairāt 'Alī, Mīr, 655
Khairātī Khān, son of Ghāẓīu'd-Dīn Khān, 1655
Khairu'd-Dīn Khān, his character, 274; takes service under Raghunath, 1200
Khālisa (A. office in which the revenue work of the Muhammadan and early British Governments was done), 370
Khamīrī (B. land of which the revenue is paid in kind or of which the produce is divided in determinate shares between the cultivators and the revenue payer or *Zamīndār*)
Khande Rāo, 1415
Khande Rāo, Appa Ṣāḥib, Chief of Alamgirpur, 1244
Khandesh, District in Bombay, 1311, 1502, 1639

Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly, 127, 452, 479, 505, 529, 532, 546, 582, 645, 716, 722, 724, 808-9, 868, 985, 1134, 1138, 1144, 1147, 1152, 1155, 1173, 1467-8, 1519, 1529, 1535, 1543-4, 1559, 1565, 1567, 1570, 1694, 1738, 1753, 1811, 1845, 1873, 1878, 1889, 1933-4, 1937-8, 1975-6, 1999, 2011; confines Danish *vakīl*, 526; to carry out orders of Council, 1321; charge of remissness in revenue collection, 1364; to release Danish *vakīl*, 1918
Khān Khānān, Nawab, *see* Sālār Jang
Khanuji Bhonsla, 2031
Khānsāmān (P. master of the stores; a house steward)
Khān Zamān Khān, *see* Munīru'd-Daulah II
Kharakpur, village in Midnapore District, Benga), 4
Kharak Singh, *Jam'adār*, 1550
Kharīf (A. harvest reaped in late autumn), 280
Kharīṭa (A. a receptacle, a small silk bag in which letters for great men are enclosed)
Khayālī Rām, Raja, 677, 1242, 1526
Khil'at (A. dress of honour presented by a superior to an inferior as a mark of distinction)
Khudā Dād Khān, 1932
Khudā Nawāz Khān, 1743
Khulna, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, 137
Khush-Hāl Chand, 1648
Khush-Ḥāl Chand, Jagat Seth, 71, 116, 230, 232, 262, 316, 804, 870, 944, 1031, 1110, 1347, 1359, 1392, 1454, 1851, 2055-6
Khushhalgarh, 1568
Khush-Ḥālī Rām, *Dīwān* of Mirzā Najaf Khān, 1568
Khush-Ḥālī Rām, Raja, 1827
Khush-Ḥālī Rām Bhusna, Raja, 1575
Khwāja Basant, General in Vazir's army, beheaded, X
Khwāja Jān, 2011
Khwājasarā (P. eunuch, in the service of a king or prince, who has free ingress to all parts of the palace or one who has charge of the seraglio), 441
Khwāje Khān, 1845
Kidderpore, in Calcutta, 1495
Killican, D., 1634, 1901
King, *see* Shah 'Alam
Kirat Chand, Maharaja, 945
Kirat Chand, Rāy, 1745
Kirpai, French factory at, 81, 174
Kirpa Rām, 791
Kishan Chand, 1763
Kishan Chand, of Murshidabad, 1120, 1932
Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia, 313, 317, 477, 726, 843, 1793, 1868, 1894; Mr Croftes introduced to, 326; to arrest a dacoit, 791; dies, 2001, 2017
Kishan Chand Misar, 843
Kishanchandar Sandi, Raja of Kujang, 27, 311, 315, 414, 456, 728, 762, 768, 786, 905, 911, 924, 931
Kishan Das, shroff of Malda, robbed, 1693
Kishangarh, State in Rajputana, 1578
Kishanji Pandit, *vakīl* of Raghunath, 1449
Kishan Kanta, *Dīwān*, 854, 1120, 1185, 1600, 1814
Kishan Lal Ballal, 631
Kishan Manik, Raja, 503
Kishanpur, village in Malda District, 1437
Kishanpuri, 253
Kishan Rām Nakar, Lala, *vakīl* of Maharaja Pratap Singh, 1109, 1562, 1572, 1574-5, 1578, 1722, 1834, 1836, 1863
Kishan Rāo (Rāy), *see* Kishan Rām Nakar, Lala
Kishan Rāo (Rām) Ballal, Nawab of Arcot's agent at Poona, 953, 1033, 1444, 1484, 1594, 1706, 1758
Kishan Rāo Mulhar, 1378
Kishan Rāy, 1495
Kishan Singh, killed, 1568
Kistna, river of Southern India, 716, 1330, 1342, 1607, 1815, 1857 1952, 2026
Kistnagiri, in South Arcot, 1952
Kocha Khān, 1743
Kona, a village, 16
Kondapalli, town in Kistna District, Madras, 955
Konkan, tract below Western Ghats south of the Damanganga river, xiv, 694, 701, 1326, 1329-30, 1412, 1487, 1514, 1706, 1979, 1995, 2007, 2072
Konraji, *vakīl* of Fath Singh Gaikwar, 1766
Kopargaon, *ta'lluq* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, 1995
Kora, in Fatehpur District, U. P., 55, 143, 188, 299, 675, 730, 860, 1129, 1162, 1373, 1490, 1806, 1948
Korial, *see* Mangalore
Korwai, in Central India, 1249
Kotah, State in Rajputana, 1824
Koti, fort of, 1378
Kot Krishna, a Brahmin, 955
Kotwīl (P. police officer; superintendent of markets)
Kotwīlī (P the status and the office of a *kotwāl*; the chief police station in a town)
Kripa Misar, 1495
Krishnagiri, *ta'lluq* in Salem District, Madras, 1418
Krishnaji Naik, 1012
Kubazpur, *pargana* in *sarkar* Sulaimanabad, 1542
Kujang, 311, 382, 456, 495, 668, 706, 785
Kujang, Raja of, *see* Kishanchandar Sandī
Kumar Bajim Nair, Raja of Venkatagiri, 1484, 1607
Kumar Venkat Nair, Raja of Kalahasti, 1484
Kumayun, Raja of, 446
Kumedān (corruption of 'commandant')
Kunda, a village, 1121

Kundala, a village, 1515
Kunwar Sen, *vakīl* of Maharaja Sūrat Singh, 279-80
Kurandvad, State in Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay, 1314
Kurniya, 495
Kurnool, District in Madras, 954, 1414-15, 1417, 1484, 1548, 1607, 1857, 1952
——— *ta'lluqdār* of, *see* Ranmast Khān
Kurroundey, *see* Kurandvad
Lachhman (a Hindu deity), 1407
Lachhman Rāo Gobind, 1657, 1665, 1726
Lachhmi (a Hindu deity), 834
Lahar, 1907
Lahore, 924
Lakhi Kanta, *vakīl* of the Raja of Birbhum, 540, 983
Lakhi Narayan, 1819
Lakhi Priya, Rani, 1231
Laldang, 278, 318, 403
Lalji, banker, 384
Lally, ——, a French officer, 1607, 1930
Lal Mal Sahu, 2061
Lal Muḥammad, *Qāẓī*, 2011
Lane, T., Chief of Patna, 202, 239, 257, 329, 866, 1125, 1164, 1647, 1745, 1799
Lashkarpur, French factory at, 81
Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān, Nawab, 1039, 1122, 1336, 1373, 1509, 1584, 1669, 1843-4, 1865, 2003, 2008
Law, E., 69, 496, 1198, 1392
Leake, H., 1424
Lear, G., 518
Lekhrām, Lala, 1834, 1836
Leslie, Col. M., xiv, xv, 1083-4, 1087-8, 1099, 1102, 1121, 1135, 1192, 1227, 1243, 1249, 1280, 1294-7, 1461, 1877; commands Vazir's brigade, xi, 609, 616, 660-1; commands Bengal detachment, xii, 818, 828, 852, 855, 857, 860, 899, 909, 913, 919, 921, 925-6, 939, 941, 968-9, 974, 991, 1003, 1005, 1017, 1027, 1029; opposed at Kalpi, 946, 1080-1; reaches Chhatarpur, 1032; warns Balaji Gobind against double-dealings, 1037; reaches Bundelkhand, 1201; his treaty with Guman Singh, 1113, 1115, 1151, 1314, 1316, Anrodh Singh, 1162-3, Kaman Singh, 1317; removed from command of Bengal detachment, xiii, 1157, 1161, 1174
Lewis, ——, 972*n*, 1201, 1311
Lindsay, R., 1586
Lindsay, Sir John, 875
Lochan Chaudhri, 252
Lohogarh, 920
Lokanpur, in Orissa, 2070
Lonauli, 953
London, 1977
Lucknow, x, 24, *passim*
Luṭfullah, 1932
Luṭfullah Beg, Mirzā, 1442
Luṭfullah Khān, Shaikh, 875
Mc Dowell, ——, 945
Mc Gowan, Capt. J., 1661, 1917, 1925
Machhlīdār (H. bearing the figure of fish)
Mackenzie, ——, 676
Macpherson, Capt. A., 1412
Madad-kharch (P. aid for subsistence)
Madagascar, 1012
Madanapalle, 1442, 1952
Madan Mohan, 372
Madan Thakur, 655
Madāru'd-Daulah, 240
Madāru'l-Mulk, 274
Madec, J., 203, 306, 366, 1040, 1266-70, 1378
Madho Gokarna, 1376
Madhoji Hari *Sūbadār* of Cuttack, 382, 556, 562, 570, 668, 680, 731, 768, 786, 901, 905, 931; recalled, 911, 924
Madho Parshad, *gumāshta* of Khush-āl Chand, 1392
Madho Rām, *Bakhshī* of Rana Chhatar Singh, 1780
Madho Rāo Sadasheo, 631, 696, 698, 1221, 1311, 1360
Madho Rāo Sindhia, *see* Mahadaji Sindhia
Madho Singh, Raja, *Zamīndār* of Tirhut, 1469, 1836, 1871
Madhu Rāo Ballal, Peshwa (1761-72), 359
Madhu Rāo Gopal, 198
Madhu Rāo Narayan, Peshwa (1774-95), xii, xiii, xvi, 2, 17, 95, 121, 148, 164, 236, 277, 307, 386, 428, 447, 541, 696-7, 701, 734, 762, 847, 946, 953, 956, 971-2, 984, 992, 995, 998, 1003, 1018, 1033, 1049, 1190, 1192, 1206, 1221-2, 1226-7, 1245, 1289, 1294-5, 1298, 1311, 1317, 1327, 1329, 1348, 1376, 1379, 1403-4, 1412, 1422, 1432, 1444, 1449, 1461, 1486, 1493, 1503, 1509, 1514-15, 1548, 1568, 1589-90, 1592, 1595-7, 1602, 1624, 1639, 1652, 1665, 1681, 1706, 1714, 1725, 1757, 1857, 1875, 1903, 1906, 1908, 1919, 1924, 1930, 1952, 1955-7, 1979, 1993-7, 2005-7, 2072; his agreement with Vazir, 288; at Purandhar, 704; opposes Ḥaidar, 905, 924; dismisses St Lubin, 991; Bengal detachment's march through his territories, 1010, 1237, 1249; complains against Bombay Government, 1079-80; at Poona, 1176; Convention of Wargaon concluded with, 1448, 1494; Bengal Government's peace overtures to, 1620, 1623, 1655, 2022-6, 2034, 2036
Madras, 79, *passim*
——— Government of, vii, *passim*; reduce Tanjore, viii; provoke hostility of Niẓām and Ḥaidar, xiv; obtain cession of Guntur, xvi; and Niẓām, 1714, 1716, 1727, 1732, 1747, 2041, 2060; to restore Guntur to Basālat Jang, 2040
Madukush Mudlay, 694
Madura, 1416
Mahābat 'Alī Khān, 632
Mahābat Jang (P. awe in war), title of 'Alī Vardī Khān and Ja'far 'Alī Khān, Nawabs of Bengal q. v.

Mahābat Rāo, 1444
Mahadaji Sindhia, xii, xiv, xvii, 79, 423, 694, 696, 920, 925, 953, 956, 959, 971, 984, 989, 1166, 1169, 1176, 1222, 1244, 1249, 1294, 1330, 1341-2, 1373, 1449, 1482, 1486-7, 1503, 1509-10, 1514, 1594, 1602, 1624, 1639, 1655, 1706, 1714-15, 1724, 1751, 1806, 1836, 1947-9, 1952, 1956, 1979; Raghunath and, xiii, 1378, 1444, 1494, 1512, 1548, 1550-1, 1596; requests recall of Bengal detachment, 1166, 1168; takes field at Talegaon, 1311, 1376-7, 1381, 1403, 1461, 1515; informs Bengal Government of Convention of Wargaon, 1448; imprisons Sakharām Pandit, 1477; attacks Gwalior, 1614; fighting with Col. Goddard in Gujarat, 1858, 1875, 1902-3, 1906, 1908, 1919, 1924, 1954-5; at Ujjain, 1946, 1997; at Jamgaon, 1568; to mediate between English and Peshwa, 2007, 2022, 2072
Maḥāl (A. places, districts or sources of revenue), 1739
Mahanadi, river, 311, 456
Mahant (H. head of religious establishment)
Maharaj Misar, *vakīl* of Raja Chait Singh, 180, 259, 293, 353, 361, 854
Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān, 30, 211, 218, 272, 454, 793, 851
Mahdaji Hari, *see* Madhoji Hari
Mahdī Nisār Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly, 124, 141, 168, 173-4, 181, 371, 1028, 1138
Mahé, 669, 955, 1271, 1414-15, 1418-19, 1442, 1484, 1721, 1758, 1815, 1857, 1952, 1954; French factory at, 1416, captured by English, xviii, 1445-6, 1607
Mahindra Deo Rāy, 1231
Mahmudganj, French factory at, 81, 174
Maḥmūd Qādrī, Shah, 2049-50, 2052, 2054
Mahmudshahi, *pargana*, 422, 552
Mahrattas, the, xi, 18, *passim*; Rana of Gohad and, 83; treaty with, 665; receive French envoy, 896; defeat English at Talegaon, 1376, 1378, 1387, 1398, 1416; alliance with Nizām, 1397, Haidar, 1994; their military strength, 1623
Mahta Thakur Das, 1331, 1510, 1639
Majdu'd-Daulah, Nawab, *see* 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān
Majendie, A., 1446
Majlis Rām, Rāy, 1629
Majlis Rāy, *vakīl* of Raja Kalyan Singh, 869, 1882
Majnūn Shah, 238
Makant Rāo, 1875
Makhdūm Nāik, 1415, 1419
Malabar Coast, 18, 1416, 1815
Malavalli, Raja of, 1419, 1442
Malda, 634, 637, 794, 1110, 1499, 1693, 1877
——— French factory at, 81, 174
Maldive, 716
Mālguzārī (P. land revenue; land paying revenue to government), 1731
Mallack, Capt. N., 1038
Malood, coast of, 680
Malwa, xiv, 815, 818, 896, 1614, 1806
Mālz min (P. bondsman for discharge of debt or payment of rent), 1734
Mālz minī (P. written security for due payment of debt or revenue)
Manaji Bhangra, 875, 890
Manavi, 1766
Mandla, xv, 1087, 1382-3, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1908, 1948, 1950, 1979, 1997, 2007
Mangalore, xix, 1289, 1418-19, 1442, 1815, 1952
Mangaon, 920
Manik Chand, Lala, 830, 886
Manik Chand, *Bakhshī* of Mons. Madec, 1040, 1276-72, 1275-6
Manikpatna, 1224
Manju Chaudhri, 1977
Manna Farnavis, *Dīwān*, 1950
Mannaji Bapu, youngest son of Mudhoji Bhonsla, 1950
Mannu, dacoit, 1424
Mannulal, *gumāshta*, 1130
Manoli, town in Bombay, 1952
Mansarām, 1407
Man Singh, Raja, 54, 1806
Manṣūr, Sultan, 149
Manyar Singh, 1407, 1507
Manyar Prosunna Pandit, 1815
Manzifpur, *pargana*, 1868
Maqṣūd, Khwāja, 1633
Marava, 261
Marriott, R., Resident at Balasore, 314, 680, 928, 1012
Marsack, Major C., 771-2
Martin, W. B., Resident at the Court of Murshidabad, 67, 78, 233, 341, 349, 528, 545, 709, 752, 775, 841, 867, 908, 957, 1120, 1675
Martine, Capt. C. C., Superintendent of Vazir's arsenal, 211
Māshā Allah, 231
Māshā Allah, *Ḥakīm*, 683-4
Masnad (A. seat of State or throne), x
Mauritius, 598, 603, 627, 670, 716, 955, 1415, 1443, 1607-8, 1758
Mayarām, 1407
Mayurbhanj, 1233, 1397-8, 1479
Mazhar 'Alī, Mīr, 1614-15, 1649, 1689, 1762-3, 1804-5; arrives at Gohad, 1768, 1777-80
Mecca, xx, 464, 805-6, 1332, 1443, 1598
Megh Shyam Pandit, 2073
Meharpur, 1542
Meha Singh, 1932
Melur, 1607
Mewaji Baba, 1706
Mewar, 1805
Mhow, 1311, 1877
Miān Jān Chelā, 709
Middleton, Nathaniel, Resident at the Court of Oudh (1774; 1777-84), 423-4, 511-12, 530, 568, 608-9, 617, 640, 642, 656, 661, 667, 691, 712, 730, 756, 787, 790, 793, 797, 812, 828, 834, 844, 858, 860, 881, 906,

935, 942, 948, 960, 964, 1057, 1104, 1109, 1116-17, 1122, 1127, 1172, 1198-9, 1240, 1248, 1252, 1315, 1369, 1371-3, 1385, 1393, 1406, 1489, 1490-1, 1505, 1508, 1517-18, 1531, 1534, 1557-8, 1619, 1629-30, 1634, 1636, 1643-5, 1654, 1682, 1690, 1700, 1791, 1843, 1849, 1856, 1860; his reinstatement, vii, 430, 476, 507; to enquire into Faizullah Khān's conduct, 450; arrives at Lucknow, 497; to take charge of Sa'ādat's *jāgīr*, 933-4; guarantees agreement between Vazir and his mother, 1129, between Vazir and Major Hannay, 1642; his visit to Calcutta, 1504; returns to Lucknow, 1520
Middleton, S., 1495
Midnapore, 40, 74, 174, 258, 1233, 1365, 1397-8, 1982
Mihrbān Khān, 31
Mills, J., 1932
Mīnā Beg, Mirzā, 1935-6
Mint, Calcutta, regulations of, 557, 580
Mint, Murshidabad, abolished, xix
Mir Aḥmad, 1124, 1187, 1236
Miraj, fort of, 1487, 2026
Mīran, *see* Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān
Miranji, 1407
Mīr Bakhsh 'Alī, *Faujdār* of Barisal, 1711
Mīr Dā'ūd, *see* Sulṭān Dā'ūd, Mirzā
Mīr Ja'far, *see* Ja'far 'Alī Khān
Mīr Qāsim, *see* Qāsim 'Alī Khān
Mīr Ṣāḥib, *see* Muḥammad Riẓā Khān
Mīr Ṣaidū, *see* Murtaẓā Khān, Mīr
Mirzā 'Abdu'l, 2010
Mirzā 'Alī Khān, Nawab, 1345, 1453, 1518
Mirzā Aẓhar, 1843
Mirzā Isḥāq Khān, 962
Mirzā Janglī, 1942
Mirzā Mahdī, 479
Mirzapur, 1877
Mohan Lal, Rāy, 655, 1469
Mohanpur, French factory at, 81, 174
Momin Beg, 1932
Monghyr, 756, 823, 933, 1149, 1495
Monson, Col. G., Member of Supreme Council, vii
Montoent, ——, 1012
Moore, Capt., ——, 699
Moore, James, 1307
Moraba (Farnavis, Pandit or Rāo), *see* Baji Rāo Moraba Farnavis
Moradabad, 403
Mordaunt, Capt. J., Commander of Vazir's bodyguard, 736, 2016, 2048
Morgan, Col. J., 1523, 1947, 2073
Morse, R., 875
Moru Pandit, *see* Baji Rāo Moraba Farnavis
Mostyn, Thomas, 631, 694, 696, 701, 953, 972, 982*n*, 1010, 1033, 1201, 1206, 1222, 1311, 1376
Moti Chand, Rāy, 1781-2, 1837, 1840
Motineaux, Major, ——, 1266-70
Motijhil, 207, 859
Motirām, 1720
Motte, T., 1034
Motupalli, port of, 1980
Mu'ālij Khan, 1129
Mu'azzaz Khān, Saiyid, 1581
Mubāraku'd-Daulah, *Nawab-Nāẓim* of Bengal, vii, 5, 8, 22, 68, 76, 81, 93, 131, 174, 181, 209, 215, 285, 289, 324, 367, 392, 425, 429, 452, 463, 492, 534, 547, 586-7, 592, 607, 621, 626, 635, 644, 659, 674, 725, 750, 764, 778, 788, 829, 838, 841, 878-9, 882, 908, 923, 963, 988, 1058, 1063, 1068-9, 1071, 1073-5, 1093, 1096, 1098, 1131, 1133, 1153, 1170, 1185, 1187-8, 1218, 1292, 1319, 1337, 1474, 1522, 1529, 1549, 1559, 1567, 1586, 1680, 1687, 1692-3, 1695, 1711-13, 1717-18, 1733, 1738, 1753, 1793, 1814, 1935-6, 2001, 2017-18, 2020, 2050, 2057; assumes control of *Niẓāmat*, viii, 831, 833; birth of a son to, 354; to abolish Murshidabad Mint, 519; proposes Munni Begam to control *Niẓāmat*, 633; proposes removal of Mḥd Riẓā Khān, 902, 915; deprived of authority, 966-7, 1132; sends ostrich for Hastings, 1076; and re-instatement of Mḥd Riẓā Khān, 1675-7, 1683, 1736, 1754-5, 1765, 1770, 1859; requests stipend for survivors of Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah, 1812; to prohibit importation of foreign salt, 2053
Mubārizu'l-Mulk (A. hero of the Empire), title of Ibrāhīm 'Alī Beg Dhonsa q. v.
Mudhoji Bhonsla, Raja of Berar, xiii, 54, 79, 97-8, 178, 303, 311, 325, 428, 456, 495, 549, 658, 668, 680, 728-9, 762-3, 767-8, 770, 785-6, 857, 924-6, 929, 930-1, 968-9, 986, 992, 1003-6, 1013-15, 1022, 1024, 1032, 1035, 1042-3, 1052, 1055, 1062, 1064, 1087-9, 1135, 1137, 1140-1, 1157, 1161, 1167, 1174, 1177, 1192, 1214, 1224, 1233, 1245, 1286, 1288, 1294-9, 1327, 1330, 1350, 1353, 1376, 1386, 1388, 1398, 1434, 1477, 1479, 1487-8, 1524, 1527, 1551, 1596, 1639, 1686, 1701, 1715, 1724, 1760-1, 1802, 1806, 1857*n*, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1919, 1924, 1946, 1949-50, 1955-6, 1959, 1972, 1977-9, 1982, 1995, 1997, 2005-6, 2032, 2035-6, 2038, 2069, 2071; proposed alliance with, xiv, 1190, 1208-9, 1249, 1281, 1283-4, 1387, 1390-1, 1423; mediates between English and Mahrattas, xvi, 1326, 1329, 1623-4, 1652-3, 1656, 1665, 1714, 1903, 1922, 1957, 1993-4, 2007, 2023-6, 2034, 2065, 2072; Niẓām's confederacy and, xvi; sends army towards Bengal, xvii; *khil'at* for his son, 54; requests arrest of his *vakīls*, 97; defeats Niẓām, 309; demands *chauth* for Bengal, 402; Bengal detachment's march through his country, 815-16, 818, 852, 896-9, 909-10, 913, 917, 919, 954, 991, punishes Raja of Kujang, 905, 911; to grant passports to Campbell and Anderson, 974, 977, 1099, 1100, 1102; Col. Goddard introduced to, 1159; to arrest Mons.

Chevalier, 1111; to confer with Elliot, 1112-13; his conference with Watherston, 1325, 1328, 1382-3; ill, 1397; refuses Nawab of Bhopal's presents, 1875
——— *vakīl* of, *see* Beniram Pandit
Mufaṣṣal (A. country as opposed to town), 76
Muẖāfiẓu'l-Mulk, Mu'izzu'd-Daulah Nuṣrat Jang (A.-P. defender of Empire, exalted of State, victorious in war), title of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān q. v.
Muhammadabad, 538
Muḥammad Akbar Khān, *see* Akbar 'Alī Khān
Muḥammad 'Alī, *Faujdār* of Rangpur, 1498
Muḥammad 'Alī, Ḥaidar's officer, 1419
Muḥammad 'Alī, Mudhoji's officer, 1190
Muḥammad 'Alī, Sultan of Riou, 798, 806, 1232
Muḥammad 'Alī, Mirzā, 2011
Muḥammad 'Alī Beg, 1932
Muḥammad 'Alī Beg, *Faujdār* of Nadia, 213
Muḥammad 'Alī Fāẓil, Mīr, 981
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot (1749-95), viii, 12, 37, 46, 58, 77, 96, 103, 123, 146, 153-4, 156, 161, 167, 175, 216, 261, 284, 307, 410, 421, 442, 488-9, 496, 510, 539, 560, 581, 596, 625, 631, 663, 709, 719, 721, 733, 743, 760, 800, 805-6, 875, 904, 940, 953, 1285, 1311, 1334, 1361, 1375-80, 1401, 1406, 1414-19, 1421, 1441-5, 1450, 1453, 1471-2, 1483-4, 1566, 1607-10, 1616, 1660, 1664, 1667, 1706, 1748, 1756, 1759, 1789, 1815, 1857, 1860, 1888, 1929, 1933, 1941, 1952; requests restoration of Tanjore, 96, 873-4, 1416; complains against Lord Pigot, 153, 274, 407, 1663; sends presents to King, 167; his portrait, 516-17; his will, 630; and Dr Balfour, 782, James Anderson, 783, 951-2; proposes fresh treaty, 894-5; his creditors, 694, 947, 1139; recommends alliance with Mahrattas against Ḥaidar, 1758; Vazir grants Gopamau to, 1807-8, 1818; Carnatic granted to, 1815
Muhammad Aminpur, 722, 1542, 1918, 1934
Muḥammad 'Aẓīm, 493
Muḥammad Bāqar Khān, 1988
Muḥammad Bāqiru'l Ḥusainī, son of Mīr Qāsim, 1273-4
Muḥammad Bashārat, 1743
Muḥammad Elich Khān, 211, 227, 244, 250, 267, 272, 403
Muḥammad Eraj Khān, 880, 888-9, 1125
Muḥammad Ghāzī, 1420
Muḥammad Hamadānī, Āqā, 1932
Muḥammad Ḥayāt Khān, Nawab of Bhopal, 46, 1083-4, 1201, 1875; asked to help Col. Leslie, 865, 1083; seeks military aid, 1323-4; to deliver Hoshangabad to Mudhoji Bhonsla, 1706
Muḥammad Habraz Khān, 261
Muḥammad Ḥusain, Mīr, 814
Muḥammadi Beg Khān, 1687-8
Muḥammad Iftikhār Khān, 1610-11
Muḥammad Isḥāq Khān, 879
Muḥammad Islām Khān, Sharīfu'd-Daulah, 1818
Muḥammad Isrā'īl, 1066, 1071
Muḥammad Isrā'īl, Ḥāji, 1232
Muḥammad Isrā'īl, Sultan of Sulu, commercial intercourse with 799, 807
Muḥammad I'tibārī, 1309
Muḥammad Kalīm, Maulavī, 1066, 1071
Muḥammad Kāzim Khān, 1138
Muḥammad Lala, *Qāẓī*, 1845
Muḥammad Maddu, 1420
Muḥammad Maḥfūẓ Khān, 274
Muḥammad Najīb Khān, 1139
Muḥammadpur, *maḥāl* of, 1446
Muḥammad Qā'im, *Dārogha*, 74
Muḥammad Qaiyūm, 109
Muḥammad Qāsim, Mīr, 801
Muḥammad Qulī Khān, 1407
Muḥammad Rashīd, 381
Muḥammad Riẓā Beg, 453, 749
Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, Nawab, *Nāib-Nāẓim* and *Nāib-Ṣūba* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, vii, 4, 7, 8, 21, 23, 26, 29, 34-5, 40-1, 67, 74-6, 78, 81, 92-3, 99, 102, 107, 109, 117, 124, 128, 131, 133, 137, 152, 155, 170-2, 174, 181, 184, 186, 190, 202 207, 213, 215, 223, 226, 235, 245-6, 251, 254, 256, 269-70, 276, 285, 289-90, 298, 312, 320, 324, 332, 334, 341, 343 4, 350, 371, 378, 381, 383, 392, 402, 425, 429, 451, 453, 463, 470, 508, 520, 522, 532, 536, 552-3, 559, 582, 584, 612, 619, 643, 648, 655, 659, 664, 672, 692, 707, 749, 753, 757-8, 779-80, 817, 878, 985, 1066, 1071, 1075, 1098, 1103, 1319, 1358, 1583, 1634-5, 1713, 1772, 1788, 1797, 1811, 1814, 1817, 1829, 1845, 1868, 1893-4, 1901, 1909, 1928, 1931, 1975-6, 2000, 2010-12, 2021, 2051; reappointed, 607; Mubāraku'd-Daulah requests removal of, 725; removed from office, 833, 902, 966; re-instated for the second time, viii, 1675-8, 1683-4, 1736, 1754-5, 1765, 1770, 1859; his enquiry into working of Supreme Court, xix, 1783, 1810, 1932; to curtail Munnī and Babbū Begams' stipends, 29; requests arrears of his pay, 34; to obtain grant of land to French, 155; complains against *zamīndārs*, 421, 422; not to allow William Bolts to land in Bengal, 586, 591; to suppress dacoity, 632, 634, 794, 1917, 1925; requests loan from Company, 1357
——— *vakīl* of, *see* Saiyid 'Alī, Mīr
Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, Mīr, son of Ja'far 'Alī Khān, 1374, 1659
Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Beg, 124
Muḥammad Shafī Khān, 1874
Muḥammad Shah, 360
Muḥammad Shah, Mughal Emperor (1719-48), 1744, 1856

Muḥammad Shujā' Khān, *see* Munīru'd-Daulah II
Muḥammad Ṣiddīq, *Qāẓī*, 404
Muḥammad Taqī Khān, 980, 1839, 1932
Muḥammad 'Umar Khān, 1371
Muḥammad Wafāyār Khān, 1071
Muḥammad Wāṣiq, 404
Muḥammad Zākir, Maulavī, 1066, 1712
Muḥammad Zamān, 843
Muḥarram (A. first month of the lunar year; commemoration of martyrdom of Ḥusain, grandson of Prophet Muḥammad)
Muḥarram processions, 1704
Muḥāsibd ir (P. accountant; auditor)
Muḥib 'Alī Beg, Mirzā, 2020
Muḥibbullah Khān, 861-2
Muhtadi Khān, Nawab, 1241
Muḥtasib Khān, 1806
Muir, Lieut.-Col. G., 168, 182, 1211, 1371, 1787, 1964-5, 2058
Mukand Pandit, 556
Mukand Rām, 552
Mukarram Khān, Saiyid, 1932
Mukarramu'd-Daulah Ḥashmat Jang (A.-P. the honoured of the State, splendour of war) title of Saiyid Muḥammad Khān q.v.
Mukhtāru'd-Daulah (A. the Chosen of State), title of Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān q.v.
Muktarām, 152
Mulchand Chaudhrī, jeweller, 1932
Mulchand Duni (Dube), *gumāshta* of Arjunji Nathji, 949, 1079, 1705
Mulhar Nāik, 956
Multan, 1843
Munīru'd-Daulah I, Nawab, 239, 257, 303, 441, 444
Munīru'd-Daulah II, Nawab, 48, 90, 101, 140, 150, 241, 249, 257, 297, 303-4, 418, 441, 444, 566, 573-4, 589, 645, 839, 842, 866, 884, 1526, 1622, 1774, 1842, 1853, 1869; convalescent, 48; quarrels over patrimony, 239; goes to Lucknow, 755; to Calcutta, 1344
Munnī Begam, guardian of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, vii, viii, 67, 285, 425, 429, 621, 633 725, 830, 832, 872, 878, 883, 902, 916, 923, 967, 1066, 1188, 1333, 1475, 1484, 1772, 1813; her stipend, viii, 29 886, 1736, 1754, 1816; presents lenses to Warren Hastings, 1077; Ṣadru'l-Ḥaq Khān and, 1133, 1185-6
Munniganj, 1932
Munro, Capt. A., his murder, 1029, 1121 1151, 1162, 1314, 1316-17, 1538
Munro, Gen. H., 873, 876, 941, 1139, 1277, 1285, 1416, 1771
Munshī (A. writer; secretary; interpreter or teacher of Persian and Urdu)
Munshī Allah (P), 184
Murari Rāo, *Fawjdār* of Cuddapah, 1415, 1420, 1484, 1857
Murchison, K., Surgeon, 383
Murghihatta, locality in Calcutta, 716
Murray, A., 1522
Murray, Capt. A., 1932
Murray, R., 1873
Murshidabad, xix, 23, *passim*
————, Council of, 29, 67, 1164, 2057
————, Mint, 519, 664, 718, 1170, 1319; abolished, 519, 547, 1583
Murtaẓā Khān, Mīr, 106, 111, 129, 135, 192-3, 233, 244, 248, 323, 328, 334, 345, 348, 357, 459, 528, 545, 987, 1251, 1719; disputes with his step-mother, 328, 334, 493; his marriage, 419; his allowance, 1374; requests loan, 1741
Murtaẓā Khān, Saiyid, minister of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, 57, 60, 63, 267, 279, 286, 394, 1340, 1451-2, 1580-1; assassinated x, 143
Murtazanagar, Muhammadan name of Guntur *sarkār* q.v.
Muṣṭafā Khān, 1806
Mustafanagar, 1829
Mustajir (A. farmer, renter; one who holds land under a proprietor; also farmer of revenue appointed to make collections on the part of a *zamīndār*)
Mutaṣaddī (A. writer; accountant; clerk in public office), 1764
Mu'tamanu'l-Mulk (A. trustee of the State) title of Mubāraku'd-Daulah q. v.
Muzaffar Jang (P. victorious in war), title of Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān; also of Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad q. v.
Muẓaffar Khān, 1843
Mymensingh, 1228-9
Mysore, 952, 1378, 1484, 1857, 1952
Nadia, in Bengal, 326, 726, 1793-4, 2001
—— *Fawjdār* of, *see* Muḥammad 'Alī Beg
—— Raja of, *see* Kishan Chand
Nādir Jang (P. wonderful in war), *see* Khān Zamān Khān
Nādir Shah, of Persia, 1836
Nagpur, District in Central Provinces, xv, 428, *passim*
Nahar Singh, Raja, Chief of Gujars, 279-80
Nāib (A. assistant; deputy)
Nair (Mal. the name of a ruling caste in Malabar), 1609
Najaf Khān, Mirzā, 36, 123, 134, 146, 175-177, 197, 203-4, 211, 263, 267, 271-3, 280-286, 321, 340, 365, 370, 376, 384, 408-416, 466-7, 521, 567-8, 708, 885, 990-1039-40, 1054, 1176, 1179, 1217, 1330, 1373, 1381, 1449, 1457, 1509, 1568, 1577, 1598, 1806, 1843, 1855, 1870, 1885, 1899, 1971, 2009, 2046, 2049, 2061; and Sa'ādat 'Alī, x; his annuity, 6; to dismiss Samru and Madec, 203; his conquest of Dig, 306; invites Major Hannay against Sikhs, 376; sends presents to Mons. Madec, 1040; leagues with French, 1266-72, 1275-6; appointed Shah 'Ālam's minister, 1706

Najaf Qulī Khān *Nāib* of Mirzā Najaf Khān, 267, 1568; captures Kanaud fort, 1843
Najīb (A. irregular troops), 1806
Najibabad, town in Bijnor District, U. P., 280, 336, 403, 1371
Najib Khān, 274
Najibshahi, *pargana* of, 552
Najību'd-Daulah, 279, 1373
Najmu'd-Daulah, Nawab, son of Ja'far 'Alī Khān, 289
Najmu'd-Daulah, *Naib* of Nizām 'Alī's *mahāls*, 1930
Nana Farnavis, xii, xv, 1, 17, 19, 162, 302, 448, 471, 639, 694, 697, 703-4, 735, 821, 849, 973, 984, 989, 995, 997, 1011, 1027, 1048, 1051, 1080, 1082, 1169, 1222-3, 1237-9, 1240, 1311, 1341-2, 1433, 1444, 1449, 1461-2, 1477, 1481, 1487, 1493, 1503, 1510, 1514, 1545, 1551, 1568, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1596-7, 1623-4, 1639, 1652-3, 1656-7, 1665, 1714-15, 1724, 1726, 1751, 1875, 1906, 1908, 1924, 1955-6, 1979, 1994, 1996, 2007, 2024-5, 2037, 2072; urges Bhonsla to attack Bengal, xvii; asked to respect treaty with English, 739; flees from Poona, 1220; Poona Ministers offended with, 949; refused entrance to Purandhar fort, 953; supports Madhu Rāo Narayan, 971; his intrigue with French against English, 1033; imprisons Moraba, 1176; promised French assistance against English, 1206-7; protests against march of English troops, 1227; collects troops against English, 1330; defeats English at Talegaon, 1376, 1381, 1403-4; seeks military aid from Nizām 'Alī, 1594; negotiates peace with English, 1655; forms alliance with Ḥaidar, 1706; takes Peshwa to Purandhar, 1997
Nanaji Bhangra, 1242
Nancy (ship), 1471
Nanda Kumar, Lala, 939
Nandidroog, hill in Kolar District, Mysore, 1952
Nand Kumar Rāy, Babu, 835
Nand Parshad, 724
Nānkārī (P. an allowance of money or land to *zamīndārs*, *qānūngos* etc., as maintenance)
Nannhī Khānam, 1129
Narainpur, town in Malda District, Bengal, 2064
Narajol, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, 1365
Narayan, epithet of Vishnu, a Hindu deity, 1407
Narayan Rāo, 924
Narayan Rāo, Peshwa (1772-3), 971, 984, 1018, 1589, 1757, 1857
Narbada river xv, 896 *passim*
Narkher, town in Nagpur District, Central Provinces, 483
Naro Ganesh, *Dīwān*, 1376
Narsingh Naudi, Babu, 1814
Narsinghpur, Tributary State in Orissa, 634, 637, 643
Narsinghpur, District in Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, 953, 1376
Narsinhpur, *see* Narsinghpur
Narsingpatam, 680
Naru Pandit, *vakīl* of the Peshwa, 1551, 1959, 1977
Nasibpur, *chaukī* at, 1937-8
Nāṣir Qulī Khān, Muhammad, 221, 243, 865
Naṣiru'd-Daulah, Nawab, *see* Saiyid Mu'azzaz Khān
Naṣiru'd-Dīn, Mīr, 1697
Nasru'llah Khān, 1585, 1670, 1843-4, 1866
Nathdwara, walled town in Udaipur State, Rajputana, with famous Vaishnav temple, 1554, 1560, 1563, 1821, 1823
Naubatpur, town in Patna, 1745
Nauroz (P. new year's day, held on the sun's entrance into Aries)
Nawabganj, town in Malda District, Bengal, 270
Nawabganj, town in Gonda District, U. P., 1129, 1385
Nawāzish 'Alī Khān, 1129
Naylor, N., 1932
Nāzir Deo, 201
Naẓīr Tandal, 422
Naẓr (P. a present, especially from an inferior to a superior), 379
Naẓrāna (P. present, especially from an inferior to a superior: a due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions)
Negapatam, subdivision in Tanjore District, Madras, 694, 873
Nellore, District in Madras, 1417, 1484
Neomari, *see* Nair
Nihal Chand, 1706, 1715
Nihal Pat, 1877
Nil Kanta, *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Fatehsingh, 1814
Nimatganj, in Murshidabad, Bengal, 1932
Nirmal, town in Adilabad District, Hyderabad, 2007
Nitai Mandal, 320, 378, 381
Niyāz Beg Khān, his stipend, 1687-8, 1709
Nizām 'Alī Khān, Nawab, Ruler of Hyderabad (1761-1803), xv, xx, 79, 80, 274, 309, 428, 694, 704, 875, 920, 924, 952, 982, 986, 1012, 1019-20, 1033, 1190, 1192, 1249, 1294, 1297, 1330, 1335, 1341, 1378-9, 1397, 1423, 1442, 1444, 1477, 1484, 1487, 1500-1, 1510, 1514, 1548, 1598, 1602, 1607, 1612, 1623, 1655, 1658, 1715, 1751, 1801, 1815, 1852, 1875, 1880, 1903, 1910, 1919, 1924, 1930, 1957, 1966, 1970, 1994-5, 2006, 2026; his confederacy, vii, xvi, xvii, 1311, 1714, 1857, 1956, 1979; and Madras Government, xiv, 1681, 1685, 1716, 1724, 1727, 1732, 1747, 2041; supports Poona Ministers, 890; opposes Ḥaidar, 905; disunion among his officials, 954; his treaty with Peshwa, 1018; promises military aid to Peshwa, 1594, 1997; his

treaty with English, 1756, 1929; war with Raghunath Rão, 1757; and Holland's appointment as Resident, 1950-51, 1953, 1992; demands *peshkash* of Northern Circars, 2040; asks for restitution of Guntur, 2060
Niẓāmat (A. office of the *Nāẓim*; the government)
Nizampatam, seaport in Guntur District, Madras, 1930
Niẓāmu'd-Daulah, *see* Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Nawab
Niẓāmu'l-Mulk, *Ṣūbadār* of the Deccan (1720-48). xx
Nobinda Rāy, 880
Nobkishan, Raja, 854, 1067
Normand (ship), 414
Northern Circars, northern portion of Madras Presidency, 1415, 1484, 1857, 1929-50; tribute for, xvi, 1732, 1756, 2040-1, 2060
Nowgong, *pargana* in Bundelkhand, 1877
Nulcotta, 261
Nurkea, *see* Narkher
Nūru'llah, Saiyid, *vakīl* of Mahdī Niṣār Khān, 181
Nuṣrat Jang, *see* Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān
Obie, ——, Director of the Danish East India Company, 529
Omar Singh, *gumāshta*, 1840
Orissa, 986, 1014-15, 1068, 1074-5, 1088, 1111, 1140, 1177, 1698, 1753, 1759, 1978
Osborne, Maj. J., 790, 881, 887, 1117, 1636, 1643, 1668; goes to Vazir, 964; allegations against, 1516, 1531; despatched against Ajit Singh, 1872
Oterakund, *see* Uttarakhand
Oudh, 79, 177, 237, 480, 498, 568, 756, 1401 1447
——Mint, 1129
Padmanava, *Dīwān* of the Raja of Tippera, 1830
Pagoda (S. a kind of coin, generally of gold, current in South India, so called because of the figure of a temple which some of them bore)
Paik (P. messenger; subordinate revenue officer), 582
Palanpur, 989
Palk, R., 274
Pālki (H. a palanquin)
Palmer, Capt. W., 759, 761, 836, 846, 934, 1467, 1768-9, 1777, 1779-80, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1947-8; goes to Madras, 1566, Lucknow, 1674; to assist Rana of Gohad, 1762
Panchamnagar, 1163
Panchanand Sen, 552
Panchu Das, 213
Pandare, village in Poona District, Bombay, 1376
Pandharpur, town in Sholapur District, Bombay, 704
Panipat, town in Karnal District, Punjab, 924 1502, 1568
Panje Singh, 1568
Panvel, *ta'lluq* in Kolāba District, Bombay, 1376
Paraj Panth, Mahratta *sardār*, 1954
Parasgad, *ta'lluq* in Belgaum District, Bombay, 1906, 1908, 1924
Parbati, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rajputana, 1342
Parbati Bai, 694, 953
Parbati Charan Rāy, 1468
Pargana (P. subdivision of a district), 381
Paris, Treaty of, 81
Parker, Col. J. N., 218
Parmeshari, 1605
Parmudjulah, village, 312
Parnera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, 1908, 1924
Partabgarh, 1602
Partabpur, 1918
Partila, 1996
Parus, 331
Parwāna (P. order; written precept or command; letter from a man in power to a dependant), 387
Pāsbān (P. watchman, watch, sentinel, guard)
Pataldia, 355
Patan, *ta'lluq* in Baroda, 1766
Patel Ṣāḥib, *see* Mahadaji Sindhia
Patiala, 376
——— Chiefs of, *see* Amar Singh; Gajpat Singh
Pati Singh, Raja, 1578
Patna, 39, 48, *passim*
——— *Faujdār* of, *see* Kalb 'Alī Khān
Patnadi, 1954
Patthargarh, in Bijnor District, U. P., 289, 1039
Pavagarh, hill-fort in Panch Mahals, Bombay, 1955
Pawa, French factory at, 81
Payanghat (=below the *ghats* or passes), low country east of Mysore State, 274, 1609
Peach, Col. J., 1815
Pearse, *see* Peiarce, J.
Peat, ——, 659, 672
Peiarce, J., 1353, 1365
Pegu, District in Lower Burma, 1384
Pelling, Capt. J., 218
Perring, ——, 809
Peshawar, 1843
Peshkash (P. literally what is first drawn; a fine or present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue or on a renewal of grant or the like)
Peshwa, the, *see* Madhu Rão Narayan
Petrus, Khwāja, 134, 441, 1932
Phāgun (H. 12th Hindu solar month corresponding to February-March), 835
Pīda (P. footman)
Pigot, G., Governor of Madras (1755-63; 1775), 77, 153-4, 216, 261, 274, 307, 384 407, 442, 596, 694, 719, 743, 873-5, 894, 1415, 1663
Pindarahs, *see* Pindaris

Pindaris, the, 1806, 1924, 1954, 1956
Pir Muḥammad, *Jam'adār*, 1201
Pitambar Das, 954
Pitu, brother of Raja Tilok Chand Ray of Burdwan, 1781
Piyārī Begam, 1580
Playdell, C. S., 792
Plowden, Capt. R. C., 2067; and Vazir, 2016, 2044, 2048
Poligar (Tam. head of a village district; military chieftain in the peninsula similar to hill *Zamīndār* in the Northern Circars), 274
Pondicherry, 598, 602-3, 605, 614, 670, 694, 875, 952, 1119, 1139, 1271, 1361, 1416, 1443, 1857, 1930, 1952, 1994; French commandant at, 955; captured by English, xviii, 1213-14, 1233, 1235, 1245, 1253-4, 1285, 1305, 1315, 1371, 1376, 1388, 1390, 1397-8, 1415, 1445-6, 1607-8
Poobtal, 202
Poona, xii, 1, *passim*
Poona Ministers, *see* Nana Farnavis; Mahadaji Sindhia; Sakharām Pandit; Takoji Rāo Hulkar; Baji Rāo Moraba Farnavis
Popham, Capt. W., 1579, 1947; at Etawah, 1780; goes to help Rana of Gohad, 1800; captures Gwalior Fort, 1985, 1989
Portugal, 814
Portuguese, the, 1003, 1406, 1930
Pran Bose, 937
Pran Kishan, Brahmin, 1793-4
Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, 875
Pratap Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur, 1009, 1086, 1109, 1554, 1562, 1574-8, 1722, 1742, 1773, 1786, 1883, 1895-6, 1944, 1960, 2043,
Pratāp Singh, Rāo, Chief of Macheri, 1568, 1576-7
Prayag, *see* Allahabad
Prithi Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur, 339, 342, 417, 466-7; dies, 1009, 1086
Punalur, town in Travancore State, Madras, 1484, 1607
Punjab, the, 1836, 1840
Purab Bhag, *pargana*, 258
Purandhar, in Poona District, Bombay, xii. 668, 768, 896, 913, 953, 971, 989, 991, 1018, 1176, 1449, 1997
Purandhar, Treaty of, xii, xiii, xvi, 147, 665, 696, 1311, 1376, 1422, 1461, 1589, 1715, 1757-8, 1993-5, 2006-7, 2072
Purangiri Gosain, *vakīl* of the *Teshū Līma*, 253, 1119, 1485, 1555
Puri, District in Orissa, 1950
Purling, C., Resident at Oudh, xi, 1739-40, 1752, 1764, 1791, 1842-3, 1856, 1865, 1879, 2008; reaches Lucknow, 1654; and Vazir, 1690-1
Purnea, District in Bhagalpur Division, 1192, 1241, 1693, 1873
Purseddepur, 1129
Purushottam Mukund, *Faujdār* of Balasore, 395, 928
Purushottam Nāik, *vakīl* of Madhu Rāo Narayan, 236, 386
Purushottam Pandit, Rāja, 1509
Purushottapur, *taḥṣīl* in Ganjam District, Madras, 1224
Putturnagar, 1420
Qabūliat (A. written agreement, the counterpart of a lease, wherein the payer of revenue or rent expresses his consent to pay the amount assessed upon his land), 15
Qamaru'd-Dīn Khān, nephew of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, 1796
Qānūngo (P. expounder of the laws, applied especially to village and district revenue officers), 404
Qarāwal (P. sentinel; watchman; vanguard)
Qāsid (P. messenger)
Qāsim, Ḥājī, 16
Qāsim, Maulavī, 1120
Qāsim 'Alī Khān, Mīr Muḥammad, Nawab of Bengal (1760-3), 61, 82, 135, 199, 210, 265, 294, 885, 1374, 1423; his last days, xix, xx; seeks English protection, 258; Royal protection, 268; dies, 1273-4
Qaulnāma (P. written agreement; treaty, articles of peace, etc.), 1129
Qāzī (A. law officer under Mughal rule), 41
Qil'adār (P. commandant of a fort)
Qist (A. instalment)
Qiwāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān, 69, 337; famine in his *zamīndārī*, 329; requests remission in rents, 624
Qurbān 'Alī Khān, 1687, 1709
Qūshkhāna (P. aviary)
Rabī' (A. harvest reaped in spring), 280
Rabī' I (A. 5th month of lunar year)
Radhaballabh, Rāy, 285
Radha Charan, *vakīl* of Nawab Mubārak-u'd-Daulah, 68
Radha Gobind Rāy, 10
Radha Kishan, 1943
Radha Kishan, Rāy, 1731
Rae Bareli, 950
Raghuba, *see* Raghunath Rāo
Raghuji Angria, 447
Raghuji Bhonsla, son of Mudhoji Bhonsla, 54, 309, 325, 428, 495, 663, 706, 768, 786, 905, 991
Raghunandan Chaudhri, 1893-4
Raghunath Chaudhri, 488
Raghunath Pandit, 1875
Raghunath Rāo, xii, 24, 64-5, 70, 121-2, 117-8, 162, 194, 220, 301, 386-6, 428, 437-9, 447, 571, 597, 609, 638, 694, 699, 704, 714-15, 741, 746, 860, 924, 953-4, 982, 984, 989, 993, 999-1002, 1018, 1020, 1033, 1038, 1067, 1079-80, 1126, 1171, 1200, 1222, 1226-7, 1235, 1243, 1280, 1294-6, 1298, 1326-7, 1329-31, 1335, 1341, 1352-3, 1373, 1377, 1391, 1397-8, 1412, 1416, 1444, 1461, 1477, 1480, 1486-7, 1493, 1503, 1510, 1515, 1548, 1556, 1589-90, 1592, 1594, 1607,

1624, 1630, 1653, 1655, 1659-60, 1665, 1681, 1685-6, 1706-7, 1714, 1727, 1751, 1815, 1857-8, 1875, 1908, 1956, 1974, 1994-7, 2072; supported by Bombay Government, xiii; complains against Col. Upton, 198; proclaimed Peshwa, 920, 949; his debt to English, 971; at Bombay, 1176, Borghat, 1330, Surat, 1511-12, 1514, 1551, 1568, 1595-8, 1954; seeks English aid and support, 1322; his battle with Hari Pandit, 1342; defeated at Talegaon, xiii, 1376, 1378-9, 1381, 1387, 1403, 1414; his proclamation, 1422, his treaty with Peshwa, 1494; his alliance with Hulkar and Sindhia, 1550; provision of *jāgīr* to, 1715; Niẓām 'Alī and, 1756-7; makes warlike preparations, 1766

Raghunath Rāo Hari, Mahratta *Sardār* of Jhansi, 1998, 2002

Raghurām, Rāy, 1404

Raḥīmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān, Mīr, 891

Raḥīmullah, Maulavī, 152

Raḥmat 'Alī, 498

Raḥmat 'Alī Khān, 21, 205, 276

Raḥmatullah Khān, 1886, 1947, 1989

Raichur, District in Hyderabad State, 954, 1484, 1607, 1930

Raipur, District in Central Provinces, 1997

Raīs Muḥammad, *Jam'ad ār*, 1550

Rajab (A. 7th month of lunar year), 656

Rajahmundry, subdivision of Godavarī District, Madras, 1607, 1681, 1929, 1952, 2060; tribute for, 1716, 1727

Rajarām, merchant, 1438

Rajarām, *vakīl* of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, 97, 132, 178

Rajarām, *vakil* of Nawab of Arcot, 1311

Rajarām, Raja, 307

Rajarām Dinkar, *vakīl* of Raghunath Rāo, 999, 1000, 1038, 1079, 1126, 1171, 1235, 1243, 1707, 1858

Rajarām Mukand, 2071

Rajarām Nāgar, 1366

Rajarām Pandit, *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack, 911, 931, 978, 986, 1006, 1015, 1055, 1060, 1088 1113, 1165, 1167, 1177, 1190, 1197, 1224, 1247, 1386, 1701, 1950, 1977, 2069-70; goes to punish Raja of Kujang, 905; appointed *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack, 924; to give assistance to a wrecked ship at Balasore, 928, to arrest Mons. Chevalier, 1014, 1042-3, 1111-12; delivers Mons. Chevalier to Elliot, 1045, 1052

Raja Sahu, 1289

Rajballabh, Raja, 285, 289, 355, 528

Rajbandar, 1956, 1979

Rajganj, in Hooghly, Bengal, 1498

Rajindargir, 401

Rajmahal, subdivision in Santal Parganas, 76, 78, 323, 345, 348, 422, 758, 779, 877; *Faujdār* of, 758, 794

Raj Narayan Rāy, 1363, 1365

Rajpur, town in Shahabad District, Patna, 784

Rajputs, the, 197, 376

Rajputana, 376

Rajshahi, Division in Eastern Bengal, 1532, 1925, 2057

——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bhawani, Rani

Ramaji Pandit, 1420

Ramakanta Rāy, *peshkār* of Mr Elliot, 1295, 1297-8, 1325, 1327-8, 1350, 1382-3 1386-9, 1397-8, 1434, 1623, 1714

Ramaẓān (A. 9th month of lunar year)

Rambha, village in Ganjam District, Madras, 1224

Rāmbhadar Pandit, brother of Benirām Pandit, 1087, 1597, 1766-7, 1906, 1924, 1954, 1996

Rām Chand, banker, 649, 1067, 1336, 1842, 2014

Rām Chand, Raja, 1815

Rām Charan Rāy, *Zamīndār* of Muhammad Aminpur, 1934

Ramgarh, in Bengal, 171, 1281, 1284, 1397

Rām Gesu, 1424

Rām Ghulām, 1220, 1280

Rāmji Rāy, 213

Rām Kanhu, Raja, 332, 922 1058; appointed *Diwān* of Jahangirnagar, 1094, 1096; receives *khil'at*, 1235

Rām Kishan, 1561

Rām Kishore, 1892

Ramkora (H. a bird), 1212

Rām Lochan, 285, 1874

Rām Mohan Rāy, *Dīwān* of Bishnupur, 131, 174

Ramna, 2057

Ramnagar, town in Benares District, U. P., 1316, 1338, 1877

Rām Narayan, 1892

Rām Narayan Ghosal, 1819

Ramnathpur, 156, 307, 447

Rāmparshad, Rāy, 285, 422

Rampur, State in Rohilkhand, 287, 403, 948, 1212, 1393, 1627-8

Rampur, Raja of, *see* Kalyan Singh

Rām Rām, *gumāshta* of Harnath Chaudhrī, 1229

Rāmroch, 1336

Rāmshewak, Raja, 285

Rām Singh, 128

Rām Singh, *Munshī*, son of Lala Bal Kishan 1067, 1385

Rane Khān, 1955

Rangoon, 1384

Rangpur, District in Eastern Bengal, 186, 226, 245, 256, 269-70, 1418

——— *Faujdār* of, *see* Zainu'l 'Ābidīn, Mīr

Ranjit Deo, Raja of Jammu, 1834-6, 1852-3, 2043

Ranjit Singh, 306, 370

Ranmast Khān, *ta'lluqdār* of Kurnool, 1417, 1484, 1607

Ranpur, old town in Ahmadabad District, Bombay, 1706

Rāoji, Nawab of Arcot's agent at Poona, 631, 694, 959, 1311, 1376, 1758
Rashbehari, Raja, 285
Ratan Chand, shroff of Malda, 1693
Rath, trading town in Hamirpur District, U. P., 1121, 1129
Ratnagiri, District in Bombay, 701, 1289, 1484
Raushan Khān, 1978
Rawlinson, ——, 1251
Rāẓīnāma (P. a deed of agreement or compromise by which a plaintiff or prosecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant)
Rayadrug, town in Bellary District, Madras, 1420
Rayakottai, village in Salem District, Madras, 1952
Rāy Singh, 279
Reinhardt, W., 132, 197, 203, 258, 306, 366, 370, 521
Revadanda, port in Kolaba District, Bombay, 991
Riou, Sultan of, *see* Muḥammad 'Alī
Risāldār (P. commander of a cavalry regiment), 1806
Riẓā Qulī, of Murshidabad, 1932
Riẓā Qulī Khān, 7, 131, 290, 1600
Riẓā Qulī Khān, agent of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, 343
Riẓā Qulī Khān, revenue farmer of Sasaram, 1320
Robinson, J., 413
Rodanda, 631
Rodrigue, ——, 1138
Rogers, Capt. S., 311
Rohang, 1568
Rohilkhand, 55, 197, 291, 935, 1691
Rohillas, the, 87, 279-80, 287, 300, 708, 1293, 1373, 1495, 1965
Ross, J. M., Director of the Dutch East India Company, 1134, 1155, 1173
Rotton, ——, 1605
Rozaghat, 1129
Rudra Chand, 1229
Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān, 1241
Ruknu'd Daulah, *Dīwān* of Niẓām 'Alī, 723, 18.5
Rumbold, Sir T., Governor of Madras (1778-80), xviii, 873-4, 876, 1139, 1375, 1379-80, 1414-16, 1441, 1443, 1445-6, 1484, 1607, 1663-4, 1748, 1756, 1801, 1852, 1857, 1880, 1910, 1930, 1952-3; and *peshkash* of Northern Circars, 1681, recalls Mr Holland from Hyderabad, 1732
Rup Narayan, 944
Rup Rām, *Nāib* of Hijili court, 1455
Ruqiya Khānam, 1932
Russel, C., 442, 596, 694
Rustam 'Alī Khān, Mīr, 1407
Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, Mirzā, brother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, 44, 177, 200, 203-4, 211, 219, 250, 260, 263, 271-2, 286, 306, 366, 397, 405, 408-9, 497, 521, 567-8, 640, 642, 667, 756, 758-9, 761, 836, 846, 994, 1092, 1351, 1467, 1503, 1517, 1640, 1643, 1666, 1682, 1718; his conspiracy against Vazir, x; takes refuge in Dig, 211; proceeds to Calcutta, 240, 1149; begs English protection, 271, 286, 397, 405; leaves Agra, 408; arrives at Lucknow, 656, Benares, 780, Monghyr, 823, Calcutta, 1175; collection of rents from his *jāgīr*, 933-4
Sabaji Bhonsla, 309
Ṣābit Jang (P. firm in war), title of Ibrāhīm 'Alī Beg Dhonsa q. v.
Sadānand, *Bakhshī*, 1067
Sadānand, banker, 1400
Sadānand, *vakīl* of Raja Baijnāth, 710, 803
Sadāshankar, *Munshī* of Mahadaji Sindhia, 1331, 1639
Sadāshankar, Mahta, 1166, 1168-9
Sadāsheo, Physician to Mādhu Rāo Narayan, 1906
Sadāsheo Bhat, Raja, 1784, 1826, 1834-6
Sadāsheo Chimnajī, pretender, 1650, 1710, 1891
Sadāsheo Pandit, Peshwa's *vakīl* at Nagpur, 1875, 1955, 1979, 1993-4, 1995, 2005-7
Sadāsheo Rāmchandar, 1376
Sadāsheo Rāo, 447, 694, 740, 822
Sādhu Rām, Rāy, 1242
Sādhu Rāy, 1507
Ṣadr Diwānī 'Adālat, Court of Appeal at Calcutta, xix
Ṣadru'd-Dīn, *Munshī*, 854, 1067
Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, *Nāib* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, 923, 1071-5, 1103, 1120, 1185-6, 1203, 1256, 1258, 1320, 1394, 1411, 1436-7, 1439, 1495-6, 1498-9, 1507, 1540, 1542-3, 1587, 1661, 1697, 1711, 1713, 1718, 1817, 1893, 1917, 1925, 1932; appointed *Nāib-Nāẓim*, viii, 902, 915, 1966-7, 1068-9, 1098; Mubāraku'd-Daulah offended with, 1063; defends his conduct, 1066, 1070; sends *vakīl* to Gov.-Gen., 1124; absolute control of *Faujdārī* given to, 1130-3; Supreme Court and, 1153-4, 1367; sends *nazr*, 1184; appoints officers in courts, 1187-8; dead, 1680; his widow, 1820
Ṣadru l Islām Khan, 12, 37, 114, 1200
Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam, ix, 1313, 1406, 1129*n*; her allowance, 858; complains against Vazir, 1039; her *jāgīr*, 1764
Sadru's-Ṣudūr (A. chief judge, chancellor)
Sa'dullah Khān, 455, 543
Ṣafar (A. 2nd month of lunar year)
Ṣafdar 'Alī Khān, reduces Tanjore, 875
Ṣafdar Jang, Nawab, 1407
Sage, I., 303, 337, 461
Saharanpur, 280
Sahay Behari Rām, 1881
Sāh Mal, Raja, 105
Sahūjī, 949
Saidpur, 834, 854
Sa'idullah, Mīr, 210

Saif Jang (P. sword in war), title of Gen., Sir Eyre Coote q. v.
Saif Khān, Nawab, 1241
Saifu'd-Daulah, 1751
St Lubin, 815, 828, 972*n*, 1020*n*, 1033; arrives at Poona, xii; his intrigues, 899, 982
Saiyid (A. descendant of Prophet Muḥammad, especially of Ḥusain, his grandson)
Saiyid 'Alī, *vākīl* of Rana Chhatar Singh, 921
Saiyid 'Alī, Mīr, *vakīl* of Mḥd Riẓā Khān, 522, 536, 553, 632, 655
Saiyid 'Alī, Mīr, *vakīl* of Ṣāliḥa Begam, 247, 327, 334, 358
Saiyid 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Jahangirnagar, 659, 672, 1932
Saiyid 'Alī Khān, Mīr, *Faujdār* of Murshidabad, 1071, 1367
Saiyid 'Alī Khān, Nawab, 800
Saiyid Muḥammad 'Arab, Mīr, 1071
Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Jahangirnagar, 922, 988, 1040, 1058, 1093, 1096, 1129, 1264, 1318, 1530, 1637
Saiyidu'l-Mulk, Nawab, 981
Sakharām Pandit (Bapu), Mahratta Chief, 3, 17, 18, 72, 100, 156, 163, 217, 301, 307, 447, 472, 593, 600, 638, 694-6, 702, 704, 735, 820, 848, 890, 949, 953-4, 971, 973, 984, 989, 995-6, 1011, 1033, 1047, 1050, 1080-1, 1169, 1176, 1237-8, 1311, 1349, 1379, 1412-13, 1422, 1433, 1444, 1449, 1477, 1480, 1487, 1490, 1503, 1548, 1724; complains against Bomb y Govt., 163, 548, 1226, 1461; invites Raghunath to Poona, 920; denies having received French envoy, 1222; defeats English at Talegaon, 1376, 1403; confined in Partabgarh, 1602
Sālār Jang, Nawab, 523, 1518, 1790, 1856, 1860, 1900, 1926
Salbari, *pargana* in Dinajpur, 1542
Salbye, Treaty of, xiv
Salem, 875, 1442
——— *Qil'adār* of, *see* Bāqar Ṣāhib
Ṣāliḥa Begam, 210, 233, 242, 247-8, 328, 334, 349, 358, 525, 535, 700, 802, 1260, 1301, 1428, 1459, 1702
Salipur, 1012
Salon, 1129
Salsette, island, 156, 217, 301, 307, 447, 665, 701, 1080, 1376, 1381, 1397-8, 1415, 1423, 1461, 1486, 1493, 1653, 1686, 1995
Salt duty, 1738, 1753
Salur, town in Madras Presidency, 1444
Sambalpur, 1088-9, 1113, 1190, 1386, 1903, 1919, 1924, 1959, 1997
Sambhunath, 854, 1067, 1338, 1932
Sambhunath, shroff of Malda, 1693
Samru, *see* Reinhardt, W.,
Sanad (A. diploma; patent or deed of grant by the Government, of office, privilege or right), 41
Ṣanāullah, Shaikh, 1932
Sanawīt (A. old coin current at depreciated rate after a certain number of years), 1106
Saneo, 1954
Sanewar, 1954
Sankacole, 562
Sannyāsi (S. Hindu religious mendicant), 117
Sanosra, State in Kathiawar, Bombay, 1449
Sanson, M., French agent at Mohanpur, 35, 40, 74, 76, 78, 92-3, 99, 102, 109, 131, 133, 174
Santipur, French residency at, 174, 312-13, 371
Sarafrāz Khān, Nawab, 891
Sarampat Singh, 855
Sarangarh, xv, 1190, 1309, 1386, 2027
——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bishan Singh
Sarbuland Khān, 1241
Sardar (P. chief, leader), 394
Sardeshmukhi (Mar. right to receive the tenth of revenue of a district by *desamukhs* in lieu of service), 156
Sarfarāz 'Alī, 99, 109
Sarfarāz Khān, 332
Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah, 504
Sarguja, in Central Provinces, 1088
Sarishta (P. office, employment, record office, department), 334
Sarishtadār (P. officer who lays petitions before judicial officers and writes down orders passed on them; record-keeper)
Sarnam Singh, 1356
Sarpech (P. ornament of gold, silver or jewels generally placed in front of the turban)
Ṣirrāf (A. banker, shroff), 117
Sarup Chand, *vakīl* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, 68, 965
Sarvamaniyam (Tam. land granted in free tenure or exempt entirely from payment of revenue or rent to the granter, whether individual proprietor or the government) 1608
Sasaram, 834, 1320
Saswad, 953
Satara, District in Bombay, 924, 1003, 1423, 1602
Satgachi, near Burdwan, 1873
Saugor, 1087, 1099, 1102, 1314, 1317, 1598 1948
Saunders, T., 274
Savanur, 1608
Sāwan (H. fourth Hindu solar month, corresponding to July—August)
Saweda Rām, Rāy, 1447
Sayaji, 875
Sazawal (P. special officer employed to take charge of and collect the revenues of an estate from the management of which the owner or farmer has been removed). 503
Scott, Capt. J., Commander of Chunar detachment, 1831
Senaji, *see* Chimnaji Bhonsla
Seoni, 1249, 1875
Serampore, 627, 716, 1365, 1918, 1933-4
Seringapatam, town in Mysore, xviii, 1415, 1418-19, 1607-9, 1751, 1857, 1952
Serul, French factory at, 81, 174

Seths of Murshidabad, *see* Khush Ḥāl Chand; Udey Chand
Sewakrām, Lala, Peshwa's *vakīl* 548, 639, 696, 734, 744, 1221, 1222, 1226, 1348, 1412, 1493
Sha'bān (A. 8th month of lunar year)
Shahabad, 834
Shahābu'd-Dīn, 1147, 1152
Shah 'Ālam, Mughal Emperor (1759-1806), xix, xx, 16, 51-2, 61, 84-7, 144-5, 161, 166-7, 183, 188, 197, 228, 265, 268, 279-82, 287, 292, 296, 299, 300, 306, 310, 339, 362-3, 365-6, 370, 374, 386, 398, 441-2, 483, 485, 489, 892, 1039, 1091, 1176, 1182, 1200, 1202, 1205, 1211-13, 1269-70, 1276, 1330, 1373, 1381, 1405, 1449, 1457, 1461-5, 1568, 1598, 1639, 1643, 1660, 1687-8, 1709, 1756, 1793-4, 1815, 1842-3, 1870, 1968, 2008 2042, 2054, 2063; demands Bengal tribute, 51-2, 144-5, 578, 1456; dismisses Bhawani Singh and Ganga Rām, 282; receives presents from Governor-General, 686; defeats Zābiṭah Khān, 687, 708; grants *altamghā* to 'Abdullah Qādiri, 1256; his alliance with Mahrattas, 1509; appoints Najaf Khān his minister, 1708
Shahāmat Jang, Nawab, dead, 1608
Shahbāz Beg Khān, his widow, 487, 554
Shahbāz Beg Khān, 1442
Shahganj, 716
Shahjahanabad, *see* Delhi
Shah Ujial, *pargana*, 422
Shah Wali, 243
Shaikh 'Alī, 1442
Shakespear, J., Chief of Dacca, 1586, 1637
Shambugarh, fort of, 1444
Shām Chand, 1228-9
Shāmiāna (P. tent, pavilion; awning supported on poles)
Shām Rāo, *vakīl* of Mudhoji Bhonsla, 97, 178
Shām Rāo, *vakīl* of Raghunāth, 999, 1000, 1038, 1126, 1171; deputed in Calcutta, 712, 715; arrives at Calcutta, 741, 746
Shamsu'd-Daulah (A. sun of the State), title of J. Madec q. v.
Shar'a (A. Muhammadan Law), 1704
Sharfu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān, Saiyid, 891
Shasti, *see* Salsette
Shāstra (S. Hindu Scriptures)
Shawwāl (A. 10th month of lunar year)
Sheo Chand, *Zamīndār* of Kasipur, 1427
Sheo Chand, son of Maharaja Kishan Chand, 2001, 2017-18
Sheoganga, 274
Sheo Lal, 1932
Sheonagar, 1692
Sheo Parshad, *Munshī*, *vakīl* of Faiẓullah Khān, 1396, 1627-8
Sheo Rām, 198, 1495
Sheoraphulī, in Hooghly, 1934
Sheo Singh Hazari, 1296
Shī Jān, Nawab, 858
Shī'a (A. sect of Islam)
Shibganj, French residency at, 81, 174, 422
Shibrām, *Majmū'adār*, 710
Shikohabad, 1269
Shish Rāo, 631
Shitāb Rāy, Maharaja, 329, 1241
Sholapur, 704
Short, ——, 1806
Showers, Capt. S. H., 151, 208; removed from Vazir's service, 157
Shugūn 'Alī Khān, 28, 122, 191, 330, 845, 1199
Shujā'at Khān, 1843
Shujā' Qulī Khān, *see* Munīru'd-Daulah II
Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Nawab Vazir of Oudh (1754-75), ix, 28, 188, 197, 240-1, 268, 275, 278, 280, 287, 318, 401, 403, 430, 568, 721, 787, 797, 844, 858, 933, 938, 960, 1012, 1039, 1104, 1129, 1169, 1175, 1194, 1209, 1313, 1373, 1451-2, 1517-18, 1679, 1764, 1806, 1856, 1942
Shujā'u'l-Mulk, *see* Basālat Jang
Shukrullah, Mīr, *Faujdār* of Tirhut, 655
Shuqqa (A. royal letter)
Sibganj, *see* Shibganj
Sibghatullah Khān, Saiyid, 903, 1189
Sibu, 213
Sicca rupee, coinage of, 557
Sidhmal, Rāy, 241, 1161
Sidhout, in Cuddapah, 1417, 1484
Sidi Farhād, 953
Sikhandī (P. irregular soldiers employed in the service of revenues and police), 694
Sikhs, the, 275, 299, 305, 366, 1212, 1643, 1536; Vazir negotiates alliance with, 279-80; make disturbances near Delhi, 306 370, at Gohana, 376, at Najibabad, 1371; leagued with Zābiṭah Khān, 287; Faiẓullah Khān denies connection with, 403; defeated by Najaf Khān, 687, 708; make peace with King, 1568
Sind, river in Central India, 1804, 1806
Sindhia, *see* Mahadaji Sindhia
Sinor, 1721
Sinpahari *Mahals*, *see* Amboa
Sira, in Mysore, 1378, 1415, 1419-20
Sirāju'd-Daulah, *Nawab-Nazim* of Bengal (1756-7), 990, 1319
Sirāju'd-Dīn, Saiyid, 965
Sirnarām Singh, 1407
Siromani, Rani, 1363-5
Sita Mānik, 1611
Sitarām Khān, 1363, 1365
Sitola, Mahratta officer, killed, 1376
Sivājī, founder of Mahratta power (1627-80), xv, 1423
Sivājī Upitul, 921
Skiddy, Andrew, 781
Smith, J., Commander of a snow, 395
Smith, Gen. J., 1815, 1857
Smith, Col. ——, 291
Sobharām Bairāgi, 518
Sobharām Das, shroff, 1693
Sobharām Pande, 1978
Sonargaon, 319

Sonda, 1419
Sonepur, 1088
Songarh, 1996
Srinagar, 1037, 1316
Srinath Singh, Raja, 1034, 1037, 1150
Sriniwās Rāo, 1420, 1857
Stephen, Khwāja, 1134, 1147, 1152, 1173
Stewart, Capt. J., 1376
Stewart, Lieut. C., 1376, 1461
Stibbert, Gen. G., 115, 363, 567-8, 675, 1108
Stracey, Edward, 274
Stratton, G., Governor of Madras (1776-7), 284, 421, 442, 579, 694, 1446
Stuart, ——, 1409, 1888
Ṣūba (P. province; viceroy under Mughal Govt.), 54
Ṣūbadār (P. Governor of province; Indian infantry officer), 396
Subhān Singh, Babu, 1336
Success (ship), 1443, 1607
Suderla Phukan, *Bakhshī* of Raja of Assam, 1913
Suddha Behari, 1877
Suez, 413, 1307-8
Sukartal, 280
Sukhdeogiri Gosain, 253, 436, 445, 982, 1119
Sukhlat Sahu, 1130
Sulaimān Khān, Mīr, 129-30, 134, 583, 608, 638, 661, 776
Sultān Dā'ūd, Mirzā, 251, 327, 338, 348, 357, 458, 523, 678, 801, 1161, 1429, 1460, 1703, 2074
Sultanganj, in Bhagalpur, 1495
Sultān Khan, 708, 1978
Sultanpur, 422
Sulu, Sultan of, *see* Muḥammad Isrā'īl
Sumner, R., Chief of Chittagong, 1854
Sumrootah, 1129
Sundar Narayan, *Zamīndār* of Kasijora, 1533
Sunni (A. sect of Islam)
Supreme Council, ix-xi, xvi, 67, 181, 331, 385, 422, 480, 488, 752, 873, 906, 915, 944, 983, 1067-8, 1075, 1078, 1098, 1105, 1155, 1222, 1226-7, 1320, 1336, 1356, 1358, 1263, 1368, 1422, 1451-2, 1461, 1469, 1493, 1509, 1542, 1546, 1570, 1590, 1596, 1605, 1618, 1633, 1635, 1641, 1675-6, 1680, 1683-4 1690, 1716, 1740, 1745-6, 1748, 1752-3, 1764, 1799, 1807, 1809, 1812, 1816, 1842, 1878-9, 1901, 1911, 2016-17, 2034; resolutions regarding Arcot's claim on Tanjore, 510; propose removal of military station from Bilgram, 730; put Mubāraku'd-Daulah in charge of *Niẓāmat*, 831; remove Mhd Riẓā Khān from his office, 833; appoint Daniel Barwell to manage Company's assignments in Rohilkhand, 935; their plan for defence of Doab, 964; ask Chait Singh for war contribution, 1008; appoint Col. Goddard to negotiate with Mahrattas, 1352; disavow Convention of Wargaon, 1556; levy duty on imported salt, 1698; appoint Holland Resident at Hyderabad, 1951, 2040; invite contribution to E. I. Coy's bond, 2019; their efforts to placate Mahrattas, 2023; prohibit importation of foreign salt, 2053
Supreme Court, 5, 22, 174, 764, 788, 1153-4, 1187, 1203, 1236, 1532, 1819, 1839, 1851; enquiry into the working of, xix, 1783, 1810; complaints against orders of, 1367, 1931-2
Supur, French residency at, 174
Surag Das, *gumāshta*, 1130
Surajband, 1594
Surat, xiii, 148, *passim*
Ṣūratḥāl (P. statement of facts or circumstances of a case; written declaration), 1932
Sūrat Singh, Maharaja, 279-80
Suvarnadrug, fort of, 1513, 1589
Swartz, C. F., Danish missionary, xviii
Swinhoe, H., 1932
Sylhet, 20, 75, 223, 392, 412, 1075, 1098, 1542, 1586
Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān, agent of the Rana of Gohad, 640, 1614-15, 1762-3, 1804-6, 1887, 1947; prohibited to enter Lucknow, 667; arrives at Gohad, 1768-9, 1777-80
Taḥṣīl (A. the jurisdiction or court of a collector of revenue)
Taji Rāy, servant of the *Niẓāmat*, 5, 22
Tāju'd-Dīn, Maulavī of the *Ṣadr 'Adālat*, 1071, 1712; resigns his post, 1066
Taki, in Orissa, 2070
Takoji Rāo Hulkar, xiv, xvii, 79, 403, 428, 696, 704, 920, 953-4, 956, 971, 989, 1176, 1222, 1249, 1295, 1330, 1342, 1373, 1444, 1449, 1461, 1477, 1487, 1494, 1509, 1514-15, 1548, 1550-1, 1568, 1594, 1596, 1624, 1639, 1655, 1751, 1853, 1903, 1916, 1919, 1924, 1947, 1952, 1954-6, 1979, 1997; and Niẓām 'Alī's confederacy, xvi; conquers fort of Karkamb, 694; collects troops against English, 1311; defeats English at Talegaon, 1376-7, 1381, 1403
Tako Pandit, *vakīl* of Mudhoji Bhonsla, 1906, 1908, 1952, 1955
Talbot (ship), 262
Talcatorah, 1843
Talegaon, town in Poona District, Bombay, 1311, 1378, 1387, 1449, 1493, 1514-15, 1550, 1639, 1653, 1706, 1875; Bombay army defeated at, xiii-xv, 1376, 1403, 1416, 1435, 1461
Talibpur, 381
Ta'lluqdār (P. landholder), 422
Talmaul, *thāna* of, 314
Taloi, 393, 1129
—— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Balbhadra, Raja
Tamassuk (A. promissory note)
Tanda, *taḥṣīl* in Fyzabad District, U. P. 1129
Tanjore, 77, 96, 153-4, 156, 216, 261, 274, 307, 407, 510, 604, 719, 733, 743, 873-5, 904, 952, 1415, 1446, 1484, 1758, 1857; reduced by Madras Government, viii; Muḥammad 'Alī's claims on, ix
—— Rajas of, *see* Pratap Singh; Tuljaji

Tankhwāh (P. order or draft for money, a bill of exchange, an assignment by the ruling authority upon the revenue of any particular locality in payment of wages, pay, gratuity or pension), 419
Tannu, dacoit, 1424
Tappa, village, 624
Tapti, river of Western India, 1721, 1766
Tatār Khān, *Dīwān* of Cuttack, 1672
Taylor, C., agent of Capt. McGowan, 1661, 1917, 1925
Taylor, J., Secretary to Board of Trade at Madras, 1445-6
Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan, 178, 501, 515, 873, 945, 2013
Tej Singh, a treasurer of the *Nizāmat*, 1932
Tellicherry, sub-division in Malabar District, Madras, 1442
Teshū Lāma, the, Tibetan Chief, 91, 108, 436, 445, 478, 727, 1485; piece of land granted to, 253; his *Dīwān*, 481; his *vakīl* at Baro, 623; to send Purangiri Gosain, 1119; requests supply of conch shells, 1472, coral and pearl, 1555
Thakur Rām Baburi, Mahratta Chief, 1906, 1908
Thakur Sukh, *Havāladār*, 655
Thāna (H. police station), 170
Thānadār (H. petty police officer), 74
Thānadārī (H. office or status of a *thānadār*), 174
Thomas, Dr F. B., 185, 187
Thompson, Capt. G., 431
Tibet, 924, 1472, 1555
Tibri, 1996
Tīkā (H. an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, etc., or a jewel worn on the centre of the forehead; the ceremony of installation and investiture)
Tilangā (H. native of Tilangana; an Indian soldier), 396
Tiloi, *see* Taloi
Tilok Chand Rāy, Raja of Burdwan, 945, 1781
Timūr Shah Durrānī, 1423; *vakīl* of, 1449, 1639; captures Multan fort, 1843
Tinnevelly, District in Madras, xviii, 1416, 1446
Tippera, 503
——— Raja of, 1424-6, 1588, 1734, 1892; complains against Resident, 1830, 1841, 1854
Tipū Sultān, Haidar 'Alī's son, 1289, 1330, 1442, 1484, 1608
Tirhut, 655, 692, 1469
——— *Faujdār* of, *see* Shukrullah, Mīr
——— *Zamīndār* of, *see* Madho Singh, Raja
Tirupati, town in North Arcot District, Madras, 1484
Toone, Capt. S., 669
Topkhāna (P. *top*, a cannon; *khāna*, house; the ordnance; the artillery)
Tottingham, Col. J., 1891
Touchet, ——, 1806
Tranquebar, town and port in Tanjore District, Madras, 733
Treaty, of Purandhar, xii, xiii, xvi, 665, 1589, 1993-5, 2006-7, 2072; of Wargaon, xiii, xiv, 1461; of Salbye, xiv; of Mangalore, xix; of Paris, 81; of 1763 with Nizām 'Alī, 1756, 1801
Tribute, *see* Bengal Tribute
Trichinopoly, 875, 1446, 1952
Trimbak Dadaji, *vakīl* of Raghunath Rāo, 999, 1000, 1038, 1126, 1171, 1235, 1243, 1707, 1858
Trimbak Rāo, Mahratta Chief, 1857
Tuli Khaman, 1314, 1317
Tuljaji, Raja of Tanjore, 261, 274, 307, 447, 510, 694, 874-6, 1415; restored to *gaddī*, ix; depicted as enemy of English, 873, as spendthrift, 874
Tungabhadra, river of Southern India, 704, 890, 905, 920, 971, 1607, 1952
Turan, 924
Turing, J., 1954.
Turrah (A. an ornament worn in the turban), 1449
Twenty-four Parganas, in Bengal, 75, 78, 453
Udai Kishan Tewari, 1896
Udaipur, State in Rajputana, 1806, 1824, 1836
Udaipuri Gosain, 1035, 1180, 1875
Udairām, 1895-6
Udaiyapolly, fort of, 261
Udey Chand, 1347, 1851; his illness, 1110, 1359
Udwant Chand, *see* Udey Chand
Ujjain, in Central India, 920, 1509, 1598, 1906, 1946, 1948, 1979, 1997
'Ulamā (A. the learned; Muhammadan doctors of law and religion), 1744
Ulubaria, town in Howrah District, Bengal, 742
Umaji Mahadeo, 971
Umar Shah, 1509
Umi Chand, Babu, 1781
Ummīd Rām, *Rāy Rāyān*, 664
Ummīd Singh, of Deohatta, 773
Ūnī Khān, 1417
Untaji, Mahratta Chief, 1039
Upton, Lieut.-Col. J., 84, 95, 121, 148, 198, 220, 277, 307, 386, 447, 548, 638, 698, 701, 954, 982, 998, 1018, 1080, 1168-9, 1200, 1221-2, 1226, 1311, 1379, 1412, 1432, 1461, 1480, 1486, 1493, 1500, 1653, 1685, 1714, 1956, 2072; his deputation to Poona, 1, 3, 17, 18, 64, 72, 79, 80, 156; makes Treaty of Purandhar, 217, 437; to return to Bengal, 301, 600, 694, 696
Uran, town in Kolaba District, Bombay, 1461, 1486
Urinpaji, a Mahratta, 1908
'Urs (A. death anniversary of a saint)
Uttarakhand, 253, 1485
Uvedale, R., 1932
Vakīl (A. attorney; authorised representative), 3

Valdour, 694
Valentine (ship), 760
Venkat Rāy, *vakīl* of Raghunath Rāo, 385
Vansittart, Henry, Governor of Bengal, (1759-60), 1740, 1818
Vazir, *see* Shujā'u'd-Daulah; Āṣafu'd-Daulah
Vellore, in North Arcot District, Madras, 1607, 1952
Venkatagiri, in Nellore District, Madras, 1446, 1484, 1607, 1952
—— —— Raja of, *see* Kumar Bajim Nair
Venkat Rāo, 538, 541, 712, 714, 746, 999
Venkat Rāo Narshingh, 1706
Verada, Mons. ——, 1268
Verage, Mons. ——, 1270-2, 1275-6
Verelst (ship), 314, 382
Veriaul, 1461
Visaji Sindhia, 953. 1176
Visaji Pandit, Peshwa's *ta'lluqdār*, 1295-7, 1323, 1598, 1608, 1706, 1908, 1948, 1950, 1997
Viany, Mons. ——, 1012
Vikramji Pandit, 1477
Vinaji, *vakīl* of Ḥaidar 'Alī, 1416
Viswas Rāo, son of Balaji Mana, 1502
Vizagapatam, District in Madras, 395, 1484
Wālājāh, Nawab, *see* Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot
Waliullah Khāu, 114
Waliullah, Shaikh, *vakīl* of the Rana of Gohad, 1091-2
Walker, Khwāja, 1138
Walsh, ——, 1873
Walters, Dr H., Vazir's physician, 185, 187, 224, 606, 1028, 1981, 2016
Waqāru'd-Daulah, *vakīl* of Niẓām 'Alī Khān, 1019, 1021, 1378, 1501
Wareba, 950
Wargaon, Convention of, xiii, xiv, 1376, 1461, 1513, 1515, 1714; disavowed, 1480, 1486-7, 1510, 1556
Wāriṣ 'Alī, Saiyid, 655
Wāṣil 'Alī Khān, Maulavī Muḥammad, 1071, 1204, 1696, 1712
Watherston, Lieut. D., xv, 1299, 1325-9, 1350, 1382-3, 1386-8, 1397-8, 1596-7, 1623-4, 1665, 1954, 1956, 1979, 2006
Watson, Capt. Henry, 314, 807
Wazirganj, 1129
Wheler, E., 854, 1002, 1455
Whitehill, J., Governor of Madras (1777-8) 663, 694, 873, 2060
Wilding, Col. B., 1558
Williams, M., 1224
Wooley, Capt. ——, 876, 900-1
Wroughton, ——, Collector of *pargana* Fatehsingh, 1814
Wynch, A., Governor of Madras (1773-6), 743, 873, 875, 894, 1484
Yāsīn Muḥammad Khān, Nawab, 1201
Yazīd (one of the khalifs of the house of Umayya (680—3 A. D.) by whose order Imām Ḥusain, a son of Alī and a grandson of the Prophet Muḥammad, was killed at Karbala), 1744
Ẓābiṭah Khān, 87, 135-6, 275, 279, 287, 336, 376, 403, 687, 1179, 1373; fights Abul Qāsim Khāu, 280; rebels against King, 708
Ẓafar 'Alī, 498, 1932
Ẓafarshahi, *pargana* of, 1228
Ẓafaru'd-Daulah, Mubārizu'l-Mulk (A. conqueror of the State, warrior of the Empire), *see* Ibrāhim 'Alī Beg Dhonsa
Ẓahīru'd-Daulah (A. protector of the State), *see* Chevaliar, J. B.
Ẓahīru'd-Dīn, 310
Ẓahūr Khān, 1840
Ẓahūru'd-Din 'Alī Khān, nephew of Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān, 1792, 1795-6
Ẓahūrullah Beg, Mirzā, 677
Ẓahūrullah Beg Khān, 1874
Ẓainab, wife of Momin Beg, 1932
Zainu'd-Dīn 'Alī Ḥaidar Khān, 1874
Zainu'l-'Ābidīn, Mīr, *Faujdār* of Rangpur, 226, 238, 256, 270, 1634, 1901
Ẓālim Singh, 1336, 1407
Ẓamania, town in Ghazipur District, 1877
Zamīndār (P. land-holder), 382
Zirat, 1495
Ẓiyāu'd-Daulah (A. light of the State), *see* Farzand Khān
Ẓiyāullah Khān, 114
Ẓu'lfaqār 'Alī Khān, *Ṣūbadār* of Allahabad, 666
Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah Ghaẓanfar Jang (A.-P. sword of the Empire, lion in war), *see* Najaf Khān, Mirzā
Ẓulḥijjah (A. 12th month of lunar year)
Ẓu'lqa'dah (A. 11th month of lunar year)

MGIPC—S4—III-12-6—30-4-30—200.

00035682

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 20 February, 2020